THE

MADRAS

University Calendar,

1876-77.

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1876.

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I.

Madras University Calendar,

1876-77.

APRIL.		
1	S	
2	Sun	
3	M	
4	T	Oliver Goldsmith d., 1774.
5	W	Hobbes b., 1588
6	T	Meeting of Syndicate.
7	F	
8	S	
9	Sun	Lord Bacon b., 1626.
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	Sun	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	Byron d., 1824.
20	T	
21	F	Racine d., 1699.
22	S	Immanuel Kant b., 1724.
23	Sun	Shakespeare d., 1616.
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	Dr. Th. Reid b., 1710—Hume b., 1711.
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	B. A. Degree first conferred, 1858.
30	Sun	

MAY.

1	M	Last day of registration for Medical Examinations, and of issuing Certificates of having passed the previous Matriculation and F. A. Examinations.
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	Prof. Sir William Hamilton d., 1856.
7	Sun	Lord Brougham d., 1868.
8	M	
9	T	Schiller d., 1805.
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	Sun	Vaccination first performed, 1796.
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	J. G. Fichte b., 1762.
20	S	J. S. Mill b., 1806.
21	Sun	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	Queen Victoria b., 1819.
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	Sun	Sir Humphry Davy d., 1829.
29	M	
30	T	Voltaire d., 1778.
31	W	

JUNE.

1	T	Meeting of Syndicate.
2	F	
3	S	
4	Sun	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	Sun	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	Sun	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
19	M	
20	T	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	Sun	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	Rousseau b., 1712.
29	T	
30	F	Last day of registration for the M. A. Degree.

JULY.

1	S	Leibnitz b., 1646.
2	Sun	Rousseau d., 1778.
3	M	1st Examination for L. M. S. Degree begins.
4	T	Bishop Watson d., 1816.
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	John Huss burned, 1415.
8	S	Edmund Burke d., 1797.
9	Sun	
10	M	Preliminary Scientific Examination, and 2nd Examination for L. M. S. Degree begin.
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	Sun	
17	M	2nd Examination for the M. B. & C M. Degree begins—The Bombay University established, 1857.
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	Sun	
24	M	1st Examination for the M.B. & C. M. Degree begins.
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	Sun	
31	M	

AUGUST.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	Meeting of Syndicate.
4	F	
5	S	
6	Sun	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	Sun	
14	M	
15	T	Napoleon Bonaparte b., 1769
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	Pascal d., 1662.
20	Sun	Schelling d., 1854.
21	M	
22	T	Warren Hastings d., 1818.
23	W	Sir Astley Cooper b., 1768.
24	T	
25	F	Hartley d., 1757.—Hume d., 1776.—Faraday d., 1867.
26	S	Prince Albert b., 1819.
27	Sun	Hegel b., 1770.
28	M	
29	T	Locke b., 1632.
30	W	Hartley b., 1705.
31	T	

SEPTEMBER.

1	F	
2	S	
3	Sun	Oliver Cromwell d., 1658.
4	M	
5	T	The University of Madras established, 1857.
6	W	
7	T	Dr. Johnson b., 1709
8	F	
9	S	
10	Sun	Mungo Park b., 1771.
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	Sun	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	Sun	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	Sir William Jones b., 1746.
29	F	
30	S	

OCTOBER.

1	Sun	Last day of registration for the Matriculation and
2	M	[First Examination in Arts.
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	Meeting of Syndicate
6	F	
7	S	Laud b., 1573.—Dr. Reid d., 1796.
8	Sun	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	William Penn b., 1664.
15	Sun	
16	M	
17	T	Sir Philip Sidney d., 1586.
18	W	
19	T	Dean Swift d., 1745.
20	F	Sir Christopher Wren b., 1632.
21	S	
22	Sun	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Locke d., 1704.
29	Sun	
30	M	
31	T	

NOVEMBER.

1	W	The last day of registration for the B. A., B. L.,
2	T	[M.L., & B.C.E. Degree Examinations.
3	F	Queen's Proclamation assuming the Government of
4	S	[India, 1859.
5	Sun	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	Prince of Wales b., 1841.
10	F	Luther b., 1483.
11	S	
12	Sun	
13	M	
14	T	Leibnitz d., 1716.—Hegel d., 1831.
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	Duke of Wellington d., 1852.
19	Sun	
20	M	
21	T	Voltaire b., 1694.
22	W	Clive d., 1774.
23	T	
24	F	Spinoza b., 1632.—Sir Henry Havelock d., 1857.
25	S	
26	Sun	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	

DECEMBER.

1	F	
2	S	Cortes d., 1554.
3	Sun	
4	M	Richelieu d., 1642—Hobbes d , 1679.
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	**Meeting of Syndicate.**—Princess of Wales b.,
8	F	[1844.
9	S	
10	Sun	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	Prince Albert d., 1861.
15	F	Matriculation and F.A. Examinations begin.
16	S	
17	Sun	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	Sun	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	Lord Macaulay d., 1859.
29	F	Thomas à Becket killed, 1170.
30	S	
31	Sun	Wickliff d., 1384.

JANUARY.

1	M	
2	T	Livy d., A.D. 18.
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	Sun	Fenelon d , 1715.
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	Penny Postage commenced, 1840.
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	Sun	Berkeley d., 1753.
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	Montesquieu b., 1689.
19	F	
20	S	
21	Sun	
22	M	Lord Bacon b., 1561.
23	T	
24	W	The Calcutta University estab., 1857.—Frederick
25	T	[the Great b., 1712.
26	F	
27	S	Schelling b., 1775.—J. G. Fichte d., 1814.
28	Sun	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

FEBRUARY.

1	T	Meeting of Syndicate.
2	F	
3	S	
4	Sun	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	Charles Dickens b., 1812.
8	T	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1587—Viceroy of India assassinated, 1872
9	F	Sir D. Brewster d., 1868.
10	S	Queen Victoria married, 1840.
11	Sun	Descartes d., 1650.
12	M	B.A., M.A., B.L., M.L. & B.C.E. Degree Examin-
13	T	ations begin—Kant d., 1804.
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	Sun	
19	M	
20	T	Montesquieu d., 1755.
21	W	Spinoza d., 1677.—Viva Voce Examination begin.
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	Sun	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	

MARCH.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	Sun	
5	M	Volta d., 1827.
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	Prince of Wales married, 1863.
11	Sun	Tasso b., 1544.
12	M	Bishop Berkeley b., 1684.
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	Sun	
19	M	
20	T	Sir Isaac Newton d., 1727.
21	W	
22	T	Goethe d., 1832.
23	F	Laplace b., 1749.
24	S	[H R H. the Duke of Edinburgh, 1870 Opening of the New Building of the Presy. College, Madras, by
25	Sun	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	Descartes b., 1596.

II.
ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT XXVII. OF 1857.

(PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.)

Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 5th Sept. 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate an University at Madras.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort St. George and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Madras for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purpose aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows; (that is to say)—

Incorporation

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable GEORGE FRANCIS ROBERT, Lord HARRIS, Governor of Fort Saint George,

The Honorable Sir CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,

The Right Reverend THOMAS DEALTRY, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir PATRICK GRANT, Lieut.-General, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Madras, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir HENRY CONYNGHAM MONTGOMERY, Baronet, Member of the Council of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

ALEXANDER JOHN ARBUTHNOT, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, *Ex-officio*,

EYRE BURTON POWELL, Esquire, Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*,

HENRY FORTEY, Esquire, Acting Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*,

JAMES KELLIE, Esquire, President of the Medical College Council, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir HENRY DAVISON, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

THOMAS PYCROFT, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government.

EDWARD MALTBY, Esquire, Acting Chief Secretary to Government,

JAMES DEWAR BOURDILLON, Esquire, Secretary to Government.

HENRY FORBES, Esquire, Acting Secretary to Government,

Colonel CHARLES ALFRED BROWNE, Secretary to Government,

JAMES BLAIR PRESTON, Esquire, Physician-General,

The Reverend ROBERT HALLEY, Master of Arts, Principal of the Doveton College,

J. TOWNSHEND FOWLER, Esquire, Principal of the Government Normal School,

P. SOOBROYLOO NAIDOO, President of Patcheappah's Institution,

WILLIAM AMBROSE MOREHEAD, Esquire, Provisional Member of the Council of Madras,

GUY LUSHINGTON PRENDERGAST, Esquire, Accountant-General,

Colonel ARTHUR THOMAS COTTON, Commandant of Engineers,

Colonel CHARLES EDWARD FABER, Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works,

Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS TOWNSEND PEARS, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Consulting Engineer for Railways,

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE BALFOUR, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,

The Reverend JOHN RICHARDS, Master of Arts,

Lieutenant-Colonel FREDRICK CONYERS COTTON, Acting Mint Master,

CHITTOOR RUNGANADUM SASTRY, Head Interpreter in the Supreme Court of Judicature,

JOHN EMELIUS MAYER, Esquire, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Madras Medical College,

The Reverend ROBERT KERR HAMILTON, Master of Arts,

The Reverend GEORGE HALL, Master of Arts,

The Reverend PETER SORENSON ROYSTON, Bachelor of Arts,

JAMES SANDERSON, Esquire, Surgeon in the Madras Army,

The Reverend JOHN BRAIDWOOD, Master of Arts,

JOHN DAWSON MAYNE, Esquire, Bachelor of Arts, Professor of Law, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Logic in the Presidency College,

RICHARD BURGASS, Esquire, Master of Arts, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes,

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN JOSEPH LOSH, Military Auditor-General,

WILLIAM JUDSON VANSOMEREN, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Madras Medical College,

SAMUEL JESUDASEN, Native Surgeon,

Major JOHN MAITLAND, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Manufactory,

The Reverend A. BURGESS,

The Reverend W. GRANT,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Madras; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise: and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council hath already appointed, or shall, from time to time, by any order published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being, shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India, without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India

IV. The Governor of Fort St. George for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable George Francis Robert, Lord Harris.

Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor

Vice-Chancellor.

hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor, to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Madras, the Members of the Council of Madras, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal and Acting Principal of the Presidency College, the President of the Medical College Council, all for the time being shall, while filling such offices, be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall, by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows exclusive, as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Fort St. George in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled

VII. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and, as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University: and in all cases unpro-

vided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power, from time to time, to make and alter any Bye-laws and Regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for Degrees and the granting of the same, and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for Degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such Bye-laws and Regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such Bye-laws and Regulations shall have been first submitted to, and shall have received the approval of, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Bye-laws

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a Meeting of the Senate by the majority of the Members present; and the Chairman at any such Meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No questions shall be decided at any Meeting unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and

Meetings of the Senate.

Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present *at the time of the decision.* At every Meeting of the Senate the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman ; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power, from time to time, to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer Degrees

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering ; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several Degrees marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the Bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for Degrees

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and

Fellows of the said University, in the Bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf by this Act.

Examination for Degrees

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for Degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners, so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of Degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said Degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Madras, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the Degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said

University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Fort St. George in Council may direct.

Annual accounts

SUPPLEMENTARY ACT.

Act No. XLVII of 1860.

The following Act passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the 6th October 1860

An Act *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees, in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for. It is enacted as follows :—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees

I It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed, or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to, and approved by, the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction

II All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned and the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

III.

Bye-Laws and Regulations

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

I. THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year in the month of April, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the senior Fellow, according to date of appointment, shall convene a Meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Fellows.

3. Nine Fellows shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Fellows present.

4. The Vice-Chancellor, in the absence of the Chancellor, shall preside at Meetings of the Senate, or, if the Vice-Chancellor be not present, a Chairman for the occasion shall be elected by the Fellows present. If the votes including that of the Chairman are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

II. THE FACULTIES.

5. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering: every Fellow shall belong to one Faculty at least, and any Fellow may belong to more than one Faculty.

6. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting in April.

7. Each Faculty shall elect its own President at the Annual Meeting in April. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty according to date of appointment.

8. If any Faculty omit to elect a President within one month after its appointment or after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Fellow of such Faculty to be its President.

9. At all Meetings of a Faculty the President shall take the Chair, but in case of his absence the Fellows present shall appoint a Chairman. If the votes including that of the Chairman are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

10. Three Fellows of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

III. THE SYNDICATE.

11. The executive government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and eight of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, at the Annual Meeting of the Senate, in April, in the following proportions.—

Five by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

12. No Fellow shall be eligible as a Member of the Syndicate who is not resident in or near Madras; and any Member of the Syndicate who shall have been absent from the town of Madras for a period of more than three months, or shall have quitted the town of Madras with the intention of being absent for more than three months, may be declared by the Syndicate to have vacated his seat.

13. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the Syndicate, a new Member shall forthwith be elected by the Faculty for the remainder of the current year.

14. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

15. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily in the first week of every alternate month, or at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the senior Member of the Syndicate according to date of election.

16. Three Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

17. The Vice-Chancellor shall preside at Meetings of the Syndicate; but, in case of his absence, the Members present shall appoint a Chairman, for the occasion, and, if the votes, including that of the Chairman, are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

18. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint and to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to regulate examinations; to recommend for Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the accounts of the University; and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

19. The Syndicate shall be empowered to appoint during the current year, until the Annual Meeting of the Senate in April, any Fellow recently appointed, to any one or more of the Faculties.

20. The Syndicate shall be empowered to frame such Bye-laws as may, from time to time, be necessary, and to submit them to the Senate for confirmation.

21. The Syndicate shall be empowered to refer any subject to a Faculty for consideration, and to call upon it for a report thereupon.

22. No question shall be brought under the consideration of the Senate which has not first been submitted to the Syndicate.

23. Any Faculty or Fellow shall be at liberty to submit any question to the Syndicate for its consideration, and subsequently to bring before the Senate the decision of the Syndicate, thereupon, with a view to its modification or annulment.

24. It shall be in the power of the Syndicate, under special circumstances, to dispense with a strict compliance with the Bye-laws, so far as they regulate the time, place, and manner of any examination and the interval to elapse between one examination and another, provided that the Resolution passed in every such case shall be reported to the Senate at its next Meeting with a full statement of the special grounds upon which the Syndicate acted.

IV. THE REGISTRAR.

25. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate.

26. The tenure of the office of Registrar shall be limited to two years, but the same individual shall be eligible for re-election.

27. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Registrar, a special Meeting of the Senate, if necessary, shall be convened for the purpose of appointing a Registrar, and in the meanwhile the Syndicate may appoint a Registrar *pro tempore*.

28. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

29. The Registrar shall conduct the duties of his office under the instructions of the Syndicate.

30. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to give notice of Meetings of the Senate, Syndicate, and Faculties, to the respective Members thereof, and to keep a record of the proceedings of all such Meetings.

31. The Registrar shall give not less than five days' notice of a Meeting of the Senate, and three days' notice of a Meeting of the Syndicate or of a Faculty, to each Member thereof.

32. The Registrar shall circulate, together with the notice of any Meeting, the subjects to be considered, and any papers connected therewith which have to be laid before such Meeting. He shall further, within four days after every Meeting of the Senate or Syndicate, circulate to such Members as were present, a draft of the Minutes of such Meeting for confirmation, and the Minutes so confirmed shall be attested by the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman.

V. EXAMINATIONS AND DEGREES.

1.— Matriculation Examination.

33. A Matriculation Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 15th day of December, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case it shall be held on the Monday following. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate shall publish annually, in the month of January, the list of places at which examinations shall be held.

34. Applications for admission to the Matriculation Examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October preceding, and Candidates must, at the same time, notify the optional language in which they elect to be examined.

35. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Ten Rupees. Candidates failing to pass a Matriculation Examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

36. The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all the Candidates, and shall be given out to them on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

37. Candidates for the Matriculation Examination shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge :—

i. ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. OPTIONAL LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.*	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Hindustani.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic.	Kanarese.	

iii. MATHEMATICS.

(*a.*) *Arithmetic.*—The first four Rules, Reduction, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion, Practice, Extraction of the Square Root, Interest.

(*b.*) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution and Evolution of Algebraical Quantities, and Simple Equations with Easy Problems.

(*c.*) *Geometry.*—The first three books of Euclid with easy deductions.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

IV. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

(*a.*) The leading facts of the History of India.

(*b.*) General Geography, and the Geography of India in particular.

(*c.*) Physical Geography—Prof. Geikie's *Physical Geography* (Science Primer Series.)

(*d.*) Elements of Physics—Prof. Balfour Stewart's *Physics* (Science Primer Series), first 67 paragraphs.

38. There shall be two papers of questions in the English language, one of which shall bear exclusively upon the selected text-books, and the other contain a piece or pieces for paraphrase not selected from the text-books and questions on the language generally.

In the second language there shall also be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books, and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English, with the addition, in the case of Vernacular languages, of original composition.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

39. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

40. The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table,

and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as herein specified.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	
First day.	10—1 2—5	English.....	100	
Second day	10—1 2—5	Optional language....	80	
Third day.	10—1 2—5	Arithmetic... .... Algebra	50 30	120
Fourth day	10—1 2—5	Geometry..... . ... Indian History.....	40 40	120
Fifth day.	10—1 2—5	Physics and Physical Geography .... General Geography.	40 40	

41. At the close of each day's examination the answers of the Candidates shall be sealed up by the officer appointed to superintend the examination, and transmitted immediately to the Registrar, who shall forward them directly to the Examiners.

42. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the Examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

43. Previous to the transmission of the Examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

44. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist

the Registrar in the Tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

45. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in English, one-fourth in each of the other branches, or one-third upon the whole, shall not pass.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men, when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

46. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each passed Candidate, setting forth the date of the examination, the optional language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Optional Language.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.				Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what Class ranked.	Remarks.
			English.	Optional Language.	Mathematics.	General Knowledge.				
			100	80	120	120				

II.—First Examination in Arts.

47. The First Examination in Arts shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 15th day of December, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case it shall be held on the Monday following. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate shall publish annually, in the month of January, the list of places at which examinations shall be held.

48. Candidates for this examination must have completed two years from the time of passing the Matriculation Examination either in this or some other Indian University.

49. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of October preceding. Candidates must forward with their application their Matriculation certificate, and also notify the optional language and subject in which they elect to be examined.

50. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Twenty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Twenty Rupees on each occasion.

51. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all Candidates, and shall be given out to them on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

52. Candidates shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge:—

i. English Language,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. Optional Language.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.*	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Hindustani.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic.	Kanarese.	

iii. History and Geography.

(*a.*) Freeman's General Sketch of European History.

(*b.*) A selected portion of Ancient History, to be specified by the Syndicate two years previous to the Examination.

N. B.—The Examiners shall be at liberty to put geographical questions bearing upon the historical subjects.

iv. Mathematics.

(*a.*) *Arithmetic.*—The whole subject.

(*b.*) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Division, Involution and Evolution.

Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, with Problems.

Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical, Geometrical and Harmonical Progressions, Binomial Theorem.

(*c.*) *Geometry.*—Euclid—Books I, II, III, IV, VI, and XI to proposition 21, with Deductions.

(*d.*) *Plane Trigonometry.*—The solution of Plane Rectilineal Figures, with the investigations of the Formulæ required in the several processes.

* In the Déva Nágari character only

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

The use of the Level and Theodolite.

v. ELEMENTS OF HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY.

Huxley's *Elementary Lessons in Physiology*. (First seven lessons).

53. There shall be three papers on the English language, two of which shall bear *exclusively* on the authors brought up for examination, while the third shall contain passages for paraphrase and explanation not taken from the text-books, and general questions on the grammar, idiom, and structure of the language.

In the second language there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language, and from the second language into English, with the addition, in the case of Vernacular languages, of original composition.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

54. The paper on Euclid, Books I to VI, and Algebra, as well as that on Euclid, Book XI, and Plane Trigonometry, shall consist mainly of book-work, and the riders and problems introduced into it shall be only of moderate difficulty.

55 The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty, than can be answered within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

56. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted in the order of time and subject set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
First day . .	10—1 2—5	English Poetry . . English Prose . .	60 50 } 150
Second day . . .	10—1 2—5	General English Paper.. Physiology.. . . .	40 } 50
Third day	10—1 2—5	Optional Language .	80*
Fourth day . . .	10—1 2—5	History . . . Arithmetic . .	70 50 } 120
Fifth day . . .	10—1 2—5	Algebra and Geometry. Trigonometry and Euclid, Book XI . .	70 } 70

57. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

58. Previous to the transmission of the Examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a Meeting at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question ; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

59. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion

* 100 marks are allowed for Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Arabic and Persian.

of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the tabulation of the results, The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

60. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in English, one-fourth in each of the other branches, or one-third upon the whole, shall not pass.

Provided always that any Candidate who fails in one or more subjects,* except the English language, shall nevertheless be allowed to pass, if he secures one-third of the aggregate number of marks, after deducting the marks gained by him in the subject or subjects in which he has failed.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

61. A certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each passed Candidate, setting forth the date of the examination, the optional language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

*The word "subject" shall mean in Mathematics either Arithmetic, Algebra and Euclid, Books I to VI, or Trigonometry & Euclid, Book XI.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Optional Language.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.						Total Number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class.	Remarks.
			English.	Optional Language.	History.	Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.	Trigonometry and Euclid, Book XI.	Physiology.				
			150	80	70	120	70	50				

III.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

62. An examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 2nd Monday in February.

63. Candidates for the Degree of B. A. must have completed two years from the time of passing the First Examination in Arts either in this or one of the other Indian Universities.

64. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application a certificate of his having passed the First Examination in Arts, and notify the optional language and subject in which he elects to be examined.

65. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

66. The examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted partly *vivâ voce* and partly by printed papers.

67. Candidates for the Degree of B. A. shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge :—

i. ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. OPTIONAL LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.*	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Hindustani.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic.	Kanarese.	

iii. HISTORY.

(*a.*) The History of England.

(*b.*) Selected periods of Modern History or of the Histories of the Jews, Greeks, or Romans, to be specified by the Syndicate two years previous to the examination.

iv. MATHEMATICS.

(*a.*) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution and Evolution.

Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

Simple and Quadratic Equations with Problems.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions.

Binómial Theorem.

Simple and Compound Interest, Discount, Stocks, and Annuities for terms of years.

Calculation and Use of Logarithms.

(*b.*) *Geometry.*—Euclid: Books I., II., III., IV., VI., and XI., to Proposition 21, with definitions of Book V.; also Deductions.

The Fundamental Propositions in Conic Sections, geometrically demonstrated.

(*c.*) *Plane Trigonometry.*—The solution of Plane Rectilineal Figures, with the investigations of the Formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

The use of the Level and the Theodolite.

v. Mental Philosophy.

Bain's *Mental and Moral Science*, Introduction, Books I., II., (Chap. i., ii., iii., iv.), III., (Chap. i., ii.)

Masson's *Recent British Philosophy.*

N.B.—The Examination is not to be confined to the books stated.

vi. Optional Subjects.

One of the three following subjects at the option of the Candidate must be brought up, viz., (*a*), Natural Philosophy; (*b*), Physical Science; (*c*), Logic and Moral Philosophy.

(*a*) Natural Philosophy.

(1.) *Statics and Dynamics*—Treated mathematically, but without the aid of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Composition and Resolution of Forces in one Plane.

The centre of Gravity.

The Mechanical Powers and their principal applications.

Virtual Velocities.

Friction.

The three laws of Motion, with different measures of Force, and their relation to one another.

Motion of a material particle under the action of a constant force, in free space, down an inclined plane, and in a circular arc ; with theory of the simple pendulum.

Impact.

(2.) *Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.*—Treated as in the case of Statics and Dynamics.

The transmission of pressure by fluids, the variation of pressure within a fluid, the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

Specific Gravity.

The application of Hydrostatic and Pneumatic Principles to the explanation of the Steam Engine, Barometer, Thermometer, Common Pump, Air Pump, Condenser, Hydraulic Press, Fire Engine, Diving Bell, and Siphon ; also the general process of measuring heights by means of the Barometer.

(3.) *Astronomy.*—Popularly treated.

The Explanation of the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes.

The origin and general character of Refraction, Parallax, Precession, Nutation, and Aberration.

Kepler's Laws.

The apparent motion of the heavenly bodies explained upon the Copernican system in a general manner.

The magnitudes and distances of the principal members of the Solar System.

The phases of the moon and of the planets.

The general nature of solar and lunar eclipses, of occultations, of stars and of transits of the inferior planets over the sun's disc.

Illustrative diagrams to be given together with the explanations.

(4.) *Geometrical Optics.*—Reflection and Refraction of direct pencils of light at plane and spherical surfaces, omitting calculations for aberration and dispersion ; action of prisms and lenses. Theory of microscopes and telescopes in their simplest forms ; Description of the Eye.

(*b.*) PHYSICAL SCIENCE.*

(1.) Physical Geography, (Ansted.)

(2.) Elements of Physics, (Arnott.)

(3.) Inorganic Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical, (Fownes' Manual and Macadam's Practical Chemistry.)

(4.) Elements of Human and Comparative Physiology, (Marshall.)

(*c.*) LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. *Logic.*—Deduction.—Including the functions and value of the Syllogism, and the relations between Deduction and Induction.

Induction.—Bain's *Logic*, Books III. and IV.

2. *Morals.*—Bain's *Mental and Moral Science*, Ethics, Part 1.

* The practical examination will be conducted in a Chemical Laboratory

Butler's Three Sermons *Upon Human Nature.*

——— Dissertation *Of the Nature of Virtue.*

The History of Morals during the 18th century.

N B.—The Examination is not to be confined to the books stated.

68. There shall be four papers in the English language, two of which shall bear *exclusively* upon the authors brought up for examination. The third paper shall consist of questions on the English language generally in relation to its history, grammar, idiom, and structure. The fourth paper shall be devoted to testing the Candidate's ability in original prose composition.

In the second language, if a classical language, there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English.

If the second language be a Vernacular, there shall be three papers, of which the first shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, the second, passages for translation from English into the Vernacular and from the Vernacular into English, and the third shall be devoted to testing the Candidate's ability in original prose composition. Two hours shall be allowed for each paper.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

69. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

70. The written examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.		Marks.
Monday	10—1	English Poetry	60	200
	2—5	English Prose	60	
Tuesday..	10—1	General English Paper	40	
	2—5	English Composition	40	
Wednesday		Optional Language		
		Classical.		
	10—1	Text-books and Grammar		120
	2—5	Translation		
		Vernacular		
	10—12	Text-books and Grammar		100
	12— 2	Translation		
	3— 5	Composition		
Thursday..	10—1	Mathematics		130
	2—5			
Friday	10—1	Optional Subject		130
	2—5			
Saturday	10—1	Mental Philosophy		75
	2—5			
Monday....	10—1	History		110
	2—5			

In addition to the above, 40 marks shall be allowed for the *vivâ voce* examination in English, 20 marks for that in any other optional language, 15 marks for that in Mental Philosophy and 20 marks for that in History.

71. The *vivâ voce* examination shall commence on the first Wednesday following the close of the examination in writing.

72. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

73. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question ; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

74. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

75. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than one third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to English, one-fourth of the marks assigned to each of the other branches, or one-third on the whole, shall not pass.

Provided always that any Candidate who fails in one or more subjects, except the English language, shall nevertheless be allowed to pass if he secures one-third of the aggregate number of marks after deducting the marks gained by him in the subject or subjects in which he has failed.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts to a very small number of marks.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.						Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked	REMARKS.
				English.	Optional Language.	Mathematics.	Optional Subject.	Mental Philosophy.	History.				
				240	120	130	130	90	130				

IV.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

76. An examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February.

77. Candidates for the Degree of M. A. must have taken the Degree of B. A. in this or some other University in the British Empire.

78. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 30th June preceding.

Each candidate must forward with his application his B. A. Diploma, or afford other satisfactory evidence of having obtained such a Degree, and notify the Branch in which he elects to be examined. Candidates in the First Branch must also specify the optional language which they propose to bring up.

79. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of fifty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

80. The examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be conducted in general by means of printed papers, but the Examiners shall be at liberty, and those in language shall be required, to put also *vivâ voce* questions to the Candidates.

81. Candidates for the Degree of M. A. shall be examined in one or other of the following branches of knowledge :—

FIRST BRANCH.

(1.) *English*—in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

(2.) One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.	Arabic
Greek.	Persian.
Latin.	

SECOND BRANCH.

(1.) The more advanced parts of Algebra, with the theory of Equations.

(2.) Analytical Trigonometry.

(3.) Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three dimensions.

(4.) Differential and Integral Calculus, with Differential Equations.

(5.) Statics, Hydrostatics, and Dynamics.

(6.) Geometrical Optics.

(7.) Spherical Trigonometry and Plane Astronomy.

(8.) Newton's Principia, Sections 1, 2, 3, 9, and 11.

(9.) The Lunar Theory.

THIRD BRANCH

(1.) Zoology and Animal Physiology

(2.) Botany and Vegetable Physiology.

(3.) Geology and Mineralogy.

(4.) Chemistry.

(5.) Electricity and Magnetism

FOURTH BRANCH.

(1.) Logic.

(2.) History.

(3.) Political Economy.

(4.) Moral Philosophy.

82. The examination in English shall embrace the following subjects:—

The History of the Language, including the History of the Literature during the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th centuries.

Spenser.—The Faerie Queen, One Book.

Shakspeare.—Three Plays.

Ben Jonson.—Two Plays.

Milton.—A portion of Poetry and a portion of Prose.

Butler.—Hudibras, One Part.

Dryden.—Portions.

Swift.—Portions.

Addison.—Portions.

Johnson.—Selected Lives of Poets

Burke.—Selected works.

The examination in the optional languages shall be in the following works :—

SANSKRIT.

Twelve Hymns from the 1st Mandala of the Rig-Veda.

Manu, (Books 2, 7, and 8).

Rámáyana, (Books 1, 2, and 3.)

Mrichchhakati.

Kalidása, (one Play ; either the Sákuntalá or Vikramórvasi.)

Bhavabhúti, (one Play ; either the Vira-Charitra or Uttararámacharitra.)

Mégha-dûta, by Kálidása.

Védánta-sára of Sadánanda.

The examination shall include a passage from Milton or Shakspeare, to be translated into the Sanskrit Anushtup metre, as well as Sanskrit prose composition.

GREEK.

Æschylus.—Two Plays.

Homer's Iliad.—Three Books.

Thucydides.—Three Books.

Aristophanes.—Two Plays.

Demosthenes.—Two Orations,

Plato.—Two Dialogues.

Aristotle.—Three books of the Ethics.

LATIN.

Vergil.—One Georgic.

Horace.—The Satires or the Epistles.

Plautus.—Two Plays.

Juvenal.—Three Satires.

Terence.—Two Plays.

Cicero.—Epistles or De Oratore.

Livy.—First or Second Decade.

Tacitus.—One book of Annals.

Pliny.—Letters or Portions of Natural History.

ARABIC

A list of the books in Arabic will be published hereafter.

The examination shall include reciprocal translations in English and the optional language, together with original prose composition in each language: there shall also be questions in comparative grammar and philology.

A general acquaintance with the subject-matter of the works in the respective languages shall be required, as also such a knowledge of general history as may be necessary for their due appreciation.

83. In the Second Branch, the book-work questions on Statics, Hydrostatics, and Dynamics, shall bear chiefly upon such parts of those subjects as require for their complete investigation the use of the Differential and Integral Calculus. In the Lunar Theory, the approximation is to be carried to the second order of small quantities.

84. The text-books recommended in the Third Branch are as follows :—

(1.) ZOOLOGY AND ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Rymer Jones' *General Outline of the Organization of the Animal Kingdom*, and Carpenter's *Comparative Physiology*.

(2.) BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

Balfour's *Class-Book of Botany*.

(3.) GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Lyell's *Manual of Geology*, and Dana's *Mineralogy*.

(4.) CHEMISTRY.

Miller's *Elements of Chemistry*.

(5.) ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

De la Rive's *Treatise on Electricity*.

The Candidates will be required to compose two essays on subjects connected with the foregoing sciences; and the Examiners will test the practical knowledge of the Candidates.

85. In the Fourth Branch, the following are the works upon which the Candidates shall be examined :—

Logic.—J. Stuart Mill.

History.—Schmidt's Greek History.

Do. —Liddell's Roman do.

Do. —Modern History, Selected Portions.

Moral Philosophy.—Aristotle's Ethics, (translation.)

Do. —Mackintosh's Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.

Political Economy.—Mill.

Do. —Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations.

The Candidates will be required to compose essays on subjects connected with Ethics and Political Economy.

86. The questions in each paper, with the exception of the problems proposed in the Second Branch, shall not be more in respect of number or difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject-matter.

87. The examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be conducted in the following order of time and subjects in the several branches :—

BRANCH I.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday .	10—1	English Prose . .	100
	2—5	Do Poetry	100
Tuesday .	10—1	English Prose	100
	2—5	Do. Poetry .. .	100
Wednesday . .	10—1	English Prose Composition..	150
	2—5	Reciprocal Translation ...	150
Thursday .	10—1	Optional Language, Prose ..	100
	2—5	Do. Poetry	100
Friday.	10—1	Optional Language, Prose .	100
	2—5	Do. Poetry	100
Saturday	10—1	Original Composition in Optional Language	150
	2—5	Reciprocal Translation ..	150
			1,400

BRANCH II.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Algebra and Analytical Trigonometry	100
	2—5	Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three dimensions	150
Tuesday	10—1	Statics and Hydrostatics	150
	2—5	Newton—Sections 1, 2, 3, 9, and 11	150
Wednesday	10—1	Differential and Integral Calculus, including Differential Equations	200
	2—5	Spherical Trigonometry and Plane Astronomy	150
Thursday	10—1	Dynamics	150
	2—5	Geometrical Optics	100
Friday	10—1	Problems	150
	2—5	Lunar Theory	100
Saturday	10—1	Problems	150
	2—5	Do.	150

1,700 = 1,250 Book-work + 450 Problems.

BRANCH III.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Zoology and Animal Physiology	100
	2—5	Do. do. do.	100
Tuesday	10—1	Botany and Vegetable Physiology	100
	2—5	Do. do. do.	100
Wednesday	10—1	Geology and Mineralogy	150
	2—5	Do. do.	150
Thursday	10—1	Inorganic Chemistry	150
	2—5	Organic do	150
Friday	10—1	Electricity	100
	2—5	Magnetism	100
Saturday	10—5	Essay	100
	2—5	Do.	100
			1,400

BRANCH IV.

Days	Hours	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Mill's Logic ...	150
	2—5	Do .. .	150
Tuesday ...	10—1	Aristotle's Ethics .	100
	2—5	Roman History .	100
Wednesday .	10—1	Greek History .	150
	2—5	Modern do.	150
Thursday	10—1	Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations	100
	2 5	Mackintosh's Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy .	50
Friday ..	10—1	Mill's Political Economy	150
	2—5	Do. do	100
Saturday .	10—1	Essay on Political Economy	100
	2—5	Do on Ethical subjects	100
			1,400

88. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than six months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have it in their power to exercise due care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

89. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each shall submit his papers to his colleagues for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

90. Within one month from the completion of the examination, the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement exhibiting the results corresponding to the several papers of questions, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate with reference to the results of the examination or to the regulations of the University regarding the same, and bringing to notice any striking defects that may have characterized the answers of the students generally, or of particular students.

91. The Candidates shall be arranged in three classes

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than two-thirds of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the aggregate number of marks shall not pass.

In Branch II., the Candidates shall be at liberty to obtain their marks out of both Problem and Book-work paper ; but the aggregate corresponding to which the aliquot parts are to be taken shall be 1,400.

The names of the Candidates placed in the several classes shall be ranked in the order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each. The Examiners, however, shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

92. A Diploma shall be given to each successful Candidate, specifying the branch in which he was examined for his M A. Degree, and also the class in which he was placed by the Examiners.

V — Examination for the Degree of BACHELOR OF LAWS.

93. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February.

94. Candidates for the Degree of B. L. must have taken the Degree of B A. in this or some other Indian University.

95. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application his B. A. Diploma, (or furnish other satisfactory evidence of his

having obtained that Degree), and a certificate from the Law Professor of the Presidency College, or some other person delivering lectures with the sanction of the Syndicate, that the Candidate has attended courses of Lectures for two consecutive years upon subjects to be from time to time specified by the Syndicate, and that he has undergone examination in such subjects.

96. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

97. The examination for the Degree of B. L. shall be conducted partly by printed or written papers, and partly *vivâ voce*.

98. The *vivâ voce* examination shall be held at an interval of one week from the close of the examination by printed or written papers.

99. Candidates for the Degree of B. L. shall be examined in the following subjects :—

The Law of Evidence....	(As prevailing in India).*
The Law of Contracts. ..	
The Law of Torts	(Collett).
Equity Jurisprudence....	(Story and Snell).
Hindu Law	(Sir Thomas Strange).
Muhammadan Law... .	(McNaughten).
Criminal Law	(Mayne's Penal Code).
Procedure	(The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure).
General Jurisprudence .	(Lindley's Introduction, Pt. I., excepting Chapters 4, 5 & 6; Pt. II., Chapters 1 and 2, and the 1st Division of Chapter 3, with the corresponding notes of the translator in the Appendix).

* Candidates will be expected to answer questions as to the source from which the rule existing is derived, the degree, nature and extent of any changes it has undergone, and all matters bearing directly or indirectly upon the understanding of the Act.

100. The examination by printed or written papers shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Law of Evidence	130
	2—5	Contracts	120
Tuesday	10—1	Torts	80
	2—5	Criminal Law	100
Wednesday ...	10—1	Procedure	80
Thursday	10—1	Equity Jurisprudence	120
	2—5	Hindu and Muhammadan Law	100
Friday	10—1	General Jurisprudence.	110

In addition to the above, 120 marks shall be allowed for the *vivâ voce* portion of the examination.

101 The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

102. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question ; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

103. Within one month from the completion of the examination, the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibiting the results of the examination, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate.

104. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject, or five-twelfths on the whole, shall not pass

The Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks

Form of tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiner

Register Number	Name of Candidate	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.									Total No of marks obtained	Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked	REMARKS
		Law of Evidence	Contracts	Torts	Criminal Law	Procedure	Equity Jurisprudence.	Hindu and Muhammadan Law	General Jurisprudence	Vivâ Voce				
		130	120	80	100	80	120	100	110	120				

VI.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS.

105. An examination for the Degree of Master of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February

106. Candidates for the Degree of M. L. must have taken the B. L. Degree in this or some other Indian University.

107. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application his B. L. Diploma, or furnish other satisfactory evidence of his having obtained that Degree.

108. No Candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Fifty Rupees on each occasion.

109. The examination for the Degree of M. L. shall be conducted partly by printed or written papers, and partly *vivâ voce*.

110. The *vivâ voce* examination shall be held at an interval of one week from the close of the examination by printed or written papers.

111. Candidates for the Degree of M. L. shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. The entire course prescribed for the B. L. Examination with the following additions :—

1st.—Any Codes of substantive Law relating to the subjects of examination which may have been enacted by the Indian Legislature.

2nd.—The Cases and Notes in Smith's Leading Cases (the edition of 1867, by Maude and Chitty), and in White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity (edition of 1866).

3rd.—Leading Cases on Hindu and Muhammadan Law decided by the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and by the Privy Council.

4th.—The whole of Lindley's Introduction, instead of the parts selected for the B. L. Examination.

II. Mercantile and Maritime Law—

J. W Smith's Compendium, by Dowdeswell, 1865.

(Maude and Pollock's Laws of Shipping).

Tudor's Leading Cases on Mercantile and Maritime Law, (2nd edition).

The Indian Code on Bills and Notes, if enacted.

III. The Law of Real and Personal Property—

(Joshua William's Principles of the Law of Real Property, edition 1865).

(Joshua William's Principles of the Law of Personal Property, edition 1866).

Lewin on Trusts, 5th edition.

Dart's Vendors and Purchasers, 4th edition.

The Indian Succession Act.

The following cases from Tudor's Leading Cases on the Law of Real Property with the notes—

Bowle's Case ; Clun's Case , Doe *v.* Hiscoke.

Morley *v* Bird ; Richardson *v.* Langridge

Rouse's Case ; Seymor's Case

Sury *v.* Pigot.

IV. Constitutional History—

(Hallam's Middle Ages, C. 8).

(Hallam's Constitutional History).

(George Norton's Rudimentals).

V. Public and Private International Law—

(Dr. Phillimore).

VI. Roman Civil Law—

(Sandar's Justinian).

(Lord Mackenzie's Studies on Roman Law).

112. The examination by printed or written papers shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days	Hours	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday.... ...	10—1	Law of Evidence ...	130
	2—5	Contracts	120
Tuesday ..	10—1	Torts and Criminal Law	150
	2—5	Hindu and Muhammadan Law	100
Wednesday	10—1	The Law of Real and Personal Property	120
	2—5	Procedure .	80
Thursday ...	10—1	Equity Jurisprudence ...	120
	2—5	Mercantile and Maritime Law	100
Friday ...	10—1	Constitutional History	100
	2—5	Public International Law	100
Saturday	10—1	Private International Law	110
	2—5	Roman Civil Law	110

In addition to the above 220 marks shall be allowed for the *viva voce* portion of the examination.

113. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

114. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question ; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

115. Within one month from the completion of the examination, the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibiting the results of the examination, together with a letter containing any

remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate.

116. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject, or five-twelfths on the whole, shall not pass.

The Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.														
		Law of Evidence.	Contracts.	Torts and Criminal Law.	Hindu & Muhammadan Law	Law of Real and Personal Property.	Procedure.	Equity Jurisprudence.	Mercantile and Maritime Law.	Constitutional History.	Public International Law.	Private International Law.	Roman Civil Law.	Viva Voce.	Total No. of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what Class ranked.	Remarks.
		130	120	150	100	120	80	120	100	100	100	110	110	220				

VII.—Examination for the Degree of LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

117. Candidates for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery shall be required—

1. To have been engaged during four years in their professional studies, three of which shall have been passed at a School of Medicine.

2. To have passed, before entering on their medical studies, the Matriculation Examination in the University of Madras, or any other recognized University.

First Examination.

118. The first examination shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the first Monday in July.

119. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

120. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Ten Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Ten Rupees on each occasion.

121. No Candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he has produced certificates to the following effect:—

1. Of having completed his nineteenth year.

2. Of having been engaged in medical studies for at least three years, one of which may be pre-collegiate.

3. Of having attended courses of lectures on the following subjects:—

Anatomy, two courses of not less than		70	lectures each.
Physiology, one course	do.	70	do.
Chemistry, do.	do.	70	do.
Materia Medica, do.	do.	70	do.

Practical Chemistry, one course.
Practical Pharmacy, do.

[*N.B.*—In lieu of the course on Practical Pharmacy a Certificate, from a competent Authority, of having received instruction in Practical Pharmacy for six months, may be accepted.]

4. Of having dissected during two winter sessions, and of having completed the dissection of the human body.

122. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the examination begins.

123. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Anatomy.	Physiology.	Practical Chemistry.
Chemistry.	Materia Medica.	Practical Pharmacy.

The examinations in these subjects shall be written, oral, and practical.

124. Candidates will be examined in accordance with the following scheme:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks	Remarks
Monday ..	10–1 2–4	Chemistry and Practical Chemistry	100	A written examination. An oral examination.
Tuesday	10–1 2–4	Anatomy .	150	A written examination. An oral and practical examination
Wednesday	10–1 2–4	Materia Medica Pharmacy ..	100	A written examination An oral and practical examination.
Thursday...	10–1 2–4	Physiology	100	A written and oral examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject or one-half of the aggregate number shall not pass.

125. At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange in order of merit the successful Candidates in two divisions: all Candidates who have obtained 75 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks being placed in the first division.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.				Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what Class ranked.	Remarks.
		Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.	Anatomy.	Materia Medica and Pharmacy.	Physiology.				
		100	150	100	100				

Second Examination.

126. The second examination shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the second Monday in July.

127. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

128. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Twenty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Twenty Rupees on each occasion.

129. No Candidate shall be admitted to this examination within one year of the time of his passing the first examination, nor unless he has produced certificates to the following effect:—

1. Of having passed the first examination.

2. Of having been engaged at least one year in medical studies subsequently to passing his first examination; and of having attended the following courses:—

Surgery, two courses of not less than			70	lectures each.
Medicine,	do.	do.	70	do.
Midwifery, &c., one course		do.	50	lectures.
Ophthalmology,	do.	do.	30	do.
Hygiene,	do.	do.	30	do.
Medical Jurisprudence,		do.	30	do.

Operative and Minor Surgery, one course.

3. Of having attended the practice of a midwifery hospital for three months, and of having conducted at least twelve labours. Certificates on this subject will be received from any duly-qualified Practitioner of Medicine.

4. Of having attended the medical and surgical practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals during twenty-four months, and lectures on clinical medicine and clinical surgery during such attendance.

5. Of having attended the practice of an Ophthalmic Hospital during three months.

130. The Candidate shall produce reports of six medical and of six surgical cases, drawn up and written by himself during his period of service as clinical clerk or student.

The said cases to be authenticated by a duly recognized Medical Officer.

131. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the examination begins.

132. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Surgery.	Hygiene.
Medicine.	Medical Jurisprudence.
Midwifery.	Operative and Minor Surgery.
Ophthalmology.	

133. The examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

The Practical (Clinical) Examination in Medicine and Surgery shall be conducted in the wards of a hospital by the Examiners of those branches.

The Candidate shall, in addition, perform such of the minor operations of surgery as may be required in the out-door dispensary of the hospital at the time of the examination, and as the Examiners may select.

Each Candidate shall perform, if it be possible, three capital operations upon the dead subject.

He shall also apply apparatus for great surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

134. Candidates will be examined in accordance with the following scheme.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday....	10–1 2–4	Medicine.....	100	A written examination. A clinical and oral examination.
Tuesday ..	10–1 2–4	Surgery & Ophthalmology...	100	A written examination A clinical and oral examination.
Wednesday	10–1 2–4	Midwifery, &c... Medical Jurisprudence... ..	70 30	Written and oral examination.
Thursday...	10–1 2–4	Operative Surgery. Hygiene	50 25	Practical examination. A written and oral examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject or one-half of the aggregate number shall not pass.

135. On Monday, in the week following the conclusion of the Clinical examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the candidates as have passed, and a diploma under the Seal of the University, and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each Candidate. All Candidates who obtain 75 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first division.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.				Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	REMARKS.
		Medicine.	Surgery and Ophthalmology.	Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.	Operative Surgery & Hygiene.				
		100	100	100	75				

VIII.—EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY.

136. Candidates for the Degree of M. B. and C. M. are required to have passed the First Examination in Arts of this or of some other recognized University,* and subsequently to have

* Such Candidates as have not passed in Latin at the F. A Examination, shall be required to pass an examination in that language up to the F A. standard. Vide Regulation 113.

been engaged during five years in their professional studies. They shall be required to pass one preliminary scientific and two professional examinations.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

137. A Preliminary Scientific Examination shall be held in Madras once a year commencing on the second Monday in July.

138. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

139. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Ten Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Ten Rupees on each occasion.

140. Candidates must have completed their 18th year and shall produce certificates of having attended courses of lectures, as follows:—

Chemistry, (Inorganic, with Elements of Organic Chemistry) —one course of, at least, 100 lectures.

Botany—one course of, at least 40 lectures.

Practical Chemistry—one course.

141. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

142. The examination in systematic Botany shall comprise the following natural orders only: Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ (includes Aurantiaceæ), Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocyneæ, Asclepiadeæ, Loganiaceæ, Gentianaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Piperaceæ, Coniferæ, Palmaceæ, Liliaceæ, Scitamineæ, Gramineæ, and Filices.

143. Candidates will be examined in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	10–1 2–5	Chemistry	100	A written examination. An oral examination.
Tuesday ...	10–1 2–5	Botany.	50	A practical examination. An oral examination.
Wednesday	7–10	Practical Chemistry.	100	A practical examination.
	2–5	Latin...	100	An examination up to the F. A. standard for candidates who have not passed in Latin at the F. A. Examination.

144. Candidates failing to obtain one-fourth of the marks in Latin, one-third in each of the other subjects, and one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

145. At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Number of Marks obtained.				Total No. of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	Order of Merit.	Remarks.
		Chemistry.	Botany.	Practical Chemistry.	Latin.				
		100	50	100	100				

First Examination.

146. The First M. B. and C. M. Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 4th Monday in July.

147. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

148. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Twenty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Twenty Rupees on each occasion.

149. Candidates must produce certificates of having passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination at least two years previously, and of having attended the following courses :—

Anatomy—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Physiology—two courses of, at least, 80 lectures each.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics—one course of, at least, 100 lectures.

Comparative Anatomy—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

150. They must also produce certificates of having attended a course of Practical Pharmacy at a College, Hospital, or Dispensary, and of having dissected the whole human body.

151. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

152. Candidates will be examined in the subjects above specified in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday	10—1 2—5	Anatomy	150	A written examination. An oral and practical examination.
Tuesday .	10—1 2—5	Physiology	150	A written examination. An oral examination.
Wednesday	10—1 2—5	Materia Medica . Pharmacy ...	100 50	A written examination. An oral and practical examination.
Thursday .	10—1 2—5	Comparative Anatomy ..... . PracticalAnatomy	50 100	A written and oral examination. A practical examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

153. At the end of one week from the last day of examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.						Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	Order of Merit.	Remarks.
		Anatomy.	Physiology.	Materia Medica.	Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy	Practical Anatomy.				
		150	150	100	50	50	100				

Second Examination.

154. The Second M. B. and C. M. Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in July.

155. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

156. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

157. Candidates must produce certificates of having passed the Preliminary Scientific and First M. B. and C. M. Examinations; of having, subsequently to passing their First M. B. and C. M. Examination, been engaged at least two years in Medical studies; and of having attended the following courses:—

Surgery—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Medicine and Pathology—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Midwifery, &c.—one course of, at least, 80 lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence—one course of, at least, 60 lectures

Hygiene—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

Organic Chemistry (the Medical Chemistry of animal secretions, morbid products, &c.)—one course.

Operative Surgery—one course.

Clinical Surgery—three courses of, at least, 40 lectures each.

Do. Medicine— do. do do.

Of having attended the Surgical and Medical practice of a recognized Hospital during four academic years, contemporaneously with the above-mentioned lectures on Clinical Surgery and Clinical Medicine; of having attended the practice of an Ophthalmic Hospital during six months; of having attended the practice of a Midwifery Hospital during three months; of being competent to attend cases of labour; of having performed the principal major and minor

surgical operations on the dead body, and of having dissected during two Winter Sessions.

158. Candidates must also produce reports with comments of six Medical and of six Surgical cases observed and recorded by themselves, and certified by the professors of Medicine and Surgery respectively of the School at which the Candidate has studied.

159. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

160. Candidates shall be examined in the subjects above specified in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday	10–1	Medicine and Pathology.	150	A written examination.
	2–5			An oral examination
Tuesday .	7–10	Clinical Medicine	100	Practical examination in hospital.
	2–5	Do. Surgery .	100	
Wednesday	10–1	Surgery .	150	A written examination.
	2–5			An oral examination.
Thursday ..	10–1	Midwifery, &c..	100	Written and oral examination
	2–5	Medical Jurisprudence ...	75	
Friday	7–10	Hygiene	50	Written and oral examination.
	2–5	Ophthalmic Medicine & Surgery	75	Written, oral and practical examination
Saturday	7–10	Organic Chemistry & use of the Microscope ..	50	Oral and practical
	2–5	Operative Surgery ..	75	Practical examination.
		Reports of six Medical cases	100	Vide para. 158.
		Reports of six Surgical cases	100	

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

161. Candidates are expected to exhibit the mode of applying surgical apparatus of kinds; to undertake the chemical examination of morbid products, and to have a fair knowledge of the mode of employing the microscope in the detection of normal and abnormal objects connected with the study of medicine.

162. At the end of one week from the last day of examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit, as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination. A certificate, under the seal of the University and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each passed Candidate.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.												Total number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	Order of Merit.	Remarks.
		Medicine and Pathology.	Clinical Medicine.	Clinical Surgery.	Surgery.	Midwifery, &c.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Hygiene.	Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.	Organic Chemistry & use of the Microscope.	Operative Surgery.	Reports of six Medical Cases.	Reports of six Surgical Cases.				
		150	100	100	150	100	75	50	75	50	75	100	100				

163. Candidates, who have been exempted under former rules from examination in Comparative Anatomy and Hygiene on taking the degree of M. B. and C. M., shall be required to

undergo examination in these subjects on proceeding to the Degree of M. D.

164. In certain exceptional cases, to be decided upon by the Syndicate, Candidates will be permitted to appear for the Preliminary Scientific and First Examinations in the same year, and to come up in the succeeding year for the Second or Pass Examination, on condition that the requisite certificates be presented, and that the total period of study does not fall short of five years.

IX.—Examination for the Degree of DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

165. Candidates who have obtained the degrees of B. A. and M. B. and C. M. will be permitted to proceed to the degree of M. D. *without examination*, on producing a certificate of having been engaged two years in the practice of their profession subsequent to having taken the degree of M. B. and C. M. of this or of some other recognized University.

166. Each Candidate must produce a testimonial, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is in habits and character a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

167. Applications for admission to the Degree of M. D., together with the certificates and testimonial above referred to, shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least one month before the date of the Convocation conferring Degrees.

168. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees.

169. Graduates of the Medical College shall be allowed to present themselves *for examination* for the Degree of M. D. on producing the diploma of the Medical College and a certificate of having been engaged subsequently for five years in the practice of their profession.

170. The examination for the Degree of M. D. shall be held once a year, commencing on the first Monday of July.

171. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

172. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Fifty Rupees on each occasion.

173. Candidates shall forward their certificates and the testimonial indicated in Bye-Law 166 to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

174. They shall pass an examination in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ..	10—1 3—6	Surgery and Clinical Surgery.	250	Written examination. Practical examination in Hospital.
Tuesday ..	10—1 3—6	Medicine and Pathology	250	Written examination. Practical examination in Hospital.
Wednesday	7—10 2—5	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	150	Practical examination in Hospital. Written and oral examination.
Thursday...	10—1 3—6	Hygiene . .. ... Comparative Anatomy	50 50	Written and oral examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

175. At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit, as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.					Total number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	Order of Merit.	Remarks.
		Surgery and Clinical Surgery.	Medicine and Pathology.	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	Hygiene.	Comparative Anatomy				
		250	250	150	50	50				

X.— Examination for the Degree of BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

176. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering shall be held at Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February.

177. Candidates for the Degree of B. C. E. must have completed two years from the time of passing the First Examination in Arts either in this or one of the other Indian Universities.

178. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preced-

ing. Each Candidate must forward with his application, a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts, and notify the optional subjects in which he elects to be examined.

179. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

180. The examination shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers and partly *vivâ voce*, and in respect to Surveying and Levelling it shall be practical as well as theoretical.

181. Candidates for the Degree of B. C. E. shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge; it being imperative upon Candidates to pass an examination in the first three branches, but optional with them to select either IV., V. and VI., *or* VII. and VIII:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Philosophy.
III. Mensuration and Estimate-making.
IV. Surveying and Levelling.
V. Constructive Engineering.
VI. Architectural and Topographical Drawing.
VII. Mechanical Engineering.
VIII. Machine Drawing.

I. Mathematics.

1.—*Algebra.*

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution, and Evolution of Algebraical quantities.

Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, and questions producing them.

Surds.

Algebraic Proportion and Variation.
Permutations and Combinations.
Binomial Theorem.
Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions.
Simple and Compound Interest, and Discount.
Calculation and use of Logarithms.

2.—*Geometry.*

Euclid—Books I., II., III., IV., VI., and XI., to Proposition 21, with definitions of Book V.; also easy Deductions.

3.—*Plane Trigonometry.*

The solution of Plane Triangles, especially as applied in practice, and the investigation of the formulæ required in the several processes.
The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

ii. Natural Philosophy.

(1.) *Statics and Dynamics.*—Treated mathematically, but without the aid of the Differential and Integral Calculus.
Composition and resolution of forces in one plane.
The Centre of Gravity.
The mechanical powers and their principal applications.
Virtual Velocities.
Friction, and the Rigidity of Cords.
The three laws of motion, with the different measures of force, and their relation to one another.
Motion of a material particle under the action of a constant force, in free space, down an inclined plane, and in a circular arc, with the theory of the Simple Pendulum.
Unit of *work*; useful work of the simple machines; sources and reservoirs of force.

(2.) *Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.*— Treated as in the case of Statics and Dynamics.

Equilibrium and Pressure of Fluids, elastic and non-elastic. Specific Gravity.

The application of Hydrostatic and Pneumatic principles to the examination of the Steam Engine, Barometer, Thermometer, Common Pump, Forcing Pump, Condenser, Hydraulic Press, Fire Engine, Diving Bell, and Siphon; also the general process of measuring heights by means of the Barometer.

(3.) *Hydraulics.*—Discharge of fluid through various orifices under varying circumstances.

Effects of Vena Contracta.

Flow of water in Rivers and Canals, and over Weirs and Calingulas.

Time of filling and emptying Locks.

iii. MENSURATION AND ESTIMATE-MAKING.

Mensuration of Planes and Solids.

Preparation of Estimates for Roads, Canals, and Masonry work connected therewith, as well as for ordinary buildings.

iv. SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

Surveying with the Chain, with Prismatic Compass and Chain, with Theodolite and Chain, and with Circumferentor and Chain.

Keeping a Field Book and Plotting.

The Theory and Practice of Levelling, including the use and adjustments of the Y Level and Troughton and Simms' Level; also the keeping a Field Book and Drawing Sections. Measurement of heights by means of the Aneroid and the Mountain Barometer.

v. CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

Preparation of building materials, and estimation of their strength.

The equilibrium of arches and roofs.

Stability of abutments, piers, and retaining walls.

Construction of, and determination of, proper proportions for Buildings, Brick Bridges, Stone Bridges, Weirs, Calingulas, Sluices, Canals, Locks, and Roads.

General principles of Carpentry, Smith's work, Iron founding and casting.

vi. Architectural and Topographical Drawing.

Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings, Bridges, Locks, Anicuts, Calingulas, and all kinds of Sluices.

Plans of Road Surveys.

Maps of general Surveys.

vii. Mechanical Engineering.

Calculation of dimensions of parts of machinery.

Expedients for transmitting and modifying motion, and for gaining power.

The nature of steam, with the properties of ordinary kinds of fuel, and the estimation of their caloric power.

The construction and working of all classes of Steam Engines.

The management of Workshops, rates of prices, value of work, estimation of labour in Carpentry, Smith's work, Iron founding and casting.

viii. Machine Drawing.

Plans, elevations, sections and projections of machines, such as Crabs, Cranes, Lathes, Dredges, Punching and Shearing Machines, Pile Drivers, and Steam Engines of all classes.

Drawing of all kinds of Tools.

Working drawings of the component parts of Machines.

182 *Scheme of Examination for B C E. Degree.*

Days	Hours.	Subjects	Marks	Remarks
Monday	10—1 2—5	Surveying and Levelling	150	*Viva voce* included
Tuesday ...	10—1 2—5	Constructive Engineering	300	
Wednesday	10—1 2—5	Hydraulics Estimating	100 50	
Thursday	10—1	Euclid and Algebra	125	Algebra = 50 Euclid = 75 Mensur. = 50 Plane Trig. = 75
	2—5	Mensuration and Plane Trig	125	
Friday	10—1 2—5	Architectural Drawing Topographical Drawing	50 50	
Saturday	10—1	Statics and Dynamics	150	Each 75
	2—5	Hydrostatics & Pneumatics..	100	Hydrostatics = 60 Pneumatics.. = 40
		Total	1,200	

183. To qualify for the Degree of B. C. E., Candidates must obtain one-third of the total marks assigned to each Branch, and one-half of the aggregate number.—Further in Branch II. the marks allotted to Hydraulics shall be 100, of which number one-third must be secured to entitle a Candidate to pass.

184 The passed Candidates shall be arranged in three classes

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The third, of those who have obtained not less than the minimum qualifying for a degree.

The names of the Candidates placed in the first class shall be ranked in order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each: but the Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

185. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

186. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers to his colleagues for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

187. Within one month from the completion of the examination the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibiting the results of the examination, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate, with reference to the results of the examination, or to the Regulations of the University as bearing upon the Faculty of Civil Engineering, and bringing to notice any striking defects that may have characterized the answers of the students generally, or of particular students.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Mathematics.	Natural Philosophy.	Mensuration and Estimate-making.	Surveying and Levelling.	Constructive Engineering.	Architectural and Topographical Drawing.	Mechanical Engineering.	Machine Drawing.	Total.	Passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class placed	Remarks.
		200	350	100	150	300	100	450	100	1200			

Forms of Application for Registration.

I.

MATRICULATION.

Name.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Different schools at which candidate has been educated, and time at each.
	Present position or occupation.
	Where to be examined.
	Optional Language.

II.

F. A.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Date of passing the Matriculation Examination
Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied, since passing the Matriculation Examination.
Present position or occupation.
Where to be examined.
Optional Language

III

B. A.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.,) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of passing the First Arts Examination.
Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied, since passing the First Arts Examination.
Present position or occupation.
Optional Language.
Optional Subject.

IV.

M. A.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of receiving the B. A. Degree.
College, or Colleges, (if any) at which Candidate has studied since passing the B. A. Examination.
Present position or occupation.
Branch.
Optional language (if Branch I.)

V.

B. L.

NAME.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of receiving the B. A. Degree.
	College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his legal studies, & time at each.
	Present position or occupation.

VI.

M. L.

NAME.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of receiving the B. L. Degree.
	College, or Colleges, (if any) at which Candidate has prosecuted his legal studies, and time at each.
	Present position or occupation.

VII.

First L. M. S.

NAME.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race, (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of passing the Matriculation Examination.
	College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his medical studies, & time at each.
	Present position or occupation.

VIII

Second L M S

NAME	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian
	Race, (i e, nation, tribe &c) and religion
	Town or village where resident
	Date of passing the First Examination
	College or Colleges at which Candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since passing the first examination
	Present position or occupation

IX

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC

NAME.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian
	Race, (i e, nation, tribe, &c) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of passing the F.A Examination.
	Optional language in which Candidate has passed at the F A Examination
	College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has studied Chemistry and Botany.
	Present position or occupation

X

First M B. & C M

NAME	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (i e, nation, tribe, &c) and religion
	Town or village where resident
	Date of passing the Preliminary Scientific Examination
	College, Hospital, or Dispensary, at which Candidate has studied since passing the Preliminary Scientific Examination
	Present position or occupation.

XI.

Second M. B. & C. M.

Name.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of passing the First M B. & C. M. Examination.
	College, Hospital, or Dispensary, at which Candidate has studied since passing the First M. B & C. M. Examination.
	Present position or occupation.

XII

M. D.

Name.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of obtaining the B. A., and M. B. and C. M. Degrees.
	Period during which Candidate has been engaged in the practice of the medical profession subsequently to receiving M. B. & C. M Degree.
	Present position or occupation.

XIII.

B. C. E.

Name.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of passing the First Arts Examination.
	College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his studies in Civil Engineering and time at each.
	Present position or occupation.
	Optional subjects.

FORM OF PROCEDURE TO BE OBSERVED IN CONFERRING UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

I. A Convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees shall be held annually in the month of March.

II. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall assemble in the Senate-room at the hour named for the Convocation, and shall proceed in procession from it to the hall in which the degrees are to be conferred.

III. The hall shall be so arranged that the Chancellor's chair may be somewhat in advance; the chairs assigned to the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows being placed in a half circle, so as to leave full space for the presentation of the Candidates.

IV. The Candidates shall be arranged in a line opposite to the Chancellor.

V. On the procession entering the hall, the candidates shall rise and remain standing until the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows have taken their seats.

VI. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their places, the Chancellor shall say:

This Convocation of the Senate of the University of Madras has been called to confer Degrees upon the Candidates who, in the examination recently held for that purpose, have been certified to be worthy of the same. Let the Registrar read the names of the Candidates approved and recommended by the Examiners for Degrees.

The Registrar shall then read the report of the Examiners, which shall be in the following form:

We, the Examiners appointed by the Senate of the University of Madras to conduct the examination for the degree of ———, do hereby certify that we have examined the persons whose

names are hereinafter set down, and that we do adjudge them to be worthy of the degree of ——, and do recommend them accordingly to be admitted to the same.

Witness our hands, &c.

The Chancellor shall then say:

Let the Candidates stand forward.

Then the Candidates standing up and advancing a step or two, the Chancellor shall put them the following questions:

Question. Do you sincerely promise and declare that, if admitted to the degrees for which you are severally Candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will in your daily life and conversation conduct yourselves as becomes Members of this University?

Answer. I do promise.

Quest. Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning?

Ans. I do promise.

Quest. Do you promise that you will, as far as in you lies, uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellow-men?

Ans. I do promise.

In the case of Candidates for Medical or Legal Degrees, the following addition shall be made:—

Quest. Do you promise that you will faithfully and carefully fulfil the duties of the Medical (or Legal) profession, that you will on all occasions maintain its purity and reputation, and that you will never deviate from the straight path of its honorable exercise by making your knowledge subservient to unworthy ends?

Ans. I do promise.

Then the Chancellor shall say :

Let the Candidates be now presented.

Then the Candidates shall be presented by the heads of their respective schools or colleges, or by one of the Examiners, to the Chancellor, one by one, in the order in which they stand in the Examiners' report.

The manner of presentation shall be as follows :

The presenter taking the right hand of the Candidate shall advance with him to the footstool of the Chancellor, and shall say :

Mr., or my Lord Chancellor, I present unto you this person ——————, who has been certified after examination, to be duly qualified to receive the degree of —————— in the University of Madras.

Then the Chancellor shall say to the Candidate :

A. B., by virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of the University of Madras, I admit thee to the Degree of —————— in this University, and in token thereof I present unto thee this Diploma, and authorize thee to wear the hood ordained, as the insignia of thy Degree.

The Chancellor shall then present to the Candidate the Diploma ; and the presenter shall invest him with the hood. The Candidate shall then bow and retire to his place.

When all the Candidates have been presented, the Chancellor shall say to the Registrar :

Let the Degrees conferred now be proclaimed.

Then the Registrar shall read the Record of the Degrees conferred, as follows :

We the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University of Madras, do hereby proclaim and make known

that we have admitted to the Degree of ———— the following persons, they having been first certified unto us as fit persons to receive the same.

The Registrar shall then present the above Record to the Chancellor, who shall sign the same.

Then an address shall be made to the Candidates by a Member of the Senate appointed by the Chancellor, exhorting them to conduct themselves suitably unto the position to which, by the Degree conferred upon them, they have attained.

The address being ended, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall rise up, and the Chancellor shall say:

I dissolve this Convocation.

Then the Chancellor and Senate shall retire in procession to the Senate room, the Graduates standing.

In the absence of the Chancellor, his place shall be taken and his duties performed, by the Vice-Chancellor

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ACADEMIC ROBES.

(Appointed by the Senate.)

CHANCELLOR.

A purple teray velvet gown, made like an Oxford Proctor's Dress Gown, with two-inch gold lace down the fronts and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.

A black velvet Academic cap, bound round with gold lace, and gold tassels nine inches long.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

A purple silk gown, same shape as the Chancellor's, and trimmed in the same way, but with silver lace.

A cap like the Chancellor's, but with silver lace and tassel.

REGISTRAR

A black silk laced gown.

A black cloth Academic cap.

SENATE

A subdued crimson silk gown.

Black velvet Academic cap.

B A.

A blue silk gown.

A black silk hood, lined with cerise.

An Academic cap (optional.)

M. A.

A gown as B. A. with velvet fronts, &c.

Hood as B. A., but with the addition of a gold coloured border.

B. L.

A puce silk gown.

Hood lined with pink.

M. B. and C. M.

A Maroon silk gown, shape of the B. A., with velvet fronts.

Hood lined with lilac.

M. D.

A Maroon silk gown with velvet fronts, &c

Hood lined with lilac, and gold coloured binding.

B. C. E.

A red silk gown, same shape as the B A

Hood lined with sky-blue.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

LANGUAGES.

MATRICULATION.
1876.

English.

Cowper—John Gilpin.

Crabbe—The Parting Hour

Wordsworth—Hart-Leap Well.

Scott—Rosabelle, Pibroch of Donald Dhu, The Coronach, The Outlaw, The Brooch of Lorn, Flora MacIvor's Song, Lay of the Last Minstrel, Canto VI. lines 1—36.

Scott—Tales of A Grandfather, Chapters VI. to X. inclusive.

Lamb—Tales from Shakspeare—Macbeth and the Merchant of Venice.

*Sanskrit.**

Ramáyana—The first Canto, 14th to 25th Chapters inclusive. (Bombay Edition.)

Panchatantra—The first Chapter, 37 pages. (Vidyasagara's Edition, Calcutta.)

Greek.

Euripides—Medea.

Xenophon—Anabasis, Lib. III. and IV.

* In the Déva Nágari character only

Latin.

Vergil—Æneid, Lib. IV.

Cæsar—Comm. de Bello Gall. Lib. III

Persian.

Gulistan—Chapters 1, 2, and 3.

Bostan—Chapters 1 and 2.

Tamil.

Nídi-neri Vilakkam—First 50 stanzas.

Kural—First 10 Chapters.

Bharatam—Bishma's defence of Krishna—(Umabathi Mudaliyar's Edition.)

Sabhá Parvam—40 pages, beginning with the description of the Mantapam.

Telugu.

Harischandropákhyanamu—Cantos 3 and 4.

Níti Chandrika—Vigrahamu—First Part, 53 pages.

Kanarese.

Sómésvara Sataka.

Padyasára—Síta Kalyána, pp. 21 to 41.—Spring, pp. 65 to 71.

Kathásangraha—Bhárata.

Malayalam.

Manipraválam—Sargams II., III. and IX.

Vijnana Manjari—Part I., 114 pages (published by the Trivandram Book Committee.)

Hindustani.

Gulistan—(School Book Society's Edition.)

Musnavi Hasan—(Edition published at the Government Depôt.)

Uriya.

Mahábhárata—Birát Parva.
Raghuvansa.
Batris Singhasan.

1877.

English.

Selections to be published by the University.

Sanskrit.

Hitopadésa—Books I and II.
Rámáyana—Book I, Bálakánda, 26 to 34 Sargams.

Greek.

Homer—Iliad, Lib. I.
Xenophon—Anabasis, Lib. I, II.

Latin.

Vergil—Æneid, Lib. II.
Sallust—Catilina.

Persian.

Laála-i-Manyumah.
Hikáyat-i-Dilpasand.

Tamil.

Nídi Neri Vilakkam—Second Part, 50 Stanzas.
Bhárata Venba—254-304 Stanzas.
Panchatantram—Parts 1st and 2nd.

Telugu.

Uttara Rámáyana—by Tikkanna, 2nd Canto.
Harichandra, Upakiyanamu—5th Canto.
Dasa Kumára Charitra—70 pages; (Edition published by the School Book Society).

Kanarese.

Prakavya Malike—Selections from *Bhárata*.

Kathásangraha—Part I.

Malayalam.

Chánákya Sútram—Parts VII & VIII.

Manipraválam—The 4th Sargam, 86 Slókams.

Harichandra Puránam—(A brief account, Printed at the Scottish Press, Madras).

Hindustani.

Char Derwish—1st & 2d Derwish (School Book Society's Edition).

Gulzar-i-Naseem—(Expurgated Edition).

Uriya.

Hitopadésa—The whole.

Srinipatha—Part I, (Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta).

Uriya Poetical Reader—Part I, (Calcutta School Book Society).

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FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS

1876.

English.

Shakspeare—The Merchant of Venice.

Milton—Paradise Lost, Book I.

Coleridge—The Rime of the Ancient Marinel

Scott—Quentin Durward.

Plutarch—The Lives of Pericles and Fabius Maximus, as edited by A. H. Clough (Sampson, Low & Co.)

Sanskrit

Kumárasambhava—The first seven Cantos.
Sakuntala—(Prakrit passages omitted).

Greek

Sophocles—Ajax
Herodotus—Lib. VIII. and IX.

Latin.

Terence—Adelphi.
Horace—Odes, Lib. IV.
Cicero—Divinatio in Q. Caecilium.
Livy—Lib. XXV.

Persian.

Anvar-i-Sohili—Chapters II., III, and IV.
Diwan-i-Muzhei.
Diwan-i-Hafiz—Radeef-i-Meem only.

Tamil.

Bharatam—Viráta Parvam. Two last Sargams
Náladiyár—Chapters 31—37, inclusive.
Rámáyanam—Ayodiyá Kándam. First 5 Padalams.

Telugu

Bháratamu—Souptica Parvamu—The whole
Manucharitramu—First Canto.
Nitichandrica—Mitrabheda (2nd Part.)

Kanarese.

Channa Basava Purána—Sandhi 1—10, of 2nd Kánda (Sárasvati Nilaya Press, Madras.)
Kathásangraha—Part IV.

* In the Déva Nagari character only

Malayalam.

Bháratam—Salya, Sánti, Ánusásanika and Asvamethika Parvams.

Bálabhúshanam—by Pachu Mússadu.

Hindustani.

Khirod Afroz—Chapters 3, 4 and 5.

Araish-i-Mahfil.

Guldasta-i-Sukhun.

Uriya.

History of India—By Beechund Putnaik (Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.)

Jeebun Charita—By Pukeer Mohun Senapaty* of Balasore (Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.)

Uriya Poetical Reader—Part I (Calcutta School Book Society).

1877.

English.

Milton—Paradise Lost, Books VII and VIII.

Byron—The Siege of Corinth.

Do. —Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte.

Tennyson—Morte D'Arthur (As originally published in the *Poems*).

Macaulay—Essay on Clive.

Ancient Classics for English Readers—Cicero.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvamsa—Cantos I to IX inclusive.

Uttararámacharitra—(Prákrit passages to be omitted).

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* In the Déva Nágari character only.

Greek.

Sophocles—Electra.
Herodotus—Lib. VI and VII.

Latin.

Vergil—Georgic. Lib. IV.
Terence—Heautontimoroumenos
Cicero—Pro Milone.
Livy—Lib. XXVI.

Persian.

Gulshan-i-Saadat.
Sikandar Namah—to the end of the Chapter Jasn-i-Nou-shabah.
Guldasta-i-Sukhun.

Tamil.

Bháratam—Udhyogaparvam. First half of Krishnan Tádu.
Náladiyár—First 10 Chapters.
Rámáyanam—5 Padalams, from the Gangai Padalam.

Telugu.

Bháratamu—Viráta Parvamu, First Canto.
Manucharitramu—4th Canto.
Vigraha Tantramu—(by K. Venkataratnam Pantulu).

Kanarese.

Channa Basava Purána—3rd Kánda, Ch. 1 to 5 inclusive.
Prákkavya Málika—pp. 353—388.
Panchatantra—5th Tantra.

Malayalam.

Rámáyanam—Aranya Kándam.
Kiráta—Katha Kali (Drama).
Keralotpatti—First 100 pages (2nd Edition, Mangalore).

Hindustani.

Diwan-i-Vazir—to Radif-i-Dal, inclusive.
Suroor-i-Sultani—to the death of Rustum.
Nasr-i-Benazir.

Uriya.

Charee Patha—Part II. By Beechund Putnaik (Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta).
Mahábhárat—Birát Parva (Calcutta School Book Society).
Nitibodh—(Calcutta School Book Society).

1878.

English.

Shakespeare—Tempest.
Milton—Paradise Lost, Bk. II.
Bulwer—Lost Tales of Miletus: Secret Way.
Scott—Essay on Chivalry.
Trollope—Caesar. (Ancient classics for English Readers).

Sanskrit.

Panchatantra—Book I.
Kálidása's Málavikágnimitra—(Prákrit passages to be omitted).

Greek.

Sophocles—Antigone.
Herodotus—Lib. II, III.

Latin.

Vergil—Æneid. Lib. VI.
Ovid—Fasti, Lib. I.
Horace—Select Odes.*

* Book I.—Odes 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 12, 18, 21, 24, 28, 31, 35, 37
Book II.—Odes 1, 3, 6, 10, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20.
Book III.—Odes 1, 3, 5, 8, 17, 21, 23, 29.
Book IV.—Odes 2, 7, 14.

Cicero—De Amicitia.
—— De Senectute.
—— Somnium Scipionis.
Livy—Lib. XXVII.

Persian.

Anvar-i-Soheili—Chapters 5-8 inclusive.
Diwan-i-Saib—The first half.
Diwan-i-Hafiz—Rudeef-i-Dal only.

Tamil.

Bháratam—Udhyogaparvam. Second half of Krishnan Túdu
Náladiyár—Second 10 Chapters. 100 Stanzas.
Rámáyanam—Ayódya Kándam, from Gangai Padalam to Áraniya Kándam, from the beginning to the end of Karan Vadai Padalam (Prose).

Telugu.

Jaimuni Bháratamu—7th Canto.
Ranganádha Rámáyana—Sundra Kándam, first half.
Nítichandrika—Part II, by Chinnia Súri.

Kanarese.

Poetical Anthology—Nos. 31, 40, 54, 58, 59, 62, 63, 66, 67, 72, 73, 75, 80, 85, 89, 93, 97. (3rd Edition, Mangalore).
Kathásangraha—Part V.

Malayalam.

Bháratam—Karna Parvam.
Rámáyanam—Bála Kándam.
Bálabhúshanam—The whole.

Hindustani.

Hamalat-i-Hyderi—200 pages of the Edition of 1849.
Diwan-i-Aseer.

Uriya.

Raghuvansa—(Calcutta School Book Society).

Jeebun Charita—By Pukeer Mohun Senapaty of Balasore (Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta).

History of India—By Beechund Putnaik (Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta).

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B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1877.

English.

Shakespeare—Hamlet.

Shelley—Adonais.

Selections from the Golden Treasury, viz., The Poems numbered as follows:—12, 49, 56, 64, 71, 75, 107, 110, 151, 161, 168, 170, 202, 213, 220, 224, 236, 243, and 278.

Herbert Spencer—Education,—What knowledge is of most worth?

Newman—The Office and Work of Universities, Chapters I—IX.

Ruskin—Selections (Smith, Elder and Co. MDCCCLXI)—pp. 278—321 (inclusive).

Sanskrit.

Magha—I—VI.

Vikramorvási.

Greek.

Æschylus—Prometheus Vinctus.

Thucydides—Lib. II

* In the Déva Nágari character only

Latin.

Lucretius De Rerum Naturâ, Lib. V.
Horace—Satires, Lib. I and II.
Cicero—De Finibus, Lib. I and II.
Tacitus—Annal., Lib. V and VI.

Persian.

Tarik-i-Firishta—History of the Emperor Baber.
Abul Fazl—First Daftar.
Diwan-i-Saib—From Alif to Be (inclusive).
Musnavi-i-Mowlana Room—First half of the 1st Daftar.

Tamil.

Rámáyanam—Kishkinda Kándam, to the death of Váli.
Kural—Chapters 11 to 30.
Silappadikáram—8 to 10 Cantos (inclusive).
Introduction to Nannul.

Telugu.

Vasucharitramu—1st Canto.
Harivamsamu—3rd and 4th Cantos, Part II.
Párijátápaharanamu—1st and 2nd Cantos.

Kanarese.

Pampá Rámáyana—Ásvásas 6—9. (Mysore Govt. Press).
Sabda Mani Darpana—First hundred Sútras. (Mangalore Edition).

Malayalam.

Bhágavatam—Saptama and Ashtama Skanthams.
Panchadasáprakaranam—The First 7 Prakaranams.

Hindustani.

Hamlat-i-Haidari—112 pages. (Printed Edition of 1849).
Nasir-i-Benazir.
Diwan-i-Aseer—Lucknovi Raduf Alif only.
Diwan-i-Ghalib.

Uriya.

History of England—By Gudha Dhur Tripathy, (Calcutta School Book Society).

Swasthya Rakha—(Calcutta School Book Society).

Rámáyana—Sundra Kand. (Calcutta School Book Society.)

1878.

English.

Shakespeare—Coriolanus.

Milton—Comus.

Pope—The Rape of the Lock.

Ancient Classics for English Readers—Æschylus, Chapters I, II, III and VII.

Sidney—Apologie for Poetrie.

Carlyle—Lectures on Heroes—The Hero as King.

Sanskrit.

Kirátárjuniya—Chapters I to XIV inclusive.

Málatimádhava.

Greek.

Sophocles—Philoctetes.

Demosthenes—De Coronâ.

Latin.

Lucretius—De Rerum Naturâ, Lib. II.

Horace—Epistolæ.

Cicero—De Finibus, Lib. III and IV.

Tacitus—Annal. Lib XII and XIII

Persian.

Jahan Kushai Nadiri of Mirza Mahdee Khan.

Diwan-i-Ghani.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

Tamil.

Ramayánam—Kishkinda Kándam, from Arasiyal Paiyam
Bhagavatam—from the 201st to 400th stanza
Alankáram—Porulani.

Telugu.

Vasucharitramu—2nd Canto.
Harivamsamu—5th and 6th Cantos, Part II
Parijátápaharanamu—3rd and 4th Cantos.

Kanarese

Jaimini Bharata—Chaps 3, 6, 28, 29, 30, and 31
Rajasékhara Vilasa. Ásvása 6th.

Malayalam.

Bháratam—Bhishma Parvam.
Daksha Yágam—Katha Kali.
Panchadasápiakaranam—Prose.—Parts 9, 10 and 11

Hindustani

Diwan-i-Nasikh—First and Second Diwan
Araish-i-Mahfil.
Jami-ul-Akhlak (Translation of the Akhlak-i-Jalali)

Uriya.

Charu Patha—Part III—By Beechund Putnaik
Batris Singhasan—
Rámayana—Sundara Kand. (Calcutta School Book Society)

1879.

English

Chaucer—Prologue.
Shakespeare—Romeo and Juliet
Burns—The Cotter's Saturday Night
Wordsworth—Laodamia.

Roger Ascham—The Scholemaster, Bk. I.
DeQuincey—Flight of the Tartars.
Vision of Sudden Death.
Tyndall—Use and Limit of the Imagination in Science.

Sanskrit.

Dandia's Daśakumáracharita—Púrvapíthiká, and Uchchhvásas, I and II.
Bhavabhúti's Mahávíracharita.

Greek.

Æschylus—Eumenides.
Thucydides—Lib. III.

Latin.

Lucretius—Lib. VI.
Juvenal—Lib. I, III, IV, V.
Cicero—Pro Plancio.
Tacitus—Annal, Lib XIV, XV.

Persian.

Akhlak-i-Nasiri.
Diwan-i-Aseer-i-Farsi.

Tamil.

Rámáyanam—Sundra Kándam, from Kadattávu Padalam to Nindanai Padalam, 487 Stanzas.
Kural—25 Chapters.
Silappadikáram—1, 2, 4, 5, 6 Cantos.

Telugu.

Harivamsamu—7th Canto of Part II.
Anucta Malyada—1st and 2nd Cantos
Parijátápaharanamu—Last Canto.

Kanarese.

Anubhavamrata
Rájasékhara Vilása—Ásvasa V.

Malayalam.

Rámáyanam—Sundara Kandam.
Santánagópálam—Katha Kali.
Keralotpatti—From the 55th page, 3rd Edition, Mangalore.

Hindustani

Fisana-i-Ajaib.
First Diwan-i-Atish.
Surcor-i-Sultani

Uriya.

Batris Singhasan—
Swasthya Rakha—(Calcutta School Book Society).
Mahábhárat—Birát Parva. (Calcutta School Book Society).

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION,

1877.

English.

Spenser—The Faerie Queen, Book I.
Shakespeare—Midsummer Night's Dream.
—Richard II.
—King Lear.
Ben Jonson—Alchemist.
—Fall of Sejanus.
Milton—Paradise Lost, Books X, XI and XII.
—Areopagitica.
Butler—Hudibras, Part I.
Dryden—Absalom and Achithophel.
—A parallel of Poetry and Painting.
Swift—Gulliver's Travels, Parts I, II and III.
Addison—The Coverly Papers, the Criticism on Milton's Paradise Lost, and Nos. 55—63 (inclusive) of the Spectator.

Johnson—Lives of Savage, Dryden, and Pope.
Burke—Speech on Fox's India Bill.
—Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful.

*Sanskrit.**

Twelve Hymns from the 1st Mandala of the Rig-Veda.
Manu—Books 2, 7 and 8.
Rámáyana—1st, 2nd and 3rd Books.
Mrichchhakati.
Kálidása—One Play; either the Sakuntala or Vikramorvási.
Bhavabhúti—One Play; either the Vira-Charitra or Uttara-rámacharita.
Megha-dúta by Kálidása.
Védánta-sára of Sadánanda.

The examination will include a passage from Milton or Shakespeare to be translated into the Sanskrit Anushtup metre, as well as Sanskrit prose composition

Greek.

Æschylus—Prometheus Vinctus
—Agamemnon.
Homer—Iliad, Lib. XXII—XXIV.
Thucydides—Lib. I, II and III.
Aristophanes—Nubes.
—Aves.
Demosthenes—Olynth., I and II.
Plato—Phædo.
—Gorgias.
Aristotle—Eth., Lib. I, II and III.

Latin.

Vergil—Georg., Lib. IV.
Horace—Epistolæ.

* In the Déva Nágari character only

Plautus—Miles Gloriosus
—Aulularia.
Juvenal—Satires I, III and X
Terence—Adelphi
—Andria
Cicero—Epistolæ
Livy—Lib. XXI—XXX inclusive.
Tacitus—Annal, Lib I.
Pliny—Epistolæ, Lib. VIII, IX and X

1878.

English.

Chaucer—The Knightes Tale
Shakespeare—Cymbeline.
—Sonnets.
Massinger—New Way to Pay Old Debts.
Milton—Tractate on Education
—Areopagitica.
Byron—Marino Faliero.
Shelley—Hellas
Tennyson—Enid and Guinevere
De Quincey—The Lake Poets
Hallam—Literature of Europe, Part II (omitting Chapters I, II), Part III (omitting Chapters I, II IX)
Carlyle—The Latter Day Pamphlets

Sanskrit

Twelve Hymns from the 1st Mandala of the Rig-Veda, with Sáyana's Commentary
Manu, (Book 2, 7 and 8).

* In the Deva Nágari character only

Dásakumáracharita (or the Púrvabhága of the Kádambarî).
Mrichchhakatı.
Kálidása (one Play; either the Sákuntala or Vikramorvási).
Bhavabhúti (one Play; either the Vira-Charita or Uttara-rámacharita).
Mégha-dúta, by Kálidása.
Védánta-sára of Sadánanda, or the Tarkasangraha, together with the Tarkadípiká.

Greek and Latin.

Same as in 1877.

HISTORY.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS,

1876.

History of Rome—The Punic Wars.

1877.

Plutarch's Lives—Themistocles, Nikias, and Alexander.

1878.

Julius and Augustus Caesar.

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION,

1877.

History of France—The reign of Louis XIV.

1878.

The Age of Charles V.

1879.

The Thirty Years' War.

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION,

1877.

The French Revolution and Empire, from 1789 to 1815.

1878.

The History of the Jews from the Babylonish Captivity to the Taking of Jerusalem by Titus.

Hildebrande and His Times.

1879.

The Twelve Caesars.

The Times of Charlemagne.

ETHICS.

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION,

1878.

Ancient Epicureanism and Stoicism.

Kant's *Metaphysic of Ethics* (*Translation*).

1879.

The Morality of the Heroic Age of Greece as deduced from Homer and Hesiod.

Sidgwick's *Methods of Ethics.*

THE UNIVERSITY.

SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Innes.

FELLOWS.

1. The Honourable Sir Walter Morgan, *Knight, Chief Justice.** 1871.
2. The Right Reverend F. Gell, D. D., Lord Bishop of Madras.* 1861.
3. His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief.* 1876.
4. The Honourable Sir W. Robinson, K.C.S.I.,* 1873.
5. The Honourable R. S. Ellis, C.B. 1868.

Members of Council.

6. Colonel R. M. Macdonald, Director of Public Instruction. 1867.
7. Edmund Thompson, Esq., M.A., Principal of the Presidency College.* 1862.
8. M. C. Furnell, Esq., F.R.C.S., Principal of the Medical College. 1872.

Ex-officio.

* Not Gazetted.

1857.

9. J. Townshend Fowler, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.A.
10. C. Ranganadha Sastri.
11. The Reverend G. Hall, B.A.
12. William Judson vanSomeren, Esq., M.D.
13. Samuel Jesudasen Pillai.

1859.

14. The Reverend R. Caldwell, LL.D.
15. The Reverend G. U. Pope, D.D. [*Chancellor.*
16. The Honourable Mr. Justice Holloway, C.S.I., *ex Vice-*
17. The Honourable W. Hudleston.
18. The Honourable D. F. Carmichael.

1860.

19. Colonel P. P. L. O'Connell, R. E.

1861.

20. His Highness Rámа Varmá, First Prince of Travancore.

1862.

21. Sir T. Madhava Rau, K.C.S.I.
22. N. R Pogson, Esq., F.R.A.S.

1863.

23. George Smith, Esq., M.D.

1864.

24. W. A. Porter, Esq., M.A.

1865.

25. The Reverend W. Leeming, M.A.
The Honourable Mr. Justice Innes.
26. J. L. Paul, Esq., A.M., M.D.

1866.

27. C. Parthasaradhi Nayudu Garu.
28. Hyder Jung Bahadur.

1867.

Colonel R. M. Macdonald.

29. T. Gopala Rau, B.A.
30. S. J. Wyndowe, Esq., M.D.
31. The Reverend W. Miller, M.A.
32. W. R. Cornish, Esq., F.R.C.S.
33. R. F. Chisholm, Esq., C. E., F.R I.B.A., F.A.S.B.
34. F. S. Evans, Esq., M.A.

1868.

35. B. Lovery, Esq.
    The Honourable R. S. Ellis, C.B.
36. J. Grose, Esq., M.A.
37. The Honourable V. Rama Aiyangar, C.S.I.
38. A. Seshayya Sastri.
39. C. Rangacharulu.

1869.

40. The Right Reverend S. Fennelly, D.D.
41. Beresford Anderson, Esq., C. E.
42. The Honourable G. N. Gajapati Rau.

1871.

43. The Honourable Mr. Justice Kernan, M.A., Q. C.
44. Surgeon-General E. G. Balfour, L.R.C.S.E.

1872.

45. The Reverend J. Barton, M.A.
46. M. Sadasiva Pillai.
47. G. L. Narasinga Rau.
48. H. Fortey, Esq., M.A.
49. P. Ranganadha Mudaliyar, M.A.
50. The Reverend George Warlow, M.A.
51. Lieut.-Col. H. T. Rogers, R. E.
52. George Thom, Esq., M.A.

53. T. Muttusami Aiyar, B.L.
M. C. Furnell, Esq., F.R.C.S.
54. V. Krishnamachariyar.
55. J. Shortt, Esq., M.D.
56. A. C. Burnell, Esq., Ph D.

1873.

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58. W. S. Foster, Esq., M.A.
59. The Reverend T. Foulkes, F.L.S., M.R.A S.
60. H. Wigram, Esq., M A.
61. Gustav Oppert, Esq., Ph.D.
62. Major General G. W. Walker, R. E.

1874.

63. The Reverend E. H. DuBois.
64. Lieut.-Col. J. Mullins, R. E.
65. The Reverend E. Sell.
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1875.

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77. P. Chentsal Rau.
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1859

5. The Reverend R. Caldwell, LL.D.
6. The Reverend G. U. Pope, D.D. [*Chancellor.*
7. The Honourable Mr. Justice Holloway, C.S.I., *ex Vice-*
8. The Honourable W. Hudleston.
9. The Honourable D. F. Carmichael

1861.

10. His Highness Ráma Varmá, First Prince of Travancore.
11. The Right Reverend Frederick Gell, D.D.

1862.

12. E. Thompson, Esq., M.A.
13. Sir T. Madhava Rau, K.C.S.I.
14. N. R Pogson, Esq., F.R.A.S.

1864.

15. W. A. Porter, Esq., M.A.

1865.

16. The Reverend W. Leeming, M.A.

1866.

17. C. Parthasaradhi Nayudu Garu
18. Hyder Jung Bahadur.

1867.

19. T. Gopala Rau, B.A.
20. The Reverend W. Miller, M.A.
21 F. S Evans, Esq., M.A.
22. B. Lovery, Esq.

1868.

23. J. Grose, Esq., M.A.
24. The Honourable R. S. Ellis, C.B.
25. The Honourable V. Rama Aiyangar, C.S.I.
26. A. Seshayya Sastri.
27. C. Rangacharulu.

1869.

28. The Right Reverend S. Fennelly, D.D.
29. The Honourable G. N. Gajapati Rau.

1871.

30. The Honourable Sir Walter Morgan, *Kt.*

1872.

31. The Reverend J. Barton, M.A.
32. G. L. Narasinga Rau.
33. H. Fortey, Esq., M.A.
34. Lieut.-Colonel H. T. Rogers, R.E.
35. P. Ranganadha Mudaliyar, M.A.
36. The Reverend G. Warlow, M.A.
37. G. Thom, Esq., M.A.
38. V. Krishnamachariyar.
39. A. C. Burnell, Esq., Ph.D.

1873.

40. The Honourable Sir W. Robinson, K.C.S.I.
41. The Honourable H. S. Cunningham, M.A.
42. W. S. Foster, Esq., M.A.
43. The Reverend T. Foulkes, F.L.S., M.R.A.S.
44. H. Wigram, Esq., M.A.
45. Gustav Oppert, Esq., Ph.D.

1874.

46. The Reverend E. H. DuBois.
47. The Reverend E. Sell.

1875.

48. Colonel J. Michael, C S.I.
49. The Honourable Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur.
50. H. E. Stokes, Esq., B.A.
51. The Reverend J. M. Strachan, M.D.
52 The Reverend W. Stevenson, M.A.
53. J. Bradshaw, Esq., M.A.
54 D. Sinclair, Esq., M.A.
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1876.

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1859.

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1857.

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1864

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1865.

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1867

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1871

6. The Honourable Sir Walter Morgan, *Kt.*
7. The Honourable Mr. Justice Kernan, M.A., Q.C.

1872.

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5 J. L. Paul, Esq, A.M., M.D.

1867.

6. Colonel R. M. Macdonald.
7. S. J. Wyndowe, Esq., M.D.
8. W. R. Cornish, Esq., F.R C.S.

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9. M. C. Funnell, Esq., F.R.C.S.
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1874.

11 Mohideen Sheriff.

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1873.

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1860.

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4. W. A. Porter, Esq., M.A.

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5. Colonel R. M. Macdonald.
6. R. F. Chisholm, Esq., C.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.A.S.B.

1872.

7. Lieut.-Colonel H. T. Rogers, R. E.

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Henry Forbes, Esq.

* Named in the Act of Incorporation.

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Lieutenant Colonel G. V. Winscom, R. E.
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1860.

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Colonel J. Carpendale, R. E.
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1861.

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1864.

The Reverend W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.
The Honourable H. D. Phillips.
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1865.

V. Rajagopalachariyar, B.L.
Lieut.-Genl. Sir John Gaspard LeMarchant, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.
W. G. Smart, Esq., M.A., M.E.

1867.

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W. Mackenzie, Esq., C.B., C.S.I., A.M., M.D.
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The Honourable V. Sanjiva Rau, B.A., B.L.

1868.

The Honourable Charles Collett.

W. N. Chipperfield, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.S.A

A Macdonald Ritchie, Esq, B.A.

1870

The Honourable J D. Sim, C S.I.

1871.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K.C B.

1872.

S. Vijaya Raghavulu Chetti

Matriculation and F.A. Examinations will be held at the following places in December, 1876:—

Bangalore.

Bellary.

Berhampore.

Calicut.

Cochin.

Coimbatore.

Kumbhakonam.

Madras.

Mangalore.

Masulipatam.

Mysore.

Nellore.

Palamcotta.

Rajamandri.

Tanjore.

Trichinopoly.

Trivandram.

Vizagapatam.

INSTITUTIONS

AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

Church Mission Society's Native English School, Palamcotta.
Church Mission Society's College, Cottayam.
Church Mission Society's Institution, Cotta, near Colombo.
Church Mission Society's High School, Jaffna.
Civil Engineering College, Madras.
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Government Normal School, Madras.
High School, Bangalore.
London Mission Institution, Madras.
London Mission Institution, Bangalore.
Medical College, Madras.
Presidency College, Madras.
Provincial School and College, Kumbhakonam.
Provincial School, Bellary.
Provincial School, Calicut.
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Wesleyan Anglo-Vernacular Institution, Madras.
Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore.
Wesleyan Central School, Jaffna.

Napier hath this day paid to the said University of Madras the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees; Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Francis Baron Napier and in the consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall with all convenient speed lay out and invest the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees and also any further sums which may hereafter be paid to them by the said Francis Baron Napier in the name and under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks, or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks, funds, or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature, and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks, funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for a Scholarship to be the subject of competition between students who have been born in the City and Collectorate of Madras at their Matriculation at the said University of Madras without any limitation of race, caste or creed and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Francis Baron Napier and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

I. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trust herein declared and contained shall be devoted to maintain the Scholarship hereinafter named.

II. The Scholarship shall be called or known as the "Governor's Scholarship."

III. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who at the usual Matriculation Examination shall have obtained the highest number of marks, provided that such number of marks shall not be less than two hundred and fifty, and provided also

that in the event of the present scale of marks being at any time or times hereafter altered such number of marks shall not be less than three-fifths of the whole number of marks for the time being attainable.

IV. In the event of two or more Candidates at the said examination obtaining the same or an equal number of marks the said Scholarship shall be awarded to such one of the said two or more Candidates as shall be nominated and declared by the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to be the proper person entitled thereto.

V. The first Scholarship shall be awarded at the Matriculation Examination held in the month of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight

VI The Scholarship shall be tenable for three years subject to the following conditions :—

1. The holder for the time being of the Scholarship shall forfeit the same if he fail to present himself for examination at the examination for the grade of First Arts next ensuing after his Matriculation and if he fail to obtain a position in the first class at the said examination.

2. After the examination for First Arts and between that period and the termination of the period of three years during which the Scholarship can be held one-third of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents shall be kept in reserve and accumulated and shall only be paid over to the holder for the time being of the Scholarship in the event of his passing the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the first occasion on which he is admissible to that examination.

3. If the holder for the time being of the said Scholarship fails to pass the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts within the earliest period at which he is admissible to that degree then the accumulations of the one-third of the income of the said funds so held in reserve under the provisions of the last clause shall be

added to the corpus of the said funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided

4 It shall be lawful for the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to declare that the holder of the Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Syndicate of the said University of Madras

5 In the case of the death of any holder of the said Scholarship or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever then and in any such case the Scholarship shall be awarded to and held by the person who in accordance with the provisions herein contained shall become entitled to the same at the next or a succeeding Matriculation examination

VII Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years to make any new regulation with respect to the said Scholarship and the terms and duration upon and for which the same may be held or the mode and subjects of the examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents. Provided nevertheless that the said Senate of the said University of Madras shall have no power to divide the said Scholarship or save as herein before provided reduce the amount thereof.

In witness whereof the said Francis Baron Napier hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University

of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by
the above-named Francis Baron Napier in the presence of (Signed) NAPIER.

(Signed) A. R. SYMONDS, M.A.,
Domestic Chaplain to
His Excellency the Governor,
Madras.

(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Private Secretary to
H. E. the Governor of Madras,
Madras.

SIR TANJORE MADAVA RAU'S PRIZES.

THIS INDENTURE is made the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine between Sir Tanjore Madava Rau, Knight, Commander of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India, residing at Trevandrum in Travancore in the East Indies of the one part, and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst Hindus born in the Collectorate of Tanjore hath determined with the approbation of the said University of Madras to institute certain Prizes to be the subject of competition between students born as aforesaid, who shall respectively pass the First Arts Examination and Matriculate at the University at Madras and to be conferred awarded and given under such regulations and according to such schemes as are hereinafter established and set forth: And whereas for the purpose of effectuating such desire and determination the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of Rupees two thousand and five hundred—Four Rupees per cent. Government Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularly mentioned to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And hath accordingly this day endorsed over and transferred to the said University of Madras the Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of

India following that is to say one Promissory Note or Security No. 3672 dated the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five for Rupees one thousand five hundred and one other Promissory Note or Security No. 002006 dated the said first day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five for the sum of Rupees one thousand.

Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for the effectuating the said desire of the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall either retain the whole or any part of the said two Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinbefore particularized in their present actual state of investment or shall at any time at their discretion sell the same or any part thereof and lay out and invest the proceeds thereof and also any further sum or sums which may at any time hereafter be received by them under the trusts hereinafter declared in the name or under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks or funds or Securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for certain Prizes to be the subject of competition between Hindu Students born in the Collectorate of Tanjore and who shall respectively pass the First Arts Examination and Matriculate at the University of Madras without any limitation as to caste or creed and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth and this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say.)

1. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trusts herein declared and contained shall be divided

into two sums in the proportion of six-tenths and four-tenths and shall be devoted to maintaining the two Prizes hereinafter named.

2. The two Prizes shall be respectively called or known as the "Sir Tanjore Madava Rau's Prizes."

3. The Prizes shall be awarded annually.

4. The Prizes shall be limited to competition between Hindu Students by race born in the Collectorate of Tanjore and who have lived ten years in that Collectorate.

5. The first Prize of six one-tenths of the income of the said trust funds shall be awarded to Hindu Students born as aforesaid who shall stand highest in the First Class at the annual First Examination in Arts of the said University of Madras.

6. The second Prize of four one-tenths of the income of the said trust funds shall be awarded to the Hindu Students born as aforesaid who shall stand highest at the annual Matriculation examination of the said University of Madras.

7 The first Prizes shall be awarded at the First in Arts and Matriculation Examinations to be held in the month of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

8. The Prizes shall be awarded either in Money or in Books of the like value at the discretion of the said University of Madras.

9. If at any of the said annual First in Arts and Matriculation Examinations at the said University of Madras there shall be no Candidate who shall succeed in passing the required examination then and in any such case the Prize or Prizes (as the case may be) shall not be awarded and the amount thereof shall be added to the corpus of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided.

10. No Candidate shall be allowed to compete unless he produces a Certificate of good conduct and satisfactory progress either from the Master of the School in which his studies were prosecuted or from some person whose testimony is accepted as satisfactory by the Syndicate of the University.

11. The Certificates of good conduct shall be in such form as the Senate of the said University of Madras shall from time to time determine.

Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of three years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding three years to make any new Regulations with respect to the said Prizes or either of them and the terms upon which the same may be obtained or the mode and subject of the examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents. Provided nevertheless that the said Senate of the said University of Madras shall have no power to divide the said Prizes respectively or reduce the amount thereof respectively. In witness whereof the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common Seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named Sir Tanjore Madava Rau in the presence of (Signed) T. MADAVA RAU.

(Signed) SHUNGRA SOOBYER,
Police Sheristadar, Dewan's Cutchery,
Trevandrum.

(Signed) T WATTS,
Manager, Dewan's English Office,
Trevandrum.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(Signed) A. R. SYMONDS.

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE'S SCHOLARSHIP.

THIS INDENTURE is made the first day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy between His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Vurmah Kulasekhara Kireetapati Munnay Sultan Maharajah Rajah Ramarajah Bahadur Shamsher Jung, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Travancore of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Rama Vurmah Maharajah of Travancore being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst his subjects hath determined with the assent of the said University of Madras to institute a Scholarship for the support of a student in Medicine or Civil Engineering to be open to students born subjects of the State of Travancore who have Matriculated in the said University of Madras or passed the First Arts Examination at the option of the Syndicate and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And whereas for effectuating such desire and determination the said Maharajah of Travancore hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of Ten thousand Rupees to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And whereas it hath been agreed that the said sum of Ten thousand Rupees should be invested in the name and under the control of the said University of Madras in the manner hereinafter provided and that the said University of Madras should hold the said sum of Ten thousand Rupees together with all further sums which the said Maharajah of Travancore may hereafter pay to the said University of Madras for the purposes herein provided for and the securities wherein the same respectively shall from time to time be invested and the interest dividends and income thereof upon the trusts hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same respectively. And whereas in pursuance of the said Agreement the said Maharajah of Travancore hath this day paid to the University of Madras the sum of Ten thousand Rupees. Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said Agreement and for effectuating the

said desire of the said Maharajah of Travancore and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall with all convenient speed lay out and invest the said sum of Ten thousand Rupees and also any other further sums which may hereafter be paid to them by the said Maharajah of Travancore in the name and under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks, or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for a Scholarship to be open to students born in the State of Travancore at their Matriculation in the said University of Madras or on their passing the First Arts Examination at the option of the Syndicate to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Travancore and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)

I. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trusts herein declared and contained shall be devoted to maintain the Scholarship hereinafter named.

II. The Scholarship shall be called or known as the "Scholarship of the Maharajah of Travancore."

III. The Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate of the University of Madras at their discretion to one of the three students who shall attain the highest number of marks in the Matriculation Examination or to any one of the students who shall pass the First Arts Examination having in view the particular objects to which the Scholarship is devoted namely the education of a student in the profession of Medicine or of Civil Engineering provided however that in case the Syndicate should not consider the

number of marks attained by either of the three Matriculated students who shall attain the highest marks or by any of the students who shall pass the First Arts Examination to be satisfactory, the Syndicate shall have the power of abstaining from making any nomination.

IV. The first Scholarship shall be awarded as soon as possible after the results of the first Matriculation and First Arts Examination held after the first day of December next are known.

V. The Scholarship shall be tenable for such period of time from the date of the awarding of the same as the Bye-Laws of the University may from time to time require to be completed to render the holder of the Scholarship admissible to the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be and no longer.

(1.) If the holder of the Scholarship for the time being shall be a Matriculated Student he shall forfeit the same if he fail to attain the grade of First Arts at the first Examination in Arts to which he is admissible after his Matriculation.

(2.) If a First Arts Student be elected to the Scholarship one-third of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents shall be kept in reserve and accumulated and shall only be paid over to the holder for the time being of the Scholarship in the event of his passing the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be on the first occasion on which he is admissible to the Examination for one or other of those degrees, and in the event of a Matriculated Student being elected such deduction shall be made and accumulated from the time of his passing the First Arts Examination and in like manner paid over to him.

(3.) If the holder for the time being of the Scholarship fails to pass the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Civil Engineering within the earliest period at which he is admissible to the degree for which he is studying then the accumulations of the one-third of the income of the said funds so held in reserve under the provisions of the last clause shall be added to the corpus

of the said Funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided.

(4.) It shall be lawful for the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to declare that the holder of the Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture, and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Syndicate of the said University of Madras

(5) In the case of the death of any holder of the said Scholarship or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever then and in any such case the Scholarship shall be awarded to and held by the person who in accordance with the provisoes herein contained shall become entitled to the same at the next or a succeeding Matriculation or First Arts Examination.

VI. Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years with the assent of the reigning Maharajah of Travancore to make any new regulations with respect to the said Scholarship and the terms and duration upon and for which the same may be held or the mode and subjects of the Examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents.

VII. The object of the Scholarship now instituted by the said Maharajah of Travancore being to support a Student at the University of Madras either in the faculty of Medicine or Civil Engineering as may be most expedient in the interest of the State of Travancore it is reserved to the said Maharajah and to his successors to determine on the occasion of each examination for the said Scholarship to which branch of study the holder for the time being of the Scholarship shall be destined

In witness whereof the said Maharajah of Travancore hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and the year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named the Maharajah of Travancore in the presence of (Signed) RAMA VURMA.

(Signed) { T. MADAVA ROW, KISTNA ROW.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of (Signed) T. F. JOHNSON. Clerk to the Registrar of the University

THE MAHARAJAH OF COCHIN'S SCHOLARSHIP.

THIS INDENTURE is made the twenty-fifth day of July One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy between His Highness Rama Vurmah Maharajah of Cochin of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Rama Vurmah Maharajah of Cochin being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst his subjects hath determined with the assent of the said University of Madras to institute a Scholarship for the support of a student in Medicine or Civil Engineering to be open to students born subjects of the State of Cochin who have Matriculated in the said University of Madras or passed the First Arts Examination at the option of the Syndicate and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And whereas for effectuating such desire and determination the said Maharajah of Cochin hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid and whereas it hath been agreed that the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees should be invested in the name and under the control of the said University of Madras in the manner hereinafter provided and that the said University of

Madras should hold the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees together with all further sums which the said Maharajah of Cochin may hereafter pay to the said University of Madras for the purposes herein provided for and the securities wherein the same respectively shall from time to time be invested and the interest dividends and income thereof upon the trusts hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same respectively. And whereas in pursuance of the said agreement the said Maharajah of Cochin hath this day paid to the said University of Madras the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees. Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Cochin and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall with all convenient speed lay out and invest the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees and also any other further sums which may hereafter be paid to them by the said Maharajah of Cochin in the name and under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks, funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for a Scholarship to be open to a student born in the State of Cochin at his Matriculation or on his passing his First Arts Examination in the said University of Madras to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Cochin and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

I. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trusts herein declared and contained shall be devoted to maintain the Scholarship hereinafter named.

II. The Scholarship shall be called or known as the "Scholarship of the Maharajah of Cochin."

III. The Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate of the University of Madras at their discretion to a student of Cochin who shall pass creditably in the Matriculation or First Arts Examination having in view the particular objects to which the Scholarship is devoted namely the education of a student in the profession of Medicine or Civil Engineering provided however that in case the Syndicate should not consider the number of marks attained by any Matriculated student or by any student who shall pass the First Arts Examination to be satisfactory the Syndicate shall have the power of abstaining from making any nomination.

IV. The first Scholarship shall be awarded as soon as possible after the results of the first Martriculation and First Arts Examination held after the first day of December next are known.

V. The Scholarship shall be tenable for such period of time from the day of the awarding of the same as the Bye-Laws of the University may from time to time require to be completed to render the holder of the Scholarship admissible to the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be and no longer.

(1.) If the holder of the Scholarship for the time being shall be a Matriculated Student he shall forfeit the same if he fail to attain the grade of First Arts at the first Examination in Arts to which he is admissible after his Matriculation.

(2.) If a First Arts Student be elected to the Scholarship one-third of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents shall be kept in reserve and accumulated and shall only be paid over to the holder for the time being of the Scholarship in the event of his passing the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be on the first occasion on which he is admissible to the Examination for one or other of those degrees and in the event of a Matriculated student being elected such deduction

shall be made and accumulated from the time of his passing the First Arts Examination and in like manner paid over to him.

(3.) If the holder for the time being of the Scholarship fails to pass the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Civil Engineering within the earliest period at which he is admissible to the degree for which he is studying then the accumulation of the one-third of the income of the said funds so held in reserve under the provisions of the last clause shall be added to the corpus of the said funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided.*

(4.) It shall be lawful for the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to declare that the holder of the Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Syndicate of the said University of Madras.

(5.) In the case of the death of any holder of the said Scholarship or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever then and in any such case the Scholarship shall be awarded to and held by the person who in accordance with the provisions herein contained shall become entitled to the same at the next or a succeeding Matriculation or First Arts Examination.

VI. Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years with the assent of the reigning Maharajah of Cochin to make any new regulations with respect to the said Scholarship and the terms and duration upon and for which the same may be held or the mode and subjects of the Examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in

* Rupees One Thousand of accumulated interest were, on the 23rd February 1876, added to the Fund, which now amounts to Rupees Seven Thousand Five Hundred.

'these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents.

VII. The object of the Scholarship now instituted by the said Maharajah of Cochin being to support a Student at the University of Madras either in the faculty of Medicine or Civil Engineering as may be expedient in the interest of the State of Cochin it is reserved to the said Maharajah and to his successors to determine on the occasion of each examination for the said Scholarship to which branch of study the holder for the time being of the Scholarship shall be destined.

In witness whereof the said Maharajah of Cochin hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by
the above-named the Maharajah (Signed) RAMA VURMAH.
of Cochin in the presence of

(Signed) { T. SHUNGUNNI MANON,
E. RAMER MANON.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of (Signed) T. F. JOHNSON,
Clerk to the Registrar
of the University.

SRI GODAY VARI SANSKRIT PRIZE.

THIS INDENTURE made the twenty-fifth day of July One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy between the Honorable Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau residing at Saint Thome within the local limits of Madras in the East Indies of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau being desirous of encouraging and promoting the study of Sanskrit in the said Madras University hath determined with the approbation of the said University of Madras to institute a Prize to be the subject of competition as hereinafter mentioned and whereas for the purpose of effectuating such desire and determination the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau hath

proposed to give and appropriate the sum of Rupees One thousand —Five Rupees per cent. Government Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularly mentioned to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid, and hath accordingly this day endorsed over and transferred to the said University of Madras the Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India following that is to say one Promissory Note or Security Number 040249, and one Promissory Note or Security Number 040250 each dated February 28th, 1857. Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau and in consideration of the premises. It is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall either retain the whole or any part of the said Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularized in the present actual state of investment or shall at any time at their discretion sell the same or any part thereof and lay out and invest the proceeds thereof and also any further sum or sums which may at any time hereafter be received by them under the trusts hereinafter declared in the name or under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply annually the annual income of the said stocks funds and securities as and for a prize as hereinafter mentioned. And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

1. The annual income arising from the funds for the time being subject to trusts herein declared and contained shall be annually devoted to maintaining the Prize hereinafter named.

2. The Prize shall be called or known as the "Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit Prize."

3. The Prize shall be awarded annually.

4. The Prize shall be open to competition between all students irrespective of caste or creed or place of instruction who shall take up and study Sanskrit as the optional language in which to be examined at the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the said University.

5. The Prize shall be awarded to such student as aforesaid who shall obtain the highest number of marks for Sanskrit and who shall also at the same examination pass the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the said University of Madras. Provided that no Student shall be entitled to the Prize hereby provided unless he shall obtain one-half of the marks assigned to the subject of Sanskrit.

6. The Prize shall be awarded either in money or in books of the like value at the discretion of the said University of Madras.

7. If at any of the said Annual Bachelor of Arts Examinations of the said University of Madras there shall be no Candidate who shall succeed in passing the required Examination then and in any such case the Prize shall not be awarded and the said University may hold and apply the same in any subsequent year as a second Prize to any Student as aforesaid who may pass the required Examination and who may not be entitled to the first Prize to be given in that year but who may be deemed worthy of receiving such second Prize.

In witness whereof the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau hath hereunto set his hand and seal, and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau in the presence of (Signed) G. N. GUJPUTEE RAU

(Signed) D. W. KIDD, Clerk in Orders. J. P. VANDERVEEN, Clerk, M. D. C. S. P. G. Office, } Madras.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of (Signed) T. F. JOHNSON, Clerk to the Registrar.

JOHNSTON OF CARNSALLOCH SCHOLARSHIPS.

This Indenture is made the sixth day of May One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-two BETWEEN PATRICK FRANCIS CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON of Carnsalloch, in the county of Dumfries in Scotland, Esquire of the first part, the University of Madras of the second part and THE RIGH HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL hereinafter described for the sake of brevity as "the said Secretary of State" of the third part. WHEREAS the late Right Honorable Sir Alexander Johnston who died in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine during his life-time claimed to be entitled to certain lands and buildings situated near the town of Madura in the district of Madura in the Presidency of Madras in the East Indies and commonly called or known as the "Tunkum" and which said premises are particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. AND WHEREAS the said premises were for many years previously to and at the date of the death of the said late Sir Alexander Johnston in the sole possession and enjoyment of the late Honorable East India Company who disputed the claims of the said Sir Alexander Johnston thereto. AND WHEREAS the said premises have since the date of the extinction of the said late East India Company been in the uninterrupted possession and enjoyment of the said Secretary of State. AND WHEREAS the said late Sir Alexander Johnston was during his life-time desirous that the said premises should be made over to him for the purpose of being converted into a Public institution for the education and instruction of the Natives of the District of Madura and with such intent applied to the said late East India Company to give effect to his wishes AND WHEREAS the said late East India Company although disputing the right of the said Sir Alexander Johnston to the said premises agreed to comply with his said request but no steps were ever taken during his life-time for carrying the said desire into effect. AND WHEREAS the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston is a son and also the sole acting Executor of the Will of the said late Sir Alexander Johnston and being desirous of carrying into effect the wishes of his said late Father hath requested the Govern-

ment of Fort Saint George acting for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State to give effect to the arrangement agreed to be entered into between the said late Sir Alexander Johnston and the said late East India Company subject however to such modifications as the altered circumstances of the case might require AND WHEREAS the said Government of Fort Saint George acting on behalf of the said Secretary of State have proposed that the said premises should be effectually vested in the said Secretary of State and should be held by him and his successors upon the trusts and for the ends intents and purposes hereinafter declared and further that the net income arising from the said premises should be applied for the founding and due and proper maintenance and support of two or more Scholarships to be called "The Johnston of Carnsalloch Scholarships" to be held by Natives of the said district of Madura of any class caste or religion being Matriculated Students of the said University of Madras and to be elected according to such scheme and under such rules as shall hereafter be framed by the Vice-Chancellor and fellows for the time being of the said University of Madras. AND WHEREAS the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston hath agreed to the hereinbefore recited proposals of the said Government of Fort Saint George and for the purpose of giving effect thereto hath agreed to execute such conveyance and assignment of the said premises as are hereinafter contained. NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in pursuance of the hereinbefore recited agreement and for effectuating the said intention and also in consideration of all and singular the premises he the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston as such son and Acting Executor of the will of the said late Sir Alexander Johnston as aforesaid and according to his Estate and interest therein doth hereby convey release assign and confirm according to the nature and tenure thereof respectively unto the said Secretary of State and his successors all and singular the lands buildings and premises respectively particularly described in the said Schedule hereunder written TOGETHER with all ways waters watercourses rights privileges easements advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises or any part thereof appertaining or with the same or any part thereof held used or enjoyed or

reputed as part thereof or appurtenant thereto and all the estate right title interest claim and demand of him the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston as such son and Acting Executor of the will of the late Sir Alexander Johnston as aforesaid into and upon the said premises TO HOLD the said premises unto and to the use of the said Secretary of State his successors and assigns but nevertheless upon the trusts and for the ends intents and purposes and with under and subject to the powers provisoes agreements and declarations hereinafter declared and contained of and concerning the same AND the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston doth hereby for himself his heirs executors and administrators covenant with the said Secretary of State his successors and assigns that he the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston hath not done or knowingly suffered or been party or privy to any thing whereby the said premises or any part thereof are is or can be impeached incumbered or affected in title or otherwise AND THIS INDENTURE ALSO WITNESSETH that in further performance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston it is hereby agreed and declared that the said Secretary of State and his successors shall from time to time and at all times hereafter receive and take the rents issues and profits arising from the said premises and after payment thereout of all costs charges and expenses as hereinafter provided will pay and apply the clear residue of such rents issues and profits for the founding and due and proper maintenance and support of two or more scholarships to be called "The Johnston of Carnsalloch Scholarships" to be held by natives of the said district of Madura of any class caste or religion being matriculated students of the said University of Madras and to be elected according to such scheme and under such rules as shall be hereafter framed by the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the said University of Madras or according to such further amended or other scheme and under such further amended or other rules as shall for the time being be in force in respect of the said proposed Scholarships PROVIDED ALWAYS and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the said University of Madras

at any time or times hereafter to change alter or amend the scheme and rules with respect to the said proposed Johnston of Carnsalloch Scholarships so to be framed by them as aforesaid in such manner as they may think fit AND IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED that the said Secretary of State and his successors shall at all times hereafter by such ways or means as he or they shall in his or their absolute discretion think fit order or direct the management and improvement of the said premises and shall keep up and maintain the same in good order and repair when not tenanted and in order thereto that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State and his successors to purchase such materials and other articles and things as shall be requisite or necessary for the due and proper repair and keeping in tenantable condition of the said premises and to pay such sum or sums of money for the salary or salaries or wages of such person or persons as he or they shall think proper to employ as hereinafter mentioned AND ALSO that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State and his successors to fell or cut down any timber or wood that now is or hereafter shall or may be growing upon the said premises or any part thereof and to employ the same in or for the benefit of the said premises or any part thereof or to sell the same and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be considered as part of the rents and profits of the said premises and shall be applied accordingly and for the several purposes aforesaid or any of them to employ from time to time such agents workmen and servants upon such terms and in such manner as he or they shall think proper AND GENERALLY to do or cause to be done all such acts and things respecting the management and improvement of the said premises as he or they might or could do if he or they have the absolute ownership thereof AND ALSO that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State and his successors at his or their discretion from time to time to demise or let the said premises or any part or parts thereof either from month to month or else for any term or terms of years not exceeding twenty-one years in possession or commencing within six Calendar months after the date of the lease at such monthly rent or rents and upon such terms stipulations and agreements in all other respects as the said Secretary

of State and his successors shall in his or their discretion think fit AND it is hereby agreed and declared that the said Secretary of State and his successors shall at all times hereafter apply the rents and profits of the said premises in such manner as he or they shall think proper in or towards the expenses of management maintenance repairs and improvements in or to the said premises and subject thereto shall hold and apply the residue of the said rents issues and profits in manner hereinbefore declared. In witness whereof the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston hath hereunto set his hand and seal the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the common seal of the said University of Madras to be hereunto affixed and the Honorable the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council acting for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State hath hereunto caused the official seal of the Government of Fort Saint George to be affixed the day and year first above written.

SCHEDULE to which the above written INDENTURE refers.

Firstly. All that piece or parcel of land together with the Messuage or tenement and dwelling house out-offices stables godowns and other buildings erected and built and now standing and being thereon and commonly called or known as the "Tunkum" situated in the villages of Tallacolum and Chanagery in the Taluq and district of Madura and in the subregistration and registration district of Madura bounded on the north side thereof partly by a cross road leading from the river Vaigay to the Trichinopoly road and partly by Alaga Pillai's punjah land Numbers 173 and 174, on the east side thereof by the punjah land Number 1 held by Solamalai Muttem, M. Curpenen and Aiganen, on the south side thereof partly by Vellai Melai Andi's punjah land Number 1, and partly by the said cross road and on the west side thereof by the said cross road, and containing together in the whole by admeasurement Thirteen Acres and Twenty-six thousand, Eight hundred and thirty-six square feet be the same little more or less and all which said piece or parcel of land buildings and premises were formerly in the occupation of H. F. Clogstoun,

Esq, but are now in the occupation of Lieutenant R. Smith, Executive Engineer.

Secondly. All that piece or parcel of land together with the several buildings and other erections erected and built and now standing and being thereon situated in the said Villages of Tellacolum and Chanagery in the said Taluq and district of Madura and in the said subregistration and registration district of Madura bounded on the north-east and west sides thereof respectively by Government waste land Number 172 and on the south side thereof by the Tunkum road and containing together in the whole by admeasurement Thirteen thousand, six hundred and sixty-eight square feet be the same little more or less and all which said last mentioned piece or parcel of land and buildings are now and have for several years past been occupied and enjoyed as forming part of the said piece or parcel of land, buildings and premises firstly hereinbefore particularly described and were formerly in the occupation of the said H. F. Clogstoun but are now in the occupation of the said Lieutenant R. Smith.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by Henry George Prichard as the duly constituted Attorney of the above named Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston in the presence of

Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston by his Attorney H. G. Prichard.

J. Burton,
Clerk to Messrs. Prichard and Barclay Attornies Madras.

Chas. Piellow,
Clerk to Messrs. Prichard and Barclay Attornies Madras.

The Common Seal of the above named the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(Signed) A. A. GORDON, M. A.,
Registrar,
University Madras.

The Official Seal of the Government of Fort Saint George was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Officiating Chief Secretary Government of Madras.

Presented between 4 and 5 p. m. on the 6th May 1872 in the office of the Registrar Madras by Henry G. Prichard. Execution admitted by Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston of Carnsalloch in the County of Dumfries in Scotland Esquire by his Attorney Henry George Prichard:

(Signed) A. A. GORDON, M. A.,
Registrar,
University Madras.

Known personally to the Registrar.

6th May 1872.

(Signed) J. G. FERRAND,
Registrar.

Registered as No. 1041 of Book 1, Vol. 53, pages 421 to 427.

(Signed) D. S. WHITE,
Ag. Registrar for Registrar

7th May 1872.

THE NORTON PRIZE.

THIS Indenture made the Thirty-first day of October one thousand Eight hundred and seventy-four between The Honorable Goday Narain Gujputee Rao, a Hindu Gentleman, residing at the Teynampet Villa on the Mount Road at Teynampet within the local limits of Madras in the East Indies, Thiruvalur Muttusami Aiyar, a Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras aforesaid, residing at No. 3 in Kabalaswarer Pagoda Street to the North of the Big Tank at Saint Thome within the said local limits of Madras, Roobgoonda Ragoonatha Rao, Deputy Collector of Madras aforesaid residing at No. 34 in Elapatha Matha Covil Street at Saint Thome aforesaid, Paulium Somoosoonthrum Chettiar, a Merchant residing at No. 104 in Linghy Chetty Street within the Black Town of Madras aforesaid, Motharapoo Vencatasawmy Naidoo, Dubash in the service of Messieurs Parry and Company of Madras aforesaid, Merchants and Agents, residing at No. 17 in Luz Road at Saint Thome aforesaid, Covoor Venoyaga Iyasawmy Moodelliar, a Dubash in the service of Messieurs Arbuthnot and

Company of Madras aforesaid, Bankers Merchants and Agents residing at No. 36 in Soobramania Moodelly Street within the said Black Town, Pulicat Ramasawmy Chettiar Assessor to the Municipality of Madras aforesaid residing at No. 310 in Thumboo Chetty Street within the said Black Town, Namacara Vencatasooboo Chettiar, Dubash in the service of Messieurs Arbuthnot and Company aforesaid, residing at No. 29 in Thumboo Chetty Street aforesaid, Sydapet Vijia Ragavooloo Chettiar, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Secretary to the Government of Madras aforesaid, in its Revenue Department, residing at Sydapet within the District of Chingleput near Madras aforesaid, Gudivada Lutchmi Narsinga Rao, a Hindu Gentleman residing at Vizagapatam within the Presidency of Madras aforesaid, and Amaravathy Sashiah Sastriar, Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore in the East Indies and residing at Trevandram in the East Indies of the one part, and the University of Madras, of the other part. Whereas at a general meeting of the Native Community of Madras aforesaid, held at Patcheappah's Hall in the said Black Town of Madras on or about the twenty-sixth day of October one thousand Eight hundred and seventy-one, it was (among other things) resolved that subscriptions be raised from the said Native Community of Madras for the purpose of founding a Scholarship, or an Annual Prize in the Presidency College of Madras aforesaid for perpetuating the name of The Honorable John Bruce Norton, late Advocate-General of Madras aforesaid on his retirement from India, in consideration of the important service rendered by him to the cause of Native Education and the general advancement of Natives in India, of his long connection with Patcheappah's Educational Institutions of Madras aforesaid as the Patron thereof and of the interest he has uniformly taken in all matters concerning the well being of the people of this country, and it was also, at the same meeting further resolved that the said Goday Narain Gujputee Rao, Thiruvalur Muttusami Aiyar, Roobgoonda Ragoonath Rao, Paulium Somoosoonthrum Chettiar, Motharapoo Vencatasawmy Naidoo, Covoor Venoyaga Iyasawmy Moodelliar, Pulicat Ramasawmy Chettiar, Namacara Vencatasooboo Chettiar, Sydapet Vijia Ragavooloo Chettiar, Gudivada Lutchmi Narsinga Rao, and

Amaravathy Sashiah Sastriar (hereinafter called and referred to as "the said Trustees") do form themselves and they accordingly did form themselves into a Committee as Trustees for and on behalf of the said Native Community of Madras for the purpose (among other things) of giving effect to the said last mentioned resolution. And whereas in conformity with the said resolution of the said General Meeting held on or about the said Twenty-sixth day of October, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-one, subscriptions were collected from various members of the said Native Community of Madras and in the provinces within the Presidency of Madras, for the purpose of carrying out the said resolution, and at a meeting of such members of the said Native Community of Madras, as were subscribers to such purpose, held at Patcheappah's Hall aforesaid on or about the Twenty-eighth day of February One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three it was resolved in modification of the original proposition, that an endowment consisting of securities of the Government of India of their four per cent. loan for not less than Two thousand and five hundred Rupees be made over to the said University of Madras, in trust from and out of the annual interest dividends and produce thereof or of such other stocks, funds or securities, in which the same with or without such further sum or sums as may hereafter be collected for the said purpose shall under the provision for investment hereinafter contained from time to time and for the time being, stand invested to award an annual prize of no less than One hundred Rupees under the designation of "The Norton Prize" to such person and in such manner and on such conditions and subject to such provisoes as are hereinafter appearing. And whereas in pursuance of the said last mentioned resolution of the said meeting of subscribers so held as aforesaid on or about the said Twenty-eighth day of February One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three and with the permission of the Senate of the said University of Madras the said trustees have, at or before the execution of these presents endorsed, assigned and delivered to the said University of Madras, the four Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularised (that is to say) One Note or Security of their four per cent. Loan of 1835-36

for Nine hundred Rupees numbered 009345 and bearing interest from the Thirty-first day of March, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four, one other Note or Security of their four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for Five hundred Rupees Numbered 020067 and bearing interest from the first day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three, one other note or security of their four per cent. Loan of 1854-55 for Five hundred Rupees Numbered 021452 and bearing interest from the Thirtieth day of June One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four, and one other note or security of their four per cent. Loan of 1865 for Six hundred Rupees Numbered 047214 and bearing interest from the First day of May One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four upon the trusts and subject to the provisoes and declarations hereinafter contained. Now this Indenture witnesseth and it is hereby agreed and declared by and between the parties hereto, that in further pursuance of the said last mentioned resolution of the said meeting of subscribers so held as aforesaid on or about the said twenty-eighth day of February One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three the said University of Madras shall and will stand possessed of and interested in all and singular the four several Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinbefore particularised for the aggregate sum of Two thousand and Five hundred Rupees (with power for the said University of Madras at any time or times hereafter at their discretion to sell the same or any part or parts thereof by private contract, and to lay out and invest the proceeds thereof and also all such sum and sums of money as may at any time or times hereafter be collected and received for the purpose of the said Prize and all accumulations or unapplied portions of Interest, dividends, and produce thereof respectively either together or separately in any of the Public Stocks Funds or Securities and from time to time to vary or transpose such Stocks, Funds or Securities into or for others of the same or like nature) and all such sum and sums of money as may at any time or times hereafter be collected and received for the purpose of the said Prize, together with all accumulations of Interest, dividends, and produce thereof respectively and all Stocks, Funds and Securities in which the same respectively may be invested under

the provision for investment hereinbefore contained, In Trust out of the Interest, dividends and produce of the said four several Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India and of all such other Monies. Stocks, Funds and Securities as are hereinbefore mentioned to provide an Annual Prize of not less than One hundred Rupees, either in money or in such books as may be chosen by the Senate of the said University of Madras, such Prize to be awarded annually under the said designation of "the Norton Prize" at the Convocation of the said University of Madras for conferring Degrees to such graduate of the said University of Madras being a Native of Southern India, as at the Examination of the said University of Madras immediately preceding such Convocation, shall have passed successfully for the Degree of Master of Arts in the Fourth Branch prescribed in that behalf and shall have obtained the highest marks in Political Economy at the said Examination, or, in the event of there being no such graduate, to such Undergraduate of the said University of Madras, being a Native of Southern India as at such Examination as aforesaid shall have passed successfully for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and shall have taken up as his optional subject Physical Science and attained the highest rank therein at the said Examination. Provided always that, in failure of such Graduate or Undergraduate of the said University of Madras as shall as aforesaid be duly qualified to be entitled to the Prize so instituted as aforesaid then and in such case and so often as the same shall happen, the amount or amounts which would have formed such Prize as aforesaid had there been a Graduate or Undergraduate of the said University of Madras duly qualified as aforesaid, to be entitled to the award thereof as aforesaid shall be added to and form part of the corpus of the Funds subject to the Trusts hereinbefore declared and be invested under the provision hereinbefore contained. In

Witness whereof the said Trustees have hereunto set their respective hands and seals and the said University of Madras have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by the above-named Goday Narain Gujputtee Rao,	(Signed) G. N. GUJPUTTEE RAO
Thiruvalur Muttusami Aiyar,	T MUTTUSAMI AIYAR.
Roobgoonda Ragoonath Row,	R. RAGOONATH RAO.
Paulium Somoosoonthrum Chetty,	P. SOMOOSOONTHRUM CHETTY.
Motharapoo Vencatasawmy Naidoo,	M. VENCATASAWMY NAIDOO
Covor Venoyaga Iyasawmy Moodelliar,	C.V.IYASAWMY MOODELLIAR.
Pulicat Ramasawmy Chetty,	P. RAMASAWMY CHETTY.
Namacara Vencatasooboo Chetty,	N. VENCATASOOBOO CHETTY
Sydapet Vejia Ragavooloo Chetti, in the presence of A.Streeramuloo Chetti, Clerk,Government Office, Revenue Department, residing at Sydapet, D. Veeraragavooloo Chetti, Clerk in the Chingleput Collector's Office,residing at Sydapet.	S. VEJIA RAGAVOOLOO CHETTY
Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above named Gudivada Lutchmi Narsinga Rao, in the presence of C. V Chengulva Rao, District Munsif of Bimlipatam, at Vizagapatam. P. Hanumanta Rao, English Clerk of G. L. Narsinga Rao, Vizagapatam.	G. L. NARSING RAO.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above named Amaravathy Sashiah Sastriar, in the presence of J. Watts, Secretary to the Dewan, Trevandrum. G. Neelacunda Aiyar, Maramut Sheristadar. } A SASHIAH SASTRI.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of

University of Madras.

A. A. GORDON, M. A.,
Registrar of the
University of Madras.

THE JAGIRDAR OF ARNI'S GOLD MEDAL.

THIS INDENTURE made the Second day of April 1876 between the Jagirdar of Arnee hereinafter described as the Jagirdar, of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part Whereas the Jagirdar is desirous of commemorating the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Madras in 1875 and of promoting the study of Physical Science in the Presidency of Madras and hath accordingly determined with the assent of the University of Madras to institute the annual grant of a gold medal to be awarded under such regulations as are herein set forth. And whereas for effectuating such determination the Jagirdar hath given and endorsed over and transferred to the University of Madras the Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India following that is to say

No.	028706/017045 of 1842/43	for Rs	1,000
„	038410/010289 of 1842/43	„ „	1,000
„	038411/010287 of 1842/43	„ „	500
			Rs. 2,500

and the University has agreed to hold the said Securities on the trusts hereinafter set forth. Now this Indenture witnesseth that in pursuance of the said agreement it is hereby agreed and declared by and between the parties hereto that the said University of Madras shall either retain the whole or any part of the said Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinbefore particularized in their present actual state of investment or shall at any time at their discretion sell the same or any part thereof and invest the proceeds thereof in any of the public stocks or funds or securities of the Government of India and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks, funds, or securities into or for others of the same or of a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks, funds, and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends in the purchase of a gold medal to be awarded and given under the regulations and according to the following provisions:—

I. The Gold Medal shall be called "The Jagirdar of Arnee's Gold Medal" and shall be inscribed with an inscription commemorative of His Royal Highness' visit to Madras in 1875.

II. It shall be awarded annually by the Syndicate of the University of Madras to the student who in passing the annual Bachelor of Arts Examination in the said University of Madras shall have obtained the greatest number of marks in Physical Science or if only one student has passed that examination in Physical Science, then to such student. Provided that in the event of there not being in any particular year any student who takes up Physical Science as a branch of study for the said annual Bachelor of Arts Examination, the Syndicate may at its discretion award the said gold medal to any student of that year who displays proficiency in any other branch of study prescribed for the said Bachelor of Arts Examination and is selected in this behalf by the Syndicate.

III. The first gold medal shall be awarded as soon as possible after the results of the Bachelor of Arts Examination to be held in the year 1877 have been made known.

IV. It shall be lawful for the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years with the assent of the Jagirdar of Arnee for the time being to make any new regulations with respect to the said gold medal either instead of the regulations herein contained, or in addition thereto, and such regulations when so made shall have the same effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained instead of which they shall be made, had been omitted by these presents.

In witness whereof the said Jagirdar of Arnee has set his hand and seal and the Senate of the University of Madras have caused the common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered by
the above-named Jagirdar of
Arnee in the presence of

(Signed) A. SRINIVASA RAU SAIB
Jagirdar of Arnee

(Signed) C. AKILANDAIYA, B.A.,
Secretary to the Jagirdar of Arnee.

(Signed) D. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA,
Arnee.

The common seal of the University of Madras was hereunto
affixed in the presence of

D. DUNCAN, M A.,
Registrar,
University of Madras

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EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES.

MASTER OF ARTS.

1869.

EXAMINERS.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	W. A. Porter, M.A. W. S. Foster, M A.

Second Class.

Sundararama Aiya, V., B.A... . Presidency Col , and Private Study

1870.

EXAMINERS.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. A. Porter, M.A. M. H. L. Beebee, M.A.
History and Moral Science...	J. Grose, M.A. W. E. Ormsby, B A., LL.D.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Second Class.

Ranganadha Mudaliyar, P., B.A...Presidency Col , and Private Study.
Sesha Aiyar, R., B.A... . Do. do

Third Class.

Krishnaswami Chetti, P., B.A. Presidency Col.; and Private Study

History and Moral Science.

Third Class.

Venkataramana Punt, A. L , B.A.,Presidency Col., and Private Study
Flanagan, C C., B A Do. do.

1872.

EXAMINERS.

History and Moral Science... { D. Duncan, M.A. / J. Bradshaw, M.A.

Second Class.

Bamanji Phirozsha, B.A.... .... .. Private Study.

1873.

EXAMINERS.

History and Moral Science... { D. Duncan, M.A. / J. Bradshaw, M.A.

Second Class.

Ramasami Mudaliyar, S., B.A.. . Presidency Col.; and Private Study

1874.

EXAMINERS.

History and Moral Science... { W. E. Ormsby, B.A., LL.D. / D. Duncan, M.A.

Third Class.

Kuppusami Aiyar, V., B.A.....Pro. College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.

1875.

EXAMINERS.

English and Sanskrit..... { J. Bradshaw, M.A. / F. Kielhorn, Ph. D.

Third Class.

Seshagiri Sastri, M., B.A.. ....Presidency Col.; and Private Study

1876.

EXAMINERS.

English and Latin..... { J. Bradshaw, M.A.
K. M. Chatfield, B.A.

History and Moral Science... { W. Stevenson, M.A.
D. Duncan, M.A.

Second Class.

Gnanamuttu, S., B.A. ....Private Study.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1858.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English ....A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Tamil.....G. U. Pope, D.D.

History.....E. B. Powell, M.A., C.S.I.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } J. Richards, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

Second Class

Damodaram Pillai, C. W... . Amer. Mission Semy., Jaffna.
Visvanadha Pillai, D. C. ..... Do. do.

*** In 1858, there were but two classes, and Candidates were arranged alphabetically.

1859.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English.....A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Tamil and Telugu .....H. Bower, D.D.

History .. ..E. B. Powell, M.A., C.S.I.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	J. Richards, M A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	J. D. Mayne, B A.

First Class.

Gopala Rau, T	Private Study

Second Class.

Bâlaji Rau, C ..	...Presidency College
Etirajulu, C	Do.
Kandasami, C	Do.
Parthasaradhi, M	Do.
Parthasaradhi, S	Do
Ramaswami, B . . .	Do.
Venkatakrishna Rau, R	Do

1860.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—	
English and Latin	. Sir A. Grant, *Bart*., M A
Tamil ..	Rev. J. B. Rodgers.
History	A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	R. A. Halley, M.A
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	J. D. Mayne, B.A

*** In 1859, three classes were instituted, and Candidates were arranged alphabetically in each.

*** In 1860, it was decided that Candidates in the 1st and 2nd classes should be arranged in the order of merit, while those in the 3rd class be placed alphabetically.

First Class.

Pæzold, T. C E	Presidency College.

Second Class.

Sanjiva Rau, V... .....Presidency College.
Grant, William..... ... .Private Study.

Third Class.

Chellappa Pillai, T ....Wes. Cent. School, Jaffna; and Normal School, Madras
Taylor, Stephen St. Andrew.....Doveton Protestant College

1861.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English.....J. Richards, M.A.
Tamil.....H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu... .....S. Krishnamachari.
History .....A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } R. A. Halley, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

First Class.

Subramanyan, N ....Presidency College.
Sankara Aiyar, A..... Do.

Second Class.

Subbarayalu, P. . ... Presidency College.
Sivasankaram, C..... Do.
Snell, E .... Do.
Rama Rau, T..... . ..... Do.

1862.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English... ..... .A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil .. ..H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu ....Rev. J. Clay.
History.....E. B. Powell, M.A., C.S.I.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	R. A. Halley, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	J. D. Mayne, B.A

Second Class.

Tiruvenkatachari, C	Presidency College.
Mangalam, A. J.	Provincial School, Kumbhakonam and Presidency College
Tillainayagam, M... .	Provincial School, Kumbhakonam and Presidency College
Tirumalachari, M	Presidency College.
Krishnasami, A	Do.

1863.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—	
English	E. Thompson, M.A
Tamil .	Walter Joyes, Esq.
Telugu ...	Rev. J. Clay.
History. .	A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. Leeming, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. S. Smith, M.A.
Physical Science	R. A. Halley, M.A.

Second Class.

Parankusa Rau, T	Presidency College.
Murugesan, C .	Do.
Ariyanayagam Pillai, G. S	Amer. Misn. Semy., Jaffna . and Normal School, Madras
Rangachari, S.	Presidency College.
Raghavendra Rau, R .. .	Do.
Venugopalachariyar, V..	Do.

Third Class.

Singaravelu, M... ... .Presidency College.
Savandaranayagam Pillai, G. P...Amer. Mism. Semy., Jaffna; and Normal School, Madras.

1864.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin ... J. Richards, M.A. / A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil .....H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu .. ..Rev. J. Clay.
Malayalam .....L. Garthwaite, Esq.

History .... E. Thompson, M.A. / W. Miller, M.A.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Henry Fortey, M.A. / W. Leeming, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.

Second Class.

Bashyam, V. ...Presidency College.
Hari Rau, S. ..Provincial School, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College.
Raghunadha Rau, R. ... Do. do. do.

Third Class.

Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, C. ...Pres. College; and Normal School.
Nallatambi Mudaliyar, S. ... Do. do.
Narasimhachari, V. ...Presidency College.
Palpmanabha Pillai, K. ...Free School, Trivandram, and Presidency College.
Krishna Rau, B. ..Presidency College; and Normal School.
Subramanya Aiyar, N. ..Wesleyan A. V. Institution, Madras.
Krishnamachariyar, C. V. ...Presidency College.
Seshachari, S. A. ... Do.

1865

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin .... { A. R. Symonds, M.A. / Rev. A. Burgess. / W. H. Craig, M.A.

Tamil..... ..... { H. Bower, D.D. / Walter Joyes, Esq.

Telugu..... { Col. R. M. Macdonald. / S. Ramanujayya.

History..... ..... { E. Thompson, M.A. / W. Miller, M.A.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { W. Leeming, M.A. / W. A. Porter, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.

Physical Science..... { W. N. Chipperfield, Esq. / S. J. Wyndowe, M.D.

First Class.

Ranganadha Mudaliyar, P.	Presidency College

Second Class.

Nevins Pillai, Samuel	Presidency College.
Sundara Rau, C.	Provincial School, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College.
Ramasami Aiyar, K	Provincial School, Kumbhakonam Normal School; and Presidency College.
Balaji Rau, P	Presidency Coll; & Normal School.
Kuppuramaswami, K	Presidency College.
Srinivasachariyar, V.	Do.
Gopalakrishna Mudali, C	Do.
Rama Rau, K	Do

Third Class.

Rangachari, S — Presidency College
Sura Aiya, N — Presidency College, and Wesleyan A. V Institution

1866

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin... ... ... — A. R. Symonds, M A; A. W Pearson, M. A; Rev A Burgess.
Tamil .... — Rev C. E. Kennet; W. Joyes, Esq.
Kanarese . . . . — Rev. D. Sanderson
Malayalam ... . — L. Garthwaite, Esq
History ... . — E. Thompson, M.A.; C. G. Walker, B.A.; Rev. J. Bamforth, F R G S.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. — W. Leeming, M A.; W. A. Porter, M A.; W. S. Foster, B.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. — J. Grose, M.A.

Second Class.

Seshadri Aiyar, K — Provincial School, Calicut, and Presidency College
Subbarayan, C — Presidency College.
Murdi Rau, T — Provincial School, Bellary, and Presidency College
Krishnasami Aiyar, P — Provincial School, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College
Jagarau Maridas Pillai, M — St Mary's Seminary, and Presidency College

Third Class.

Rajaram Rau, T — Free School, Trivandram, and Presidency College

1867.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English	J. Grose, M.A. / Rev. A. Burgess.
Latin	A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu	Col. T. G. M. Lane. / Y. Venkatarama Aiya Garu.
Malayalam	L. Garthwaite, Esq.
History	P. P. Hutchins, Esq. / W. Miller, M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. A. Porter, M.A. / W. S. Foster, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Second Class.

Ramasami Sastri, K . . Presidency College.
Sundararama Aiya, V . . . . Ch. Mis. School, Masulipatam; and Presidency College.
Moss, James . . . . Owen's College, Manchester; and Training College, Battersea.
Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, S. Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Chetti, P . . . Presidency College.
Sesha Aiyar, R . . . . Do.
Flanagan, Charles Craig Do.
Krishnaswami Chetti, P . . . Do.
Ramalinga Aiya, Y . . . . Do.
Sundaram, T . . . . . Provincial School, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College.
Krishnasami Aiyar, D . . . . Presidency College.
Sarvottama Rau, A . . . . . Provincial School, Calicut; and Presidency College.

Third Class.

Ramasami Aiyar, Anandarama Aiyar . . . . Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Normal School, Madras.

1868.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English	J. Grose, M.A. / Rev. A. Burgess.
Latin	A. R. Symonds, M. A.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. / W. Joyes, Esq.
Telugu	Col. T. G. M. Lane. / Y. Venkatarama Aiya Garu
Malayalam	L. Garthwaite, Esq.
History and Geography	W. Stevenson, M. A. / F. Brandt, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosphy.	H. Fortey, M. A. / W. A. Porter, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	F. H. Wilkinson, Esq.

First Class.

Saminadha Subba Rau, R .....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam ; and Presidency College.

Second Class.

Venkataramana, A. L.....Presidency College.
Rajagopalachariyar, V. .....Provincial College ; Kumbhakonam ; and Presidency College.
Kidd, Daniel Wilson .. ..S.P.G. Mis. Semy., Sullivan's Gardens.
Venkatachala Mudaliyar, S.....Presidency College.
Sashyam Chetti, D..... .. .... Presidency College.
Sitarama Aiyar, A. ..... Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College.
Duraisami Aiyar, T.....Presidency College.
Aiyasami Aiyar, S. .....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam ; and Normal School, Madras.
Saminadha Aiyar, G.... ... .Provincial College, Kumbhakonam ; and Presidency College.
Desikachari, V.. .....Presidency College.

Third Class.

Amaladas Pillai, T. A. J..... ..St. Mary's Seminary; and Pres. Coll.
Subramanyan Aiyar, V..... .. Presidency College.
Gopalachariyar, C. V . ... Do.

1869.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English.....	H. Wigram, M.A. / Rev. A. Burgess.
Latin.....	A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil.....	H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu.....	V. Venkatarama Aiya Garu. / V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A.
Kanarese.....	B. L. Rice, Esq.
Malayalam	L Garthwaite, Esq.
History.....	A. T. Arundel, B.A. / W. Stevenson, M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.....	W. S. Foster, M.A. / H. Fortey, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.....	W. E. Ormsby, B.A., LL.D.

First Class.

Ramachandra Rau, T..... Prov. School, Bellary; and Pres. Coll.

Second Class.

Elliot, Edward Hugh... .....Presidency College.
Jayaram Rau, A. .....Prov. School, Bellary; Presidency College and Private Study.
Govinda Pillai, A. .....High School, Trivandram; and Presidency College.
Sesha Aiyar, S..... .....Zillah Sch., Cuddalore; & Priv. Study.
Rangayya Chetti, S..... Presidency College.
Rangasami, A. .... Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Varadachari, R..... Do. do.
Leonard, Charles Michael .....Roman Catholic Seminary, Bangalore; and Presidency College.

Subbarayan, V. .. . . Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Rama Aiyar, S .. .. Do. do.
Subba Aiyar, V .. .. . . Do. do.
Duraisami Mudaliyar, M .....Presidency College.
Krishna Aiya, B. . ..... Do.
Gopala Aiyangar, A. .. ..High School, Trivandram.
Krishnasami, T. S . .. .S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Satyavagesvara Aiyar, V. .. . Iligh School, Trivandram; and Presidency College.
Akilanda Aiya, C..... . ..... .Presidency College.
Rosario, John Leonard ... .. } Doveton College; and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Chidambara Aiyar, N..... ... } Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Sundaram, C. V.. ..... } Presidency College.
Ekambara Pillai, M. .. .. } Do.
Narayanasami, A..... Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Devaraja Pillai, T. . ... Normal School; Wesleyan Institution and F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Anantachari, P. C. ....Presidency College.
Achaiyalingam, S. ... .S. P. G. High School, Tanjore; and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Achutan Nayar, U. ..... } Presidency College.
Desikachari, C. . .. . } Presidency College & Private Study.
Ramachandra Rau, P... ..... Pres. Coll.; and F. C. M. Institution.
Madhava Visvanadha Patankar. Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.

Third Class.

Srinivasa Aiyangar, R. . ...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishnarau Nayudu, M. C .....Presidency College.
Narayana Rau, T.. ... . Pres. Coll.;& F. C. Miss. Institution.
Poonen, T. C..... .. .. C.M.S. Coll.Cottayam; Prov. School Calicut; and Presidency College.
Sitaram, A. . . .. S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Mangapati Nayudu, P.. . . ...Normal School; and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras
Subbarayan, S. R. .... Presidency College.
Subramanyan Aiyar, R... ... .. . Do.
Subba Aiyar, P. . ... Presidency College; and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Govindaraja Aiyangar, R.. ....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.

1870.

Examiners.

Languages—	
English	H. Wigram, M.A. / J. Bradshaw, M.A.
Sanskrit	Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
Latin	A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. / P. Ranganadha Mudaliyar, M.A.
Telugu	Rev. J. Clay. / V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A.
Kanarese	Rev. B. Rice.
Malayalam	L. Garthwaite, Esq.
Hindustani	Major M. W. Carr.
History	W. Miller, M.A. / J. B. Jones, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	H. Fortey, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	F. H. Wilkinson, Esq.

Second Class.

Marsden, E. ..... Doveton College and Private Study.
Srinivasa Aiyar, V. ..... Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Gopalachari, S. ..... Do. do.
Duraisami Aiyangar, S. ..... Presidency College.
Hensman, J. M. ..... Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Panchanadha Aiyar, A. V. ..... Presidency College.
Pedroza, F. H. ..... Do.
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, P. ..... Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Rama Rau, P. ..... Presidency College.
Raju Sastri, C. ..... Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Periyasami Mudaliyar, A. ..... Presidency College.
Subbarayar, E. R. ..... Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Venkatarama Aiya, R. ..... Presidency College.
Anantachari, P. ..... Do.

Ramasesha Aiya, C.....Presidency College.
Subramanyan, C.....Do.
Krishnamurti Aiyangar, T.....Do.
Venkatesan, R.....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Venkatakrishna Rau, S.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subramanya Aiyar, K.....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Rama Rau, M.....Presidency College.

Third Class.

Krishnaswami Chetti, P. V.....Presidency College.
Bower, W. L.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Somasundaram, C.....Presidency College.
Ramasami, P.....Do.
Adinarayana Chetti, T. M.....Do.
Aiya Aiyar, W.....Do.
Bacon, J. D.....Do.
Nagamayya, V.....High School, Trivandram.
Krishna Aiyar, R.....Do. Coimbatore, and Private Study
Jesudasen Pillai, I.....Presidency College.
Ramasami Aiyar, C.....Do.
Gopala Aiyar, N. G.....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Sundara Varadacharulu, G. N.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.

1871.

EXAMINERS

Languages—

English and Latin..... H. Wigram, M.A. / G. Warlow, M.A.
Sanskrit.....Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
Tamil..... H. Bower, D.D. / P. RanganadhaMudaliyar, M.A.
Telugu..... Rev. J. Clay. / V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A.
Kanarese.....Rev. B. Rice.
Malayalam.....Rev. E. Diez.
Hindustani.....Surgeon-General Balfour.

History	W. Stevenson, M.A. C. D. Maclean, B.A., Mus. Doc.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	H. Fortey, M.A. W. A. Willock, B.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	H. E. Stokes, B.A.

Second Class.

Ramasami Mudaliyar, S.....Presidency College
Kalyanasundaram, K.....} Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Nagoji Rau, C .....} Presidency College.
Sivarama Aiyar, P .. ..Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Kenny, M..... .....Private Study.
Ramasami Raju, P. V.....Presidency College.
Ananda Rau, T... . .....High School, Trivandram.
Anantasami Rau, L... .....} Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Masilamani Pillai, M. D .....} Do. do.
King, A. G..... ....Private Study.
Krishnamachari, S. .....} Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ramasami Aiyar, S. R.....} High School, Trivandram.
Swaminadha Bavaji Punt .....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. R .....High School, Trivandram.
Govinda Rau, S... .....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, M .....} Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
D'Souza, W. H.. . . . ...} Presidency College.
Shangunni Menon, T. C..... Do.
Narasa Aiya Sastri, K. S .. . .Presidency College & Private Study.
Subbaji Venkata Rau, A..... . .. Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Madhava Rau, M.. . . .. .Presidency College.
Muttusami Aiyar, M. P. .. ..} Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Seshagiri Aiyar, M. . . .. } Presidency College.

Third Class.

Rama Rau, T... .... Presidency College
Chakrapani Nayudu, T. .....} Do.
Subba Venkaji Tagat, T.. .....} Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Srinivasa Rau, A..... .... Do. do.
Anantanarayana, A. S..... ..... Do. and Private Study.

Raghavacharulu, V... .. ..Presidency College.
Gundu Rau, J... .... Do.
Krishnasami Aiyar, A .....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Daniel, Isaac..... ... .S. P. G. Semy., Sullivan's Gardens and Private Study.
Adimula Mudaliyar, V..... . Presidency College.
Krishna Menon, T. C. .. .. Do.

1872.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English ..... H. Wigram, M.A.; G. Warlow, M.A.; John Bradshaw, M.A.
Sanskrit.. . .....Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
Greek and Latin..... ..F. Brandt, B.A.
Persian and Hindustani... Surgeon-General Balfour.
Tamil.....:. . . H. Bower, D.D.; S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L.
Telugu ... . Rev. J. Clay; V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A.
Kanarese ... .Rev. B. Rice.
Malayalam . . . . . V. Achutha Panikkar; Rev. C. Müller.

History.... . . . . J. Boyle, Esq., C.S.; W. Stevenson, M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. H. Fortey, M.A.; W. S. Foster, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. P. Ranganadha Mudaliyar, M.A.
Physical Science. . . . . H. King, A.M., M.B.

Second Class.

Ratnavelu Chetti, P ....Presidency College.
Subba Rau, A . . .. Do.
Coelho, A. J... . .. . Do.

Vaidyanadhan, N .....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Subramanya Vajpai, A. G..... Do. do.
Ramanujan, K..... Do. do.
Sivaramakrishnamma, O.... .....Presidency College.
Scott, T. R.....Doveton Protestant College.
Ramadas Aiyar, S ....Presidency College.
Parthasaradhi Aiyangar, V.M. } Do.
Ramachandra Rau, V... ..... } Do.
Kuppusami Aiyar, V .. ..Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ramachandra Aiyar, V..... Do. do.
Kidd, P. H .....Doveton Protestant College.
Srinivasa Raghavachari, B .....Presidency College.
Sesha Aiyar, V..... Do.
Rama Rau, K. S..... Do.
Srinivasachari, C. V..... Do.
Lawrance, J. C. S.....High School, Bangalore.
Tirunaranachari, M. A..... } Presidency College.
Wynne, G . . . . } Presidency Coll., and Private Study
Conquest, J..... ....High School, Bangalore.
Narayanaswami Chetti, S ... .F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ramasastri, V... .....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Dinadayalu Nayudu, P..... } Presidency College.
Coleman, E... .. .. } H. S. Bangalore; and Private Study.
Rangachari, T. M . ... } Presidency College.
Muhammed Usman..... .....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Narasimha Aiyar, N. R..... } Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Kanagasabhai, V .....Presidency College.
Annachari, P. S..... } Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Gopala Rau, M .... } Presidency College.
Ramasami Aiyar, M .... } London Mis. Inst., Bangalore.

Third Class.

Raghunadhachari, N .... } Prov. College, Kumbhakonam; and Private Study.
Raghavachari, T ..... } Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Saminadha Aiyar, T. M ..... } Do. do.
Madhava Rau, T..... } Do. do. and Private Study.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, G..... } Presidency College.
Ramachandra Venkaji, T,..... } Prov. College, Kumbhakonam; and Private Study.

Vaidyanadha Aiyar, S..... .....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam ; and Private Study.
Ramaswami, B..... .....Wesleyan Mis. School, Mysore ; and Private Study.
Srinivasachari, P..... ... . F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subramanya Aiyar, I .... Provincial College, Kumbhakonam ; and Private Study.
Ramasami, N .. ..Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Sundararama Aiyar, V ..... High School, Trivandram.
Vadivelu Mudaliyar, S . ..... F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Raghunadha Rau, M. R... .....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Paravi Perumal Pillai, A. P .. High School, Trivandram.
Venkatarama Aiyar, T. .. .. Presidency College.
Lakshmi Narasimha, A . ..... Private Study.
Samnadha Aiyar, S . ..... Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Purna Aiya, S. N .....Wesl. Native Ed. Inst., Bangalore.
Krishnasami Mudaliyar, N..... Presidency College.
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N ..... Do.
Arbuthnot, J ....Bishop Cotton's College, Bangalore.
Chokkalingam Pillai, M... .....Pres. Coll. and Private Study.
Unni Erati, M. ....Pres. College and Private Study.
Gopalachari, W.....Presidency College.
Gurumurti, P. .... Do.
Ranga Rau, N... .. .. High School, Trivandram.
Joseph, K. C..... .....Presidency College.
Kotilingam, I. ....F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Subba Rau, N .... H. S. Trivandrum ; & Private Study.
Vasudeva Rau, S..... ..... . Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Rau, N .. .. Do. and Private Study.

1873.

Examiners.

Languages—

English .... Capt. W. Hughes Hallett. H. Wigram, M.A. G. Warlow, M.A.
Sanskrit.. ... . A. C. Burnell, Ph. D.
Greek and Latin ..... R. Rice, B.A.

Tamil	S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu	Rev. J. Clay V. Sundaraiama Aiya, M.A.
Kanarese	Rev. B. Rice
Malayalam	V. Achutha Panikkar J. R. Thomas, B.A.
History	J. A. Boyle, Esq., C.S. J. Ross, M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	H. Fortey, M.A. W. S. Foster, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	J. Thompson, M.A. P. Ranganadha Mudaliyar, M.A.
Physical Science	W. Maciae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

Second Class

Taylor, J. T.	Bp. Cotton's College, & Private Study
Winckler, E.	Doveton Protestant College, Madras
Govinda Pillai, P.	High School, Trivandram
Krishna Rau, N.	Private Study
Seshadriachari, V. T.	Presidency College
Chellaya, C.	Do.
Kanakaratnam Pillai, D. M.	Do.
Varadarajulu Nayudu, G.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Setukavalar, R. N.	Private Study

Third Class

Krishna Rau, T. V.	Presidency College
Subba Aiya, D.	High Schl., Bangalore, and Private Study
Venkatasubba Aiyar, M.	Private Study
Madhava Aiyan, H.	H. S., Trivandram, & Private Study
Lewis, H. M.	F. C. M. Institution Madras, and Private Study
Raghava Aiya, G.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Appadurai Aiyar, M.	H. S., Trivandram, & Private Study

Rangachariyar, V V — Private Study.
Aiyakanu Nayakar, T ..... — F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Vijaya Raghavachari, S..... — Do. do.
Ramasubba Aiyar, M. S... .. ...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College.
Visvanadha Aiyar, K. P. . Private Study.
Sankunni Wariyar, N .. ...Presidency College, Madras.
Maddox, G . . .. — Doveton Protestant College, Madras
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S... — Private Study.
Venkataraman, R... . . ..S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Damodara Mudaliyar, C.. . . . .Presidency College.
Anderson, J. R... .. ..F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Venkata Rau, G,. .... Presidency College.
Arumanayagam. ... . .Private Study.

1874.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English ..... — W. E. Ormsby, B.A., LL.D. / John Bradshaw, MA. / Capt. W. Hughes Hallett.
Sanskrit .. ..A. C. Burnell, Ph. D.
Greek and Latin .....R. C. W. Raban, M. A.
Tamil.. .. .. — H. Bower, D.D. / P. Ranga[illegible]dha Mudaliyar, M.A.
Telugu .... — Rev. J. Clay. / Y. Venkatarama Aiya Garu.
Kanarese ..... — Rev. B. Rice. / J. Sturrock, Esq.
Malayalam .... — V. Achutha Panikkar. / J. R. Thomas, B.A.
Hindustani ..... Rev. E. Sell.
History ... ... — Capt. W. Hughes Hallett. / W. Miller, M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. — E. P. Metcalfe, M.A. / H. Fortey, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. — J. Thomson, M.A.

Physical Science — W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.; G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S.

First Class.

Sheppard, R. S.....Presidency College.
Sarabhalingam Nayudu, I..... Do.
Muttukumara Mupanar, T. M....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Shutie, S. A.....Doveton Protestant College.

Second Class.

Hanumanta Rau, B.....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Subarama Aiya, C.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Winfred, C. T. .....Presidency College.
Chandrasekharam, C.. . ..... Do.
Williams, L. C..... ..... Do.
Varadachari, G. C. .. .. Do.
Ganapati Aiyar, P. S..... ... Do.
Gnanamuttu, S .... S. P. G. Mis. Semy., Madras.
Cooney, H..... ....Doveton Protestant College.
Lazarus, J.....Private Study.
Sundara Rau, T. .. ..Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Narayanasami, A..... ..... Presidency College.
Krishna Wariyar, E. ... . Do.
Ramalinga Chetti, M. ....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subba Aiyar, V. ....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Mahadeva Aiyar, K. ....Presidency College.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, S. R. ... } High School, Trivandram.
Vedantachari, P..... ..... } Presidency College.
Krishna Aiyar, V.... .... } Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Kunjunni Menon, K .... } High School, Trivandram.
Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A..... } Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ranganadha Rau, K..... ..... Do. do.
Sundararama Aiyar, K..... Do. do.
Rajesvara Mudaliyar, S..... .....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subbarayan, N.....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Narasinga Rau, G.....Presidency College.
Dunhill, E. S..... .. ..Doveton Protestant College.

Rangachari, S ... . Presidency College.
Mathew, M.. . . . .High School, Trivandram.
Gopalachari, V.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ananta Rau, R. N. . ...High School, Trivandram.
Janakirama Aiya, C.... .. ... F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Coelho, S. C. S..... . ... } Presidency College.
Jackson, W. I. ... ... } Doveton Protestant College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, T. N . .....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

Third Class.

Sundaresa Mudaliyar, R... ... .Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Subramanya Aiyar, M. . . . . Do. do.
Mahadeva Aiyar, C.... .... } Presidency College.
Viraraghavachari, V..... ... . } Do.
Sami Aiyar, S .... Do.
Appasami Aiyar, C.... .. .. } F.C M.Inst., Madras; Private Study.
Daniel Pillai, A. S..... . . . } Presidency College, S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Ramanadha Aiyar, K.. .....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Narayanasami Aiyar, S.....Presidency Coll. and Private Study.
Tyagaraja Rau, T. S.... .. ...Private Study.
Noircourt, E. de ... . Do.

1875.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English..... { Capt. W. H. Hallett. / J. Hudson, B.A. / C. Cooper, M.A.
Sanskrit .... F. Kielhorn, PH. D.
Greek and Latin ... . R. C. W. Raban, M.A.
Persian and Hindustani .. Capt. F. H. Tyrrell.
Tamil ..... { H. Bower, D.D. / S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L.
Telugu .... { Rev. J. Clay. / V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A.
Kanarese ..... { Rev. B. Rice. / A. Subba Rau, B.A., B.L.

Malayalam	J. R. Thomas, B.A. V. Achutha Panikkar
History	W Miller, M.A R. B Michell, M.A
Mathematics and Nat Phil	W. A. Porter, M A E P. Metcalfe, M A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	W. E. Ormsby, B.A., LL.D. P. Ranganadha Mudaliyar, M.A.

First Class.

Pattabirama Aiyar, C. R	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Sivasankara Pondiah, R.	Presidency College
Home, W A	Doveton Protestant College, Madras

Second Class.

Gopalachari, M D	Presidency College
Bensley, O H	Trivandram College.
Padmanabha Aiyai, S N.	Do
Kannan, T K	Presidency College
Joseph, David	Private Study
Rangachari, T. T	F. C Mission Institution, Madras
Narasimha Aiyar, P S	Trivandram College
Vaidyanadhan, R	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Krishna Rau, P S	Do do
Subbarayulu Reddiyar, A	Presidency College
Srinivasa Aiyar, T V	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Vijayaraghavachari, C	Presidency College.
Varadachari, V	Do
Satagopa Aiyangar, R	Private Study
Chakravarti, R	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Narasimhachari, C. M	Presidency College.
Nammaiya Chettiyar, C N	F C Mission Institution, Madras
Ratnasami Aiyar, M.	Trivandram College, and S. P G High School, Tanjore.
Adikesavulu Nayudu, C	F C. Mission Institution, Madras
Gopalasami, T V	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study

Krishna Rau, K. — Private Study.
Mariappa Mudaliyar, C. — Presidency College.
Ramasami Aiyar, S. — Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Subbarayulu, P. — F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Krishnan, K. S. — Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Shutie, A. C — Doveton Protestant College and Private Study.
Raghunadha Aiyar, S. — Private Study.
Valliyananda Mudaliyar, A. — Trivandram College.
Bashyam Aiyangar, C. — Presidency College.
Sankaran Nayar, U. — Do.
Lokanadha Aiyar, T. V. — Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.

Third Class.

Ramasami, P. E. — Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Sami Aiyangar, C. S. — Do. do.
Madhavan Krishnan, K. C. — Trivandram College.
Venkataraman, A. R. — Presidency College.
Virasami Aiyar, A. S. — Provincial College, Kumbhakonam; and Private Study.
Ramalinga Aiyar, S. — Trivandram College, and Private Study.
Krishnasami, C..... — Free Ch. Mission Institution, Madras, and Private Study.
Subbarama Aiyar, V. ..... — Pres. Coll., and Private Study.
Subramani Aiyar, K ..... — Trivandram College.
Singaravelu, M ..... — Pres. Coll. and Private Study.
Murugesa Pillai, V . — Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Rau, G... — High School, Bangalore.
Seshachariyar, V ... — Private Study.
Huffton, J. S..... — Do.
Venkatarama Aiya, G... — F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Subba Rau, T.... — Presidency College.
Ince, T. S ..... — Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Visvanadha Aiyar, M . — Free Church Mission Institution, Madras, and Private Study.
Ramasami Aiyar, M. K..... — Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Rangachariyar, P. V.. — Free Ch. Mission Institution, Madras, and Private Study.
Ramanadhan, T. R ..... — Private Study.

1876

EXAMINERS

Languages—	
English ..	Capt W. H. Hallett, J. Hudson, B A C. Cooper, M.A.
Sanskrit ..	F Kielhorn, Ph. D.
Greek and Latin	R. C. W. Raban, M A
Persian and Hindustani .	Rev. E. Sell.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. S. Nevins Pillai, B.L.
Telugu	V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A. Rev. R. D. Johnston.
Kanarese	A. Subba Rau, B.A., B.I. M. Clapham, Esq.
Malayalam	V. Achutha Panikkar. T. C. Poonen, B.A.
History .	G. Oppert, Ph. D. D. Sinclair, M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	E. P. Metcalfe, M A. J. Marsh, Esq.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. E. Ormsby, LL.D. P. Ranganadha Mudaliyar, M.A.

First Class.

Subba Rau, T ..	Presidency College
Adolphus, A E ...	Doveton College

Second Class.

Venkatarama Sastri, S	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Sundaram Pillai, P .	Trivandram College
Rajangam Aiyar, S	Do
Narayanaswami, D	F C M Institution, Madras
Ramunni Menon, C	Presidency College
Srinivasa Aiyar, C	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam

Ittèyara, P J .. ..Presidency College
Rama Rau, T..... Do
Ramamurti Pantulu, V.....Private Study
Seshayya, K... .....F C M Institution, Madras
Ramachandra Aiyar, S..... } Presidency College
Subba Rau, N... .. .. } F C M Institution, Madras
Mangesha Rau, S..... } Private Study
Ramayya Punja, A... .. ... } Presidency College
Saminadha Sastri, S..... ...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Srinivasachari, V... .... Presidency College
Sundaresan, T G... ....S P G High School, Tanjore
Sundara Sastri, B C.....Presidency College
Samu Aiyangar, M R... ..... Do
Subramanya Aiyar, P.. ... .. Do
Raghava Aiyangar, S .. ... } Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Visvanadha Aiyar, S..... } Do do
Ranga Rau, V. . ...Presidency College
Ramasami Aiyar, P C... ..... Do
Srinivasa Aiyar, S T. .....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Krishnasami, A ... . Do do
Raghunadha Aiyangar, R..... Do do
Sivasubramanya Pillai, M....Trivandram College
Matthan, G M... .... Do
Appu Sastri, S.. . . .. .Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Sarvottama Rau, C... .. ..Presidency College
Seturama Rau, T. M.... ... ...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and S P G High School, Tanjore
Srinivasan, T R . .. .Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Krishnasami Aiyangar, T ... Do do
Ambrose, A T... ... .Private Study
Venkataramana Aiyar, S.....Presidency College
Navanita Krishna Pillai, S M.Trivandram College

Third Class.

Narayana Menon, K..... .....Trivandram College
Srinivasa Rau, Y..... ..... } Central College, Bangalore
Sriramulu, A. .... } Presidency College
Tate, G..... ....Doveton College
Ramakrishna Pillai, T..... } F C M Institution, Madras
Subramanya Aiyar, S..... } S P G High School, Tanjore, and Private Study

Hensman, E S ....Presidency College
Saminadha Aiyar, T S.....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Tirumalachariyar, S... .....Trivandram College
Saminadha Aiyar, V R ... } Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Gnanaolivu, Jacob .... } Private Study
Krishna Pillai, T V .....Trivandram College
Rajagopalachari, P ..... } F C M Institution, Madras
Newbigging, R P..... .. } Doveton College
Ramasubba Aiyar, H ..... } Trivandram College, and Private Study
Nityananda Mudaliyar, V } F C M Institution, Madras
Venkata Rau, G... ... . . . } Presidency College
Satagopachari, P B .. .. Private Study
Srinivasa Aiyangar, T C .....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Lazarus, D .. . .F C M Institution, Madras
Tyagarayan, P . ..... Presidency College
Srinivasa Rau, S. . .. . .Central College, Bangalore
Thompson, R A.. .... Private Study
Sambasami Aiyar, M. . . } Do
Nilakanta Aiyar, R.. . .. } Trivandram College
Gurusami, M .....Presidency College
Anantanarayanan, S A..... ..Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Rama Kurupu, N.. .. . .Trivandram College and Private Study

MASTER OF LAWS.

1870.

EXAMINERS.... .... { P. O'Sullivan, Esq.
Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
J. W. Handley, B.A.

Third Class.

Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S....Private Study.

1871.

EXAMINERS... .... { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
T. Muttusami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Narahari Rau, T.. ....Private Study.

1874

EXAMINERS .. { H H. Shephaid, M.A. / T. Muttusami Aiyar, B L.

Third Class.

Bamanji Phirozsha, M A — Private Study

1876

EXAMINERS { T. Muttusami Aiyai, B L. / H. H. Shephard, M A

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1860

LAAMINERS { A. Macdonald Ritchie, B.A. / Clem. Dale, Esq.

Second Class.

Muiugesam Pillai, M — Presidency College

1861.

EXAMINERS .. { J. D. Mayne, B.A. / G. F. Fulleiton, Esq

First Class.

Rajagopalachari, V . — Presidency College
Subramanyan Pillai, V — Do
Venkatapati Rau, C — Do

1862.

EXAMINERS . { The Honourable J.B.Noiton, B.A. / The Honourable Charles Collett.

Second Class.

Maskell, J	Presidency College
Fischer, R	Private Study
Srinivasachari, T	Do
Parthasaradhi, S, B A	Presidency College

1863.

EXAMINERS . . . . { The Honourable W Holloway.
The Honourable J.B. Norton, B.A.

Third Class

Chellappa Pillai, T, B A	Private Study
Nanabhai Haridas	Do

1864.

EXAMINERS . { The Honourable J.B. Norton, B.A.
W. Stokes, B.A.

Third Class.

Thompson, Reginald	Private Study.
Snell, Edmund, B A	Presidency College.

1865.

EXAMINERS ..... { J. D Mayne, B A
The Honourable Charles Collett

Third Class

Sanjiva Rau, V, B A	Presidency College.
Subbarayulu Chetti, Palakula, B A	Do.

1866.

EXAMINERS .... { P. O'Sullivan, Esq.
T. M. Busteed, Esq.

Second Class.

Rama Rau, T, B.A ... ... Presidency College.

Third Class.

Kandasami Mudaliyar, C., B.A...Presidency College.

1867.

EXAMINERS ..... { P. O'Sullivan, Esq. / T. M. Busteed, Esq.

Second Class.

Tiruvenkatachariyar, C., B.A. .. Presidency College.
Kuppuramasami, C., B.A. .... Do.

Third Class.

Mangalam Pillai, A. J., B.A.. ... Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau, P..... Do. and Private Study.
Ananta Subramanya Aiyar, S. ...Private Study.
Arivanandam Pillai, J..... Do,
Savundaranayagam Pillai, G. P.,
B.A. ....Presidency College.

1868.

EXAMINERS ..... { The Honourable J.R. Kindersley. / J. C. M. Mills, Esq.

Second Class.

Subramanya Aiyan, S.....Private Study.
Grant, W. .....Presidency College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, V... .....Private Study.
Lacey, Joseph..... ..... Do.
Tirumalachari, M. A., B.A... .....Presidency College.
Krishnasami Aiyangar, R.....Private Study.
Ariyanayagam Pillai, G. S..... Do.

Third Class.

Balaji Rau, P., B.A.. ... . Presidency College.
Subbarayan, C., B.A..... ..... Do.
Ramanujachari, T. S.....Private Study.

1869.

EXAMINERS ..... { J. W. Handley, B.A.
T. M. Busteed, Esq.

First Class.

Bashyam Aiyangar, V., B.A. .....Private Study.
Muttusami Aiyar, T. ..... Do.

Second Class.

Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S.....Private Study.
Subramanya Aiyar, N., B.A. ..... Do.
Babu Rau, U..... Do.
Gurumurti Aiyar, P..... .....Presidency College.
Nallatambi Mudaliyar, T., B.A... Do.

Third Class.

Subramanya Aiyar, V. .....Private Study.
Parthasaradhi Aiyangar, N., B.A. Do.
Balaji Rau, R.. ..... Do.
Ramachandra Aiyar, A..... .. ... Do.
Krishnan, E. K.....
Narahari Rau, T ..... } Do.
Virasami Aiyar, A. R. .....
Kamesam, J ..... Do.
Anantachari, P.... . . .. Do.

1870.

EXAMINERS ..... { P. O'Sullivan, Esq.
Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
J. W. Handley, B.A.

Second Class.

Gopala Aiyangar, A., B.A... .. .. Private Study.
Sitaram Aiyar, A., B.A..... Do.

Third Class.

Nevins Pillai, S., B.A.. .... Presidency College.
Tirumalacharulu, B..... .... Private Study.

Kishna Murti, P. N..... .. .Private Study
Kachapesvara Aiya, A..... . Do.
Venkatasubbarayudu, S..... Do.
Jaga Rau, M., B.A.....Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau Saib, C ..... Private Study
Rosario, J. L., B.A.....Presidency College.
Evers, Josiah..... ..... ,.... . ...Private Study.
Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, C., B.A..... Do.
Arunachala Sastri, C. . ... Do.
Devaraja Aiyar, S .... Do.

1871.

EXAMINERS ..... { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
T. Muttusami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Damodaram Pillai, C. W., B.A. . Presidency College.

1872.

EXAMINERS ..... { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
T. Muttusami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Aiyasami Aiyar, M. S., B.A.....Private Study.
Sundararama Aiya, V., M.A... ... Do.
Subramanya Sastri, V., B.A..... Do.

Third Class.

Sundaram Sastri, C. V., B.A .....Private Study.
Sesha Aiyar, R., M.A..... Do.
Krishnaswami Chetti, P. V., B.A. Do.

1873.

EXAMINERS ..... { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
T. Muttusami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Bamanji Phirozsha, M.A..... .Private Study.

Third Class.

Duraisami Aiyar, T, B A.	Private Study
Govinda Pillai, A, B A	Do
Rajagopalachari, V., B A	Do
Venkatesan, R., B A .	Do

1874

EXAMINERS..... .. { H H. Shephard, M A / T Muttusami Aiyai, B L.

Second Class.

Subramanya Sastri, C, B A	Private Study

Third Class

Ramachandra Rau, T, B A	Private Study.
Seshadri Aiyar, K, B A	Do
Rangasami Aiyangar, A, B A	Do
Ramakrishna Aiyar, M R, B A	Do
Lakshminarasimham, A, B A	Do
Sarvottama Rau, N, B A	Do
Lawrance, J C S, B A	Do
Vaidyanadha Aiyar, S, B A	Do
Ramasami Aiyar, M, B A ..	Do
Anantacharulu, P C, B A	Do
Gurumurti, P, B A	Do

1875

EXAMINERS .. .. { H. H. Shephard, M.A. / T. Muttusami Aiyai, B.L

Second Class.

Ramasami Mudaliyar, S., M A	Presidency College, Madras
Kalyanasundara Aiyar, K, B A	Do

Third Class.

Venkataramana Punt, A L., M A.	Presidency College, Madras
Duraisami Aiyangar, S, B A	Do
Krishnaswami Chetti, P, M A. .	Do
Ramasubba Aiyar, S, B A .	Do

Seshacharulu, S., B.A..... .....Presidency College, Madras.
Subba Aiyar, V., B.A ... . Do.
Madhava Rau, T., B.A..... . Do.

1876.

EXAMINERS.. .... { T. Muttusami Aiyar, B.L.
H. H. Shephard, M.A.

Second Class.

Subba Rau, A., B.A.... .....Presidency College, Madras.
Gopalachari, S., B.A... .. .. . Do.

Third Class.

Appadurai Aiyar, M., B.A..... ...Presidency College, Madras.
Venkatarama Aiyar, T., B.A... . Do.
Krishna Menon, T. C., B.A. ..... . Do.
Gopala Rau, M., B.A..... . .. . Do.
Narayanasami Aiyar, A., B.A... Do.
Desikachari, C., B.A..... .. Do.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

1858.

EXAMINERS. { *Medicine, including Practice of Physic* — W. C. Maclean, M.D.
Surgery . ... — H. W. Porteous, Esq.
Midwifery ... ... — J. Shaw, F.R.C.S.
Medical Jurisprudence... — J. Urquhart, M.D.
General Pathology ..... — J. W. Mudge, M.D.

Flynn, George William..... ...Madras Medical College.

1871.

EXAMINER... ....H. King, A.M., M.B.

Dhanakoti Raju, W E, ...Madras Medical College.

1872

EXAMINERS ..... { R W. Cockerill, Esq
W J vanSomeren, M D
W Macrae, A M, M.B, C.M.

Rockwood, G .. .. Madras Medical College.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY.

1865.

Preliminary Scientific Examination

EXAMINERS .... { J E Mayer, Esq
H B Montgomery, M D.
A R Symonds, M A.

Gregory, William ... Madras Medical College

1866.

Preliminary Scientific Examination

EXAMINERS..... ..... { S. J. Wyndowe, M.D.
G. Bidie, M.B., F.L S., F R.C.S.
H. D. Paterson, F.R.C.S.I
A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Dhanakoti Raju, W E Madras Medical College
Tyrrell, J H Do

First Examination

EXAMINERS ..... { S. J. Wyndowe, M D.
G. Bidie, M.B., F L S., F.R.C.S.
H D. Paterson, F.R.C.S.E.

Dhanakoti Raju, W E Madras Medical College
Gregory, William Do.

1868.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS ..... { H. King, A.M., M.B. / W. H. Harris, M.D. / A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Mahony, Phillip..... .... Madras Medical College.
John, Mathew..... .. .. Do.
Gray, Henry Alfred Chatham.... Do.
Martin, Jeremiah.... .... Do.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS ..... { W. H. Harris, M.D. / J. Urquhart, M.D.

Tyrrell, J. H . ...Madras Medical College.

Second Examination.

EXAMINERS ..... { W. J. vanSomeren, M.D. / J. L. Paul, A.M., M.D. / J. Urquhart, M.D. / H. King, A.M., M.B.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E..... ..... Madras Medical College.
Gregory, W.. ... . Do.

1869.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS... ..... { G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G.S. / Sub-Asst Surgeon Harvey. / A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Lancaster, J ....Madras Medical College.
Moraes, H..... .... Do.
Nailer, H. A. F.. .... Do.
Warder, R..... .... Do.
Barren, W. A. .... Do.
Wilkins, J..... .... Do.

1870.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS . . { G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., I.R.G.S
W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

O'Hara, W — Madras Medical College
Lechler, H M — Do.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS, ... { W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M
W.N.Chipperfield, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

Gray, H A C — Madras Medical College
Martin, J — Do
Mahoney, P — Do
John, M — Do.

1871

Preliminary Scientific Examination

EXAMINERS ..... { H King, A.M., M.B.
J. Keess, M.D.
A. R. Symonds, M.A

Macdonald, J — Madras Medical College

First Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { W J. vanSomeren, M.D.
J. Urquhart, M.D.

Barren, W — Madras Medical College.
Nailer, H A. F — Do
Lancaster, J — Do
Warder, R — Do.

1872

Preliminary Scientific Examination

EXAMINERS .. .. { W Maclae, A.M , M B , C M
G Bidie, M B , I I S , I R G S

Pedlow F H, B A — Madras Medical College

First Examination.

EXAMINERS .. .. { W. J vanSomeren, M D
W Maclae, A M , M B , C M

O'Hara, W — Madras Medical College.
Wilkins, J — Do

Second Examination

EXAMINERS . ... { W J vanSomeren, M D
R W Cockerill, Esq,
W Maclae, A M , M B , C.M

John, Mathew — Madras Medical College

1873

First Examination

EXAMINERS . ... { E F Brockman, Esq
G Bidie, M B , F L S , F R G S

Macdonald, D J — Madras Medical College

Second Examination

EXAMINERS .. .. { W J. vanSomeren, M D.
J M. Joseph, M D., LL D
E. F. Brockman, Esq

Lancaster, J — Madras Medical College.
Warder, R .. Do
Nailer, H A F — Do.

1874

Preliminary Scientific Examination

EXAMINERS . . .. { H King, AM., M B
W. Macrae, A.M , M.B , C.M.

Simpson, D — Madras Medical College
Maisden, J C .. . — Do

1875

EXAMINERS . ... { W. Maciae, A M , M B C M
A Porter, M.D

Whitwell, Robert R — Madras Medical College.
Thomas, William F — Do
Burton, John Adolphus — Do

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1867

EXAMINERS { J L Paul, A M , M D.
W.N Chipperfield, M R C S , L S A
H. D. Patterson, L.R C S E

Gorman, John ... Madras Medical College

BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1864.

EXAMINERS . . { Colonel J. Carpendale, R.E.
Colonel P P.L. O'Connell, R E

Subbaraya Asari, S — Civil Engineering Coll, Madras

1865.

EXAMINERS..... { Col. J. Carpendale, R.E.
Col. P.P.L. O'Connell, R.E.

Second Class.

Norris, Owen Vincent ...Presidency College ; and Civil Engineering College, Madras.

Rama Rau, A. ...Presidency College ; and Civil Engineering College, Madras.

Third Class.

Grant, Alfred ...Doveton Protestant College; and Civil Engineering Col., Madras.

Kolandavelu Mudaliyar, C. ...Presidency College ; and Civil Engineering College, Madras.

1869.

EXAMINERS..... { Colonel J. C. Anderson, R.E.
Lieut.-Col. J. Mullins, R.E.

Third Class.

Simpson, James Thomas ...Civil Engineering Col., Madras.

1870.

EXAMINERS..... { Major J.H.M.S. Stewart, R.E.
Captain H. Tulloch, R.E.

1871.

EXAMINERS..... { Col. J. Carpendale, R. E.
T. H. Going, B.A., M.I.C.E.

Second Class.

Lynn, E. G. ...Civil Engineering Col., Madras.

Third Class.

Subbaraya Aiyar, E. R., B.A. ...Civil Engineering Col., Madras.

1872.

EXAMINERS . . . { Capt. C. J. Smith, R. E.
Francis B. Hanna, M A., M.E.

1874.

EXAMINERS... ... . { Capt. W. H. Coaker, R.E.
Francis B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.

Second Class.

Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N., B.A . Civil Engineering Col , Madras

---

1875.

EXAMINERS { Capt. W. H. Coaker, R E.
Francis B. Hanna, M A., M.F.

Second Class.

LaFrenais, J E — Civil Engineering Col., Madras

Third Class.

Mathews, W A — Civil Engineering Col , Madras

1876.

EXAMINERS... ... { Francis B. Hanna, M.A., M.F.
Capt. W. H. Coaker, R.E.

First Class.

Raghavachariyar, T T , B.A. — Civil Engineering College, Madras

Second Class

Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A , B.A — Civil Engineering College, Madras

Third Class.

Chinnasami Aiyangar, C. R . Civil Engineering College, Madras

CONVOCATION—1876.

At the Convocation held in the Banqueting Hall on the 23d March, the following Degrees were conferred,

Names.	*Date of passing Examination.*
M. A.	
Gnanamuttu, S, B.A.	1876
B L.	
Subba Rau, A., B.A.	,,
Gopalachari, S, B.A.	,,
Venkatarama Aiyar, T, B.A.	,,
Krishna Menon, T. C, B.A.	,,
Gopala Rau, M., B.A.	,,
Narayanasami Aiyar, A., B.A.	,,
Desikachari, C., B.A.	,,
Ramachandra Rau, T, B.A.	1874
Subramanya Sastri, C., B.A.	,,
Venkatasubbarayudu, S.,	1870
AnantasubramanyaSastri,S.,	1867
B. C. E.	
Raghavachariyar, T. T, B A.	1876
Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A., B.A.	,,
Chinnasami Aiyangar, C. R,	,,
B. A.	
Subba Rau, T.,	1876
Adolphus, A. E.,	,,
Venkatarama Sastri, S.,	,,
Narayanaswami, D.,	,,
Ramunni Menon, C.,	,,
Srinivasa Aiyar C.,	,,
Itteyara, P. J.,	,,
Rama Rau, T.,	,,
Ramamurti Pantulu, V.,	,,
Seshayya, K.,	,,
Ramachandra Aiyar, S.,	,,
Subba Rau, N.,	,,
Ramayya Punja, A.,	,,
Saminadha Sastri, S.,	,,
Srinivasachari, V,	,,
Sundaresan, T. G.,	,,
Sundara Sastri, B. C.,	,,
Samu Aiyangar, M. R.,	,,
Subramanya Aiyar, P.,	,,
Raghava Aiyangar, S.,	,,
Visvanadha Aiyar, S.,	,,

Names	*Date of passing Examination.*
B A.—(*Contd*)	
Ranga Rau, V.,	1876
Ramasami Aiyar, P. C,	,,
Srinivasa Aiyar, S. T,	,,
Krishnasami, A.,	,,
Raghunadha Aiyangar, R,	,,
Appu Sastri, S.,	,,
Sarvottama Rau, C.,	,,
Seturama Rau, T. M.,	,,
Srinivasan, T R.,	,,
Krishnasami Aiyangar, T.	,,
Ambrose, A. T.,	,,
Navanita Krishna Pillai, S[illegible].,	,,
Narayana Menon, K.,	,,
Sriramulu, A.,	,,
Tate, G.,	,,
Ramakrishna Pillai, T.,	,,
Subramanya Aiyar, S,	,,
Hensman, E. S.,	,,
Saminadha Aiyar, V. R.,	,,
Gnanaolivu, Jacob.	,,
Krishna Pillai, T. V.,	,,
Rajagopalachari, P.,	,,
Newbigging, R. P.,	,,
Nityananda Mudaliyar, V.,	,,
Venkata Rau, G.	,,
Satagopachari, P. B.,	,,
Srinivasa Aiyangar, T. C.,	,,
Lazarus, D.,	,,
Tyagarayan, P.,	,,
Gurusami, M.,	,,
Anantanarayanan, S. A.,	,,
Ramasami Aiyar, S.,	1875
Narasimha Aiyar, P. S.,	,,
Ramalinga Aiyar, S.,	,,
Krishna Rau, K,	,,
Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N.,	,,
Narasimhachari, C. M.,	,,
Subba Rau, T.,	,,
Sami Aiyangar, C. S.,	,,
MuttukumaraMupanar,T.M	,1874
Mahadevan, C.,	,,
Ramasami Aiyar, N.,	1872

Alphabetical Lists

OF

GRADUATES.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

	Names.	Branch.	Class.	Passed.	Graduated.
	Bamanji Phirozsha	History and Moral Science.	Second.	1872	1873
	Flanagan, C. C.	Do.	Third.	1870	1870
	Gnanamuttu, S.	Do.	Second.	1876	1876
	Krishnaswami Chetti, P. ...	Math. and Nat. Phil. ..	Third.	1870	1870
	Kuppusami Aiyar, V.	History and Moral Science.	Third.	1874	1874
	Ramasami Mudaliyar, S. .. .	Do.	Second.	1873	1873
	Ranganadha Mudaliyar, P. ...	Math. and Nat. Phil. ...	Second.	1870	1870
	Seshagiri Sastri, M.	Language	Third.	1875	1875
	Sesha Aiyar, R.	Math. and Nat. Phil. ...	Second.	1870	1870
10	Sundararama Aiya, V.	Do.	Second.	1869	1869
	Venkataramana Punt, A. L. ...	History and Moral Science.	Third.	1870	1870

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

	Achaiyalingam, S	1869
	Achutan Nair, U	1869
	Adikesavulu Nayudu, C	1875
	Adimula Mudaliyar, V	1871
	Adinarayana Chetti, T. M	1870
	Adolphus, A. E	1876
	Aiyakanu Nayakar, T	1873
	Aiyasami Aiyar, S	1868
	Aiyavaiya, W	1870
10	Akilanda Aiyar, C	1869
	Amaladas Pillai, T. A. J	1868
	Ambrose, Andrew Thompson	1876
	Anantachari, P	1870
	Anantachari, P. C	1869
	Anantanarayana, A. S	1871
	Anantanarayanan, S. A.	1876
	Ananta Rau, T	1871
	Anantasami Rau, L	1871
	Anderson, J. R	1873
20	Annachari, P. S	1872
	Appadurai Aiyar, M	1873
	Appasami Aiyar, C	1874
	Appu Sastri, S...	1876
	Arbuthnot, J.	1872
	Ariyanayagam Pillai, G. S	1863
	Arumanayagam, G.	1873
	Bacon, J. D	1870
	Balaji Rau, C	1859
	Balaji Rau, P	1865
30	Bashyam, V	1864
	Bashyam Aiyangar, C.	1875
	Bashyam Chetti, D	1868
	Bensley, O. H	1875
	Bower, W. L	1870
	Chakrapani Nayudu, T	1871
	Chandrasekharam, C	1874
	Chellapa Pillai, T. C	1860

	Chellaya, C.	1873
	Chidambara Aiyar, N	1869
40	Coelho, A. J.	1872
	Coelho, S. C. S.	1874
	Coleman, E.	1874
	Conquest, J.	1872
	Cooney, H.	1873
	Damodara Mudaliyar, C	1872
	Damodaram Pillai, C. W.	1858
	Daniel, Isaac	1871
	Daniel Pillai, A. S.	1874
	Desikachari, C.	1869
50	Desikachari, V.	1868
	D'Souza, W. H	1871
	Devaraja Pillai	1869
	Dinadayalu Nayudu, P.	1872
	Dunhill, E. S...	1874
	Duraisami Aiyangar, S.	1870
	Duraisami Aiyar, T.	1868
	Duraisami Mudaliyar, M.	1869
	Ekambara Pillai, M.	1869
	Elliot, Edward Hugh	1869
60	Etirajulu, C.	1859
	Flanagan, Charles Craig	1867
	Ganapati Aiyar, P. S.	1874
	Gnanamuttu, S.	1874
	Gnanaolivu, Jacob	1876
	Gopala Aiyangar, A.	1869
	Gopala Aiyar, N. G.	1870
	Gopalachari, M. D.	1875
	Gopalachari, S.	1870
	Gopalachari, V.	1874
70	Gopalachari, W.	1872
	Gopalachariyar, C. V.	1868
	Gopalakrishna Mudali, C.	1865
	Gopala Rau, M.	1872
	Gopala Rau, T.	1859
	Govinda Pillai, A.	1869
	Govindaraja Aiyangar, R.	1869
	Govindu Rau, S.	1871

	Grant, William	1860
	Gundu Rau, J	1871
80	Gurumurti, P.	1872
	Gurusami, M.	1876
	Hanumanta Rau, B.	1874
	Hari Rau, S.	1864
	Hensman, J. M.	1870
	Hensman, E. S.	1876
	Home, W. A.	1875
	Huffton, J. S.	1875
	Ince, T. S.	1875
	Itteyara, P. J.	1876
90	Jackson, W. J.	1874
	Jagarau Maridas Pillai, M.	1866
	Janakirama Aiya, C.	1874
	Jesudasen Pillai, I.	1870
	Joseph, David	1875
	Joseph, K. C.	1872
	Kalyanasundara Aiyar, K.	1871
	Kanakaratnam Pillai, D. M.	1873
	Kanakasabhai, V.	1872
	Kandasami, C.	1859
100	Kannan, T. K.	1875
	Kenny, M.	1871
	Kidd, Daniel Wilson	1868
	Kidd, P. H.	1872
	King, A. G.	1871
	Kotilingam, I.	1872
	Krishna Aiya, B.	1869
	Krishna Aiyar, R.	1870
	Krishna Aiyar, V.	1874
	Krishnamachari, C. V.	1864
110	Krishnamachari, S.	1871
	Krishna Menon, T. C.	1871
	Krishnamurti Aiyangar, T.	1870
	Krishnan, K. S.	1875
	Krishna Pillai, T. V.	1876
	Krishna Rau, B.	1864
	Krishna Rau, G.	1875
	Krishna Rau, K.	1875

	Krishna Rau, N.	1872
	Krishna Rau, N.	1873
120	Krishna Rau, P. S.	1875
	Krishna Rau, T. V.	1873
	Krishnarau Nayudu, M. C.	1869
	Krishnasami, A.	1862
	Krishnasami, A.	1876
	Krishnasami, C.	1875
	Krishnasami, T. S.	1869
	Krishnasami Aiyangar, T.	1876
	Krishnasami Aiyar, D.	1867
	Krishnasami Aiyar, P.	1866
130	Krishnasami Mudaliyar, N.	1872
	Krishnaswami Chetti, P.	1867
	Krishnaswami Chetti, P.	1867
	Krishnaswami Chetti, P. V.	1870
	Krishna Wariyar, E.	1874
	Kuppuramaswami, K.	1865
	Kuppusami Aiyar, G.	1872
	Kuppusami Aiyar, V.	1872
	Lakshmi Narasimha, A.	1872
	Lawrance, J. C. S.	1872
140	Lazarus, D.	1876
	Lazarus, J.	1874
	Leonard, Charles Michael	1869
	Lewis, H. M.	1873
	Lokanadha Aiyar, T. V.	1875
	Maddox, G.	1873
	Madhava Aiyan, H.	1873
	Madhava Rau, M.	1871
	Madhava Rau, T.	1872
	Madhava Visvanada Patankar	1869
150	Mahadeva Aiyar, K.	1874
	Mahadevan, C.	1874
	Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A.	1874
	Mangalam, A. J.	1862
	Mangapati Nayudu, P.	1869
	Mariyappa Mudaliyar, C.	1875
	Marsden, E.	1870
	Moss, James	1867

	Muhammed Usman..	1872
	Murdi Rau, T.	1866
160	Murugesan, C.	1864
	Muttukumara Mupanar, T. M.	1874
	Muttusami Aiyar, M. P.	1871
	Nagamayya, V.	1870
	Nagoji Rau, C.	1871
	Nallatambi Mudali, S.	1864
	Nammayya Chettiyar, C. N	1875
	Narasaiya Sastri, K. S.	1871
	Narasimha Aiyar, N. R	1872
	Narasimha Aiyar, P. S.	1875
170	Narasimhachari, C....	1864
	Narasimhachari, C. M.	1875
	Narasinga Rau, G	1874
	Narayana Menon, K.	1876
	Narayana Rau, T.	1869
	Narayanasami, A.	1869
	Narayanasami, A	1874
	Narayanasami Aiyar, S	1874
	Narayanaswami, D.	1876
	Narayanaswami Chetti, S	1872
180	Navanita Krishna Pillai, S. M.	1876
	Nevins Pillai, S.	1865
	Newbigging, R. P.	1876
	Nityananda Mudaliyar, V.	1876
	Noircourt, E. de	1874
	Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N.	1875
	Pæzold, T. C. E.	1860
	Palpanabha Pillai, K.	1864
	Panchanadha Aiyar, A. V.	1870
	Parankusa, T.	1863
190	Parthasaradhi, M.	1859
	Parthasaradhi, S.	1859
	Parthasaradhi Aiyangar, V. M.	1872
	Pattabirama Aiyar, C. R.	1875
	Pedroza, F. H.	1870
	Periyasami Mudaliyar, A.	1870
	Poonen, T. C.	1869
	Purnayya, P. N.	1872

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200	Raghavachari, T ...	1872
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	Raghunadha Aiyangar, R. ...	1876
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	Raghunadhachari, N. ...	1872
	Raghunadha Rau, M. R.. ...	1872
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	Rajagopalachari, P. ...	1876
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210	Rajesvara Mudaliyar, S. ...	1874
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	Ramachandra Aiyar, S. ...	1876
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	Ramachandra Aiyar, V ...	1872
	Ramachandra Rau, Polur ...	1869
	Ramachandra Rau, T ...	1869
	Ramachandra Rau, V ...	1872
	Ramachandra Venkaji, T. ...	1872
	Ramadas Aiyar, S ...	1872
220	Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. R. ...	1871
	Ramakrishna Pillai, T. ...	1876
	Ramalinga Aiya, Y... ...	1867
	Ramalinga Aiyar, S. ...	1875
	Ramalinga Chetti, M. M. ...	1874
	Ramamurti Pantulu, V... ...	1876
	Ramanadha Aiyar, K. ...	1874
	Ramanadhan, T. R. ...	1875
	Ramanujan, K ...	1872
	Rama Rau, K.... ...	1865
230	Rama Rau, K. S.	1872
	Rama Rau, M... ...	1870
	Rama Rau, P. ...	1870
	Rama Rau, T..	1861
	Rama Rau, T.	1871
	Rama Rau, T. ...	1876
	Ramasami, P. ...	1870
	Ramasami, P. E. ...	1875

	Ramasami Aiyar, C.	1870
	Ramasami Aiyar, K.	1865
240	Ramasami Aiyar, M.	1872
	Ramasami Aiyar, N.	1872
	Ramasami Aiyar, P. C.	1876
	Ramasami Aiyar, S.	1875
	Ramasami Mudaliyar, S.	1871
	Ramasami Raju, P. V.	1871
	Ramasami Sastri, K.	1867
	Ramasesha Aiya, C.	1870
	Ramasubba Aiyar, M. S.	1873
	Ramaswami, B.	1859
250	Ramaswami, B.	1872
	Ramayya Punja, A.	1876
	Ramu Aiyar, S.	1869
	Ramunni Menon, C.	1876
	Rangachari, S.	1863
	Rangachari, S.	1865
	Rangachari, S.	1874
	Rangachari, T. M.	1872
	Rangachari, T. T.	1875
	Rangachariyar, P. V	1875
260	Rangachariyar, V. V.	1873
	Ranganadha Mudaliyar, P.	1865
	Ranganadha Rau, K.	1874
	Ranga Rau, V.	1876
	Rangasami, A.	1869
	Rangayya Chetti, S	1869
	Ratnasabhapati Pillai, M.	1871
	Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N.	1872
	Ratnasabhapati Pillai, P	1870
	Ratnasami Aiyar, M.	1875
270	Ratnavelu, A.	1864
	Ratnavelu Chetti, P.	1872
	Rosario, John Leonard	1869
	Sami Aiyangar, C. S.	1875
	Sami Aiyar, S.	1874
	Saminadha Aiyar, G.	1868
	Saminadha Aiyar, S.	1872

	Samindha Aiyar, T. M.	1872
	Saminadha Aiyar, V. R....	1876
	Saminadha Bavaji Punt...	1871
280	Saminadha Sastri, S.	1876
	Saminadha Subba Rau, R.	1868
	Samu Aiyangar, M. R.	1876
	Sanjiva Rau, V	1860
	Sankara Aiyar, A	1861
	Sankaran Nayar, U.	1875
	Sankunni Wariyar, N.	1873
	Sarabhalingam Nayudu, I	1874
	Sarvottama Rau, A....	1867
	Sarvottama Rau, C.	1876
290	Satagopa Aiyangar, R.	1875
	Satagopachari, P. B.	1876
	Satyavagesvara Aiyar, V.	1869
	Savundaranayagam Pillai, G. P....	1863
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300	Seshadriachari, V. T.	1873
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	Setukavalar, R. N.	1873
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	Shangunni Menon, T. C.	1871
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310	Singaravelu, M.	1869
	Sitaram, A.	1863
	Sitarama Aiyar, A.	1868
	Sivarama Aiyar, P.	1871
	Sivaramakrishnamma, O.	1872
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	Sivasankara Pondiah, R	1875

	Snell, Edmund	1860
	Somasundaram, C	1871
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, R.	1869
320	Srinivasa Aiyangar, T. C	1876
	Srinivasa Aiyar, C.	1876
	Srinivasa Aiyar, S. T.	1876
	Srinivasa Aiyar, T. V.	1875
	Srinivasa Aiyar, V.	1870
	Srinivasachari, C. V.	1872
	Srinivasachari, P.	1872
	Srinivasachari, V.	1876
	Srinivasachariyar, V.	1865
	Srinivasan, T. R.	1876
330	Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, S.	1867
	Srinivasa Raghavachari, B	1872
	Srinivasa Rau, A.	1871
	Sriramulu, A.	1876
	Subba Aiya, V.	1869
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	Subba Aiyar, D.	1873
	Subbaji Venkata Rau, A.	1871
	Subbarama Aiya, C.	1874
	Subbarama Aiyar, V.	1875
340	Subba Rau, A.	1872
	Subba Rau, N.	1876
	Subba Rau, T.	1875
	Subba Rau, T.	1876
	Subbaraya Aiyar, E. R.	1870
	Subbarayan, C.	1861
	Subbarayan, N.	1874
	Subbarayan, S. R.	1869
	Subbarayan, V.	1869
	Subbarayulu, P.	1861
350	Subbarayulu, P.	1875
	Subbarayulu Reddiyar, A.	1875
	Subba Venkaji Tagat, T.	1871
	Subramanya Aiyar, I.	1872
	Subramanya Aiyar, K.	1870
	Subramanya Aiyar, M.	1874
	Subramanya Aiyar, N	1864

	Subramanya Aiyar, P.	1876
	Subramanya Aiyar, S.	1876
	Subramanyan, C.	1870
360	Subramanyan, N.	1866
	Subramanyan Aiyar, R.	1869
	Subramanyan Aiyar, V.	1868
	Subramanya Vajapai, A. G.	1872
	Sundaram, C. V.	1869
	Sundaram, T.	1867
	Sundararama Aiya, V.	1867
	Sundararama Aiyar, K.	1874
	Sundararama Aiyar, V.	1872
	Sundara Rau, C.	1865
370	Sundara Rau, T.	1874
	Sundara Sastri, B. C.	1876
	Sundara Varadacharulu, G. N.	1870
	Sundaresa Mudaliyar, R.	1874
	Sundaresan, T. G.	1876
	Sura Aiya, N.	1865
	Tate, G.	1876
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	Taylor, Stephen St. Andrew...	1860
	Tillainayagam, M.	1862
380	Tirumalachari, M.	1862
	Tirunaranachari, M. A.	1872
	Tiruvenkatachari, C.	1862
	Tyagaraja Rau, T. S.	1874
	Tyagarayan, P.	1876
	Unni Erati, M....	1872
	Vadivelu Mudaliyar, S.	1872
	Vaidyanadha Aiyar, S....	1872
	Vaidyanadhan, N.	1872
	Vaidyanadhan, R.	1875
390	Varadachari, G. C.	1874
	Varadachari, R.	1869
	Varadachari, V.	1875
	Varadarajulu Nayudu, G.	1873
	Vasudeva Rau, S.	1872
	Vedantachari, P.	1874
	Venkatachala Mudaliyar, S....	1869

	Venkatakrishna Rau, R.	1859
	Venkatakrishna Rau, S.	1870
	Venkatarama Aiya, G.	1875
400	Venkatarama Aiya, R	1870
	Venkatarama Aiyar, R.	1870
	Venkatarama Aiyar, T.	1872
	Venkatarama Sastri, S.	1876
	Venkataraman, A. R.	1875
	Venkataraman, R.	1873
	Venkataramana Punt, A. L.	1868
	Venkata Rau, G.	1873
	Venkata Rau, G.	1876
	Venkatasubba Aiyar, M.	1873
410	Venkatesan, R.	1870
	Venugopalachariyar, V.	1863
	Vijayaraghavachari, S.	1873
	Viraraghavachari, V.	1874
	Visvanadha Aiyar, K. P.	1873
	Visvanadha Aiyar, M.	1875
	Visvanadha Aiyar, S.	1876
	Visvanadha Pillai, D. C.	1858
	Williams, L. C.	1874
	Winckler, E.	1872
420	Winfred, C. T.	1874
	Wynne, G.	1872

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Narahari Rau, T.	1871
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S.	1874

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Anantacharulu, P. C.	1874
Anantasubramanya Sastri, S.	1867

	Arivanandam Pillai, J.	1867
	Ariyanayagam Pillai, G. S., B.A.	1868
	Arunachala Sastri, C.	1870
	Babu Rau, U.	1869
	Balaji Rau, P., B.A.	1868
10	Balaji Rau, R.	1869
	Bashyam Aiyangar, V., B.A.	1869
	Bamanji Phirozshà, M.A.	1873
	Chellappa Pillai, T., B.A.	1863
	Damodaram Pillai, C. W., B.A	1871
	Desikachari, C., B.A.	1876
	Devaraja Aiyar, S.	1870
	Duraisami Aiyangar, S., B.A.	1875
	Duraisami Aiyar, T., B.A.	1873
	Evers, J.	1870
20	Fischer, R.	1862
	Gopala Aiyangar, A., B.A.	1870
	Gopalachari, S., B.A.	1876
	Gopala Rau, M., B.A.	1876
	Grant, W., B.A.	1868
	Gurumurti, P.	1874
	Gurumurti Aiyar, P.	1869
	Haridas, N.	1863
	Jaga Rau, M., B.A.	1870
	Kachapaisvara Aiya, A.	1870
30	Kalyanasundara Aiyar, K., B.A.	1875
	Kamesam, J.	1869
	Kandasami Mudaliyar, C., B.A.	1866
	Kuppuramaswami, C., B.A.	1867
	Krishna Menon, T. C., B.A.	1876
	Krishnamurti, P. N.	1870
	Krishnan, E. K.	1869
	Krishnasami Aiyangar, R.	1868
	Krishnaswami Chetti, P., M.A.	1875
	Krishnaswami Chetti, P. V., B.A.	1872
40	Lacey, J.	1868
	Lakshminarasimham, A.	1874
	Lawrance, J. C. S., B.A.	1874
	Madhava Rau, T., B.A.	1875
	Mangalam Pillai, A. J., B.A.	1867

	Maskell, J.	1862
	Murugesam Pillai, M.	1860
	Muttusami Aiyar, T.	1869
	Nallatambi Mudaliyar, T., B.A.	1869
	Narahari Rau, T.	1869
50	Narayanasami Aiyar, A., B.A.	1876
	Nevins Pillai, S., B.A.	1870
	Parthasaradhi Aiyangar, M., B.A.	1869
	Parthasaradhi, S., B.A.	1862
	Rajagopalachari, V.	1861
	Rajagopalachari, V., B.A.	1873
	Ramachandra Aiyar, A.	1869
	Ramachandra Aiyar, V.	1868
	Ramachandra Rau, P.	1867
	Ramachandra Rau, T., B.A.	1874
60	Ramachandra Rau Saib, C.	1870
	Ramanujachari, T. S.	1868
	Rama Rau, T., B.A.	1866
	Ramasami Aiyar, M.	1874
	Ramasami Mudaliyar, S., M.A.	1875
	Ramasubba Aiyar, S., B.A.	1875
	Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, B.A.	1870
	Rozario, J. L., B.A.	1870
	Sanjiva Rau, V., B.A.	1865
	Sarvottama Rau, N., B.A.	1874
70	Savandaranayagam Pillai, G. P., B.A.	1867
	Sesha Aiyar, R., M.A.	1872
	Seshacharulu, S., B.A.	1875
	Srinivasachari, T.	1862
	Sitarama Aiyar, A., B.A.	1870
	Snell, E., B.A.	1864
	Subba Aiyar, V., B.A.	1875
	Subba Rau, A., B.A.	1876
	Subbarayan, C., B.A.	1868
	Subbarayulu Chetti, P., B.A.	1861
80	Subramanya Aiyan, S.	1868
	Subramanya Aiyar, N., B.A.	1869
	Subramanya Aiyar, V.	1869
	Subramanyan Pillai, V.	1865

Subramanya Sastri, C., B.A. 1874
Subramanya Sastri, V. 1872
Sundaram Sastri, C. V. 1872
Sundararama Aiya, V., M.A. 1872
Thompson, R. 1864
Tirumalachari, M. A., B.A. 1868
90 Tirumalacharulu, B. 1870
Tiruvenkatachariyar, C., B.A. 1867
Venkatapati Rau, C. 1861
Venkataramana Punt, A. L., M.A 1875
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S 1869
Venkatesan, R., B.A. 1873
Venkatarama Aiyar, T., B.A. 1876
Venkatasubbarayudu, S. 1870
Virasami Aiyar, A. R 1869

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E. 1871
Flynn, George William... 1858

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE AND MASTERS IN SURGERY.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E. 1868
Gregory, W. 1868
John, Mathew 1873
Nailer, H. A. F... 1874

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Gorman, John 1867

BACHELORS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Chinnasami Aiyangar, C. R.	1876
Grant, Alfred	1865
Kolandavelu Mudaliyar, C.	1865
Lynn, E. G.	1871
Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A., B.A.	1876
Norris, Owen Vincent	1865
Raghavachariyar, T. T., B.A....	1876
Rama Rau, Arcot	1865
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N., B.A.	1874
Simpson, James Thomas	1869
Subbaraya Asari, S.	1864
Subbarayar, E. R., B.A....	1871

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1875.

EXAMINERS.

Languages.

English.
- General..... G. Bickle, Esq. / Rev. T. E. Slater.
- Text Books.. G. Warlow, M.A. / T. Gopala Rau, B.A.

Sanskrit.. .....F. Kielhorn, Ph. D.

Greek and Latin.....R. C. W. Raban, M.A.

Persian and Hindustani..Rev. E Sell.

Tamil .... W. Joyes, Esq. / P. Vijayaranga Mudaliyar.

Telugu..... ..... V. Sundarârama Aiya, M.A. / Rev. R. D. Johnston.

Kanarese .... A. Subba Rau, B.A., B.L. / M. Clapham, Esq.

Malayalam.. ... ... V. Achuta Panikkar. / T. C. Poonen, B.A.

Uriya..... ....K. M. Banerjea, LL.D.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic... ... ... Capt. W. H. Coaker, R.E. / C. Waters, M.A.

Algebra.....Rev. J. H. Walton.

Euclid..... .. .. F. S. Evans, M.A. / G. Thom, M.A.

General Knowledge.

Physics and Physical Geography. W. A. Porter, M.A. / Geo. Duncan, Esq. [M.A.

Indian History ..... A. L. Venkataramana Punt, / The Very Rev. J. Colgan.

General Geography ... Rev. E. H. DuBois. / C. C. Flanagan, M.A.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

First Class.

Name.	Where Educated.
Nilakantan, A	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Subramanya Sastri, P R	Do do
Saminadhan, S	Do do
Saminadhan, K S	Do do
Ramachandra Aiyar, T A	Do do
Fretz, A H	Colombo Academy and Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras
Tiruvenkatachariyar, M S	Taluq School, Puducotta and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Subramanyam Aiyar, P T	Zilla School, Salem
Rama Rau, Kilpadi	Provincial School, Mangalore
Vinayakasundaram Pillai, S.	Private Study & Trivandram College
Kodandaraman, T P	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam
Kuppusami Aiyangar, R	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Ramachandra Rau, Venguli.	Pacheappah's High School and F. C. M. Institution, Madras
D'Rozario, P P	Provincial School, Calicut
Nanjunda Aiyar, H	W. M. School, Mysore
Srinivasulu Chetti, G	Pacheappah's Branch and High Schools, Madras
Anantan Nayar, T V	Mission and Provincial Schools, Calicut
Venkatasubba Aiyar, E Mani, K K	Zilla School, Salem Rate School, Ponnani, and C. M. S. College, Cottayam
Vijayaraghavulu Nayadu, D.	Zilla School, Cuddalore, & Presy. College
Ramachandra Sastri, S K	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Mahomed Azam	Provincial School, Rajamandri
Krishna Rau, G N	Trivandram Col., & Zilla School, Salem
Rajagopalachari, P	Zilla School, Cuddalore

NAME.	Where Educated.
Sundararaja Aiyar, S	A. V. S., Muttiyalpet, and Pacheappah's High School, Madras
Vasudeva Rau, P S	Zilla School, Madura, and High School Coimbatore
Kodandarama Aiyar, S	A. V. S., Mayavaram, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Raghava Rau, L S.....	Zilla School, Berhampore
Duraisami Pillai, N M..	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam
Sundaram Aiyar, C K	Do & W. M. S., Negapatam
Mukunda Rau, G.....	A. V. S., Chicacole, and F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Srinivasa Aiyar, G	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Kannaya Nayadu, T	Pacheappah's Branch & High Schools Madras
Karunakara Menon, P P...	Middle Class School, Ponnani, and Provincial School, Calicut
Sambasiva Aiyar, K	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Rice, F C.....	Roman Catholic School, Cochin, and High School, Ernakulam
Arokyasami Pillai, M G	High School, Coimbatore
Narayanasami Aiyar, V	Swamimalai School, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Raghavendra Rau, C K ...	A. V. School, Caroor, and High School, Coimbatore
Narayanasami, M.....	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Sankaran, V	Do do
Samuel Pillai, S	Lutheran Central School, Tranquebar, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore
Vaidyanadha Aiyar, P K ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Desikachari, K	Do do
Buchanan, A W J T	Bishop Cotton's College, Bangalore
Annamalai Mudaliyar, A R..	Central College, Bangalore, and Presidency College

NAME.	Where Educated.
Krishnasami, P S	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Chamu Menon, N K	Union School, Cherpallacheri, and Provincial School, Calicut
Venkata Rau, T G	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Vieyra, A J	Roman Catholic School, Cochin, and High School, Ernakulam
Venkatagopala Rau, K	Zilla School, Berhampore
Sankara Pillai, S	District School, Chenganur, and Trivandram College
Rangasami Aiyar, K V	Taluq School, Pattukota, and W. M. S., Mannargudi
Syed Ahmed	Madrissa-i-Azam and Presidency College
Peck, W	Bishop Corrie's Gram. School, Madras
Peyarpethan, A	Boarding School, Mengnanapuram, and English Training Institution, Palamcottah
Viraraghava Aiyar, P	Union School, Alathoor, and Provincial School, Calicut
Velusami, P I	Zilla and Central Schools, Madura
Adaikkalam, A	Catholic School, Tanjore, & St. Joseph's College, Negapatam
Seshagiri Prabhu, M	Mission and Provincial Schools, Calicut
Appu Nayar, P	Mission and Brennen's Zilla Schools, Tellicherry
Krishnasami Aiyar, T A	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Saminadha Aiyar, K	Do do
Kesava Menon, V	Provincial School, Calicut
Eapen, J	Grant-in-aid School, Cochin, and High School, Ernakulam
Singaravelu Pillai, T	St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore, and Presidency College
Nelliyappah Pillai, N K	Taluq School, Udumalapetta, and High School, Coimbatore
Chengalvaraya Aiyar, T S	A. V. S., Tripatore, & Zilla School, Salem

NAME.	Where Educated.
	SECOND CLASS.
Kanakaraju, B...	Rajah's School, Pittapore, & Provincial School, Rajamandri
Gopalachari, T.....	W. M. S., Valaguli and Mannargudi
Krishnasami Mudaliyar, K	F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Rajaratna Mudaliyar, M S	St. Thomé and Presidency Colleges
Syed Ahmed Khadri.....	Madrissa-i-Azam & Presidency College
Wright, E H...	Bishop Cotton's College, Bangalore
Venkatarama Aiya, W L	F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Tirumalachari, M K.....	Sanskrit School, Triplicane, and Presidency College
Ramachandra Aiya, C.....	Hindu High School, Masulipatam
Ramaswami, N.....	London M. S., Vizagapatam
Ramaswami Kottadiyar, T	G. N. S., Trichinopoly, and F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Gopala Menon, I.	Mission and Provincial Schools, Calicut
Stephens, D...	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras
Vaidyanadha Mudaliyar, S...	Presidency College, and Zilla School, Cuddalore
Chakko, P M.....	Mission School, Pallam, and C. M. College, Cottayam
Bartley, W D.....	Bishop Corrie's Gram. School, Madras
Narayanasami Aiyar, S..... ...	St Joseph's College, Negapatam, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Mir Abul Hussun.....	Harris' School, Madras
Venkatarama Aiyar, M.....	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Kuppusami, G...	A. V. S., Muttiyalpet, and Pacheappah's High School, Madras
Sukumaran, P	Provincial School, Calicut, & Brennen's Zilla School, Tellicherry
Narayana Aiyar, A..	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore
Govindasami Aiyar, S T... ...	Kapistalam School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Krishna Rau, K..	F. C. M. School, Conjeveram
Narasimhachari, M A,.....	A. V. S., Triplicane & Presidency College
Gopalan Nayar, C	Provincial School, Calicut

NAME.	Where Educated.
Sivakolundu Mudaliyar, A	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Ramasami Aiyangar, G. A.	Central School, Mercara, & High School, Mysore.
Vaidyanadha Sastri, R	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Munisami Nayudu, Cunamnedi	A. V. S. Triplicane & Presidency College.
Gopala Aiyar, R	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Govindasami Nayanar, V .	Do. do.
Gopalachari, V. R	Do. do.
Stone, F. W. M	H. S. Coimbatore, and Breek's Memorial School, Ootacamund.
Narasimha Aiyangar, V. V	High School, Coimbatore.
Govinda Menon, P ..	Priv. Study and Provincial Sh., Calicut.
Ramasami Aiyar, J. V . ..	High School, Coimbatore.
Narasa Aiyangar, S. .	Raja's School, Pudukotta, & S. P. G. S., Trichinopoly.
Bhima Rau, B.....	Provincial and London Mission Schools, Bellary.
Lakshmanasami Mudaliyar, V	Ch. of Scot. Mission Institution, Madras.
Gopalaratnam, U	Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Ramamurti, V	Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Mathew, P..	C. M. College, Cottayam, and Trivandram College.
Venkata Rau, Y.	Hindu School, Cocanada, and Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Kunhampu, P.	A. V. S., Cannanore.
Pattabhirama Chetti, A. K.	High School, Palghat.
Kuriyan, R. M	Mission School, Tiruvalla, & C. M. College, Cottayam.
Gopalachari, R...	Town School & Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Arunachala Pillai, Vinachitambi...	Point Pedro Grammar School and Presidency College.
Venkata Hanumanta Rau, K.	Hindu High School, Masulipatam.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Visvanadha Aiyar, C. R.	High School, Coimbatore.
Periyasami Pillai, V ..	Town School & Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Venkatanarayana Pillai, V.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Govindaraju Mudali, T.	Pacheappah's High School, Madras.
Richmond, T.	Mission & Brennen's Zilla Schools, Tellicherry.
Srinivasachari, M.	Zilla School and St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, T.	A. V. S., Viravanallur, and Trivandram College.
Annasami Aiyangar, M.	London M. School, Madras.
Gopalakrishna Aiyar, R.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Panduranga, M.	Do. & Normal Schools, Mangalore.
Raman Pillai, R.	District School, Aleppy, and Trivandram College.
Palla Aiya, V.	Hindu School, Cocanada.
Subba Rau, C. R.	Mission School, Srivalliputtur, and High School, Coimbatore.
Sabhapati Aiyar, L. T.	S. P. G. High Schools, Tanjore and Trichinopoly.
Sami Aiyangar, C. R.	High School, Coimbatore.
Gopalasami Chetti, G.	Zilla School, Salem, and F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Chikkanna Chetti, A. B.	London Mission School, Bangalore.
Krishnamachari, T. S.	A. V. S., Triplicane, and Pres. College.
Rhenius, F. G.	Bishop Cotton's College & St. Andrew's School, Bangalore.
Subba Rau, T.	Govt. High School, Mysore.
Ramachandran, M. S.	Town School and Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Kuppusami Aiyangar, A.	Do do.
Krishnasami Aiyar, V.	Takallay School & Trivandram College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Candadai	Zilla School, Cuddalore, and Presidency College.
Appana Mudaliyar, C. S.	High School, Coimbatore.
Appadurai Aiyar, S.	Trivandram College.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Sama Rau, C.	Zilla School, Cuddalore, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ooman, M.	District School, Mavalikarai, and Trivandram College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, M.	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Hyder Ali Afzul	Madrissa-i-Azam & Presidency College.
Arunachalam Pillai, R ...	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Ananta Rau, M....	A. V. S., Cocanada & Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Bashyam Aiyangar, C. S ..	A. V. S., Triplicane, and Presidency College.
Kannayya Lal, B.....	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Anantan Nayar, C. K.	Provincial School, Calicut, & Brennen's Zilla School, Tellicherry.
Krishnaswami Chetti, M.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Kesava Aiya, Brahmasamudra C., (Bellary)	District School, Hassan, and High School, Shimoga.
Appavu Mudali, T. C.	Taluq School, Tindivanam, and Zilla School, Cuddalore.
Prapalanadhan, A.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam
Rangasami Aiyar, A.	A. V. S., Lalgudi, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Sambasiva Rau, V.	Trivandram College.
Isvara Aiyar, M.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Kandayya Pillai, S.....	Point Pedro School, Jaffna, and Presidency College.
Narayana Rau, A	Provincial School, Mangalore
Ramachandra Aiyar, S K	Hindu Proprietary and Pacheappah's High Schools, Madras
Sundaram, M	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam
Tiruvenkatachari, S.....	Taluq School, Kapistalam, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam

Name	Where Educated.
Ramunni Menon, C.....	Provincial School, Calicut
Achuta Aiyar, K P	Do. Mangalore
Bhimasankaran, S	Do. Rajamandri
Sankara Narayana Aiyar, K	A. V. School, Shermadevi, and Trivandram College
Venkatasubba Aiya, V.....	G. N. Schools, Madras and Vizagapatam,
Arunachala Aiya, S.....	Zilla School, Chittoor, and P. H. S. Madras.
Kuppusami Aiyangar, R...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore
Rego, F X..	Provincial School, Mangalore
Appalanarasa Aiya, P.....	High School, Vijayanagaram
Sankunni Menon, M.....	Provincial School, Calicut
Narayanasami, P	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Bapu Rau, T..	Zilla and Central Schools, Madura
Singaravelu Pillai, P	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly
Wheeler, P C E.....	Bishop Corrie's Gram. School, Madras
Wilkins, R J.....	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras
Narasimhachariyar, S	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Tyagaraja Aiyar, A.....	Taluq School, Pudukotta, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Srinivasachari, C	Zilla School, Chittoor
Peraji, S	London Mission School, Bangalore
Lakshminarasimham, K..	High School, Vijayanagaram
Venkataratnam, Ganjam	Central and Mission Schools, Narsapur
Swami, M K	Mission and Provincial Schools, Calicut
Fox, W H P.	Bishop Corrie's Gram. School, Madras
Kallapiran Pillai, T.....	Hindu A. V. S., Tinnevelly
Subba Aiyar, K..	Dist. School, Quilon, & Trivandram Col.
Appudu, V.....	Ld. Mission and G. N. Schools, Vizagapatam
Sloan, G S	Doveton College
Gopalakrishna Chetti, R B.	W. M. School, Negapatam
Aiyadurai Aiyar, K.....	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore
Muttusami Aiyar, S..... ..	A. V. S., Kulitalai, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly

NAME.	Where Educated.
Bhadra Aiya, S	Hindu High School, Masulipatam
Venkatarama Aiya, C .	Noble Do. Do.
Somayajulu, N	London Mission School, Vizagapatam
Ramasami Aiyangar, S . .	Taluq School, Trivarur, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Krishna Rau, C	High School, Shimoga
Krishnan Nayar, P K . ..	Provincial School, Calicut and Brennen's Zilla School, Tellicherry
Krishnasami Aiyangar, S	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Venkatasubba Rau, R . . .	Hindu High School and Noble High School, Masulipatam
Devanadhachari, T A..	St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore
Aravamudhu Aiyangar, R	Swamimalai School, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Sanjiva Rau, T V	G N. School, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly
Bashyam Aiyangar, S	F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Ranga Rau, C V..	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly, and High School, Coimbatore
Srinivasa Aiyangar, C R ..	High School, Coimbatore
Narayana Rau, C R	Do. Do. and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly
Subramanyan, V	Noble High School, Masulipatam, and Private Study
Kumarasami Mudali, T ...	Hindu Proprietary School, Madras
Tiruvenkatachari, P S ..	Pacheappah's High School, and Church of Scotland Mission School, Madras
Ganapati, Aiyar, (Appadurai Aiyar)	Taluq School, Trivadi, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly
Krishna Aiyar, S . ..	Zilla School, Cuddappa, and London Mission School, Bellary
Ranga Rau, D S	Taluq School, Srirangam, and High School, Coimbatore
Duraisami Aiyangar, M R	Grant-in-aid School, Museri, & S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly
Yajulu, B	London Mission School, Vizagapatam

NAME.	Where Educated.
Ramasami Aiyangar, S.....	Taluq School, Srirangam, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore
Rajaratna Mudaliyar, (Poonamallee)	F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Nanjappa Sastri, E R	High School, Coimbatore
Krishnasami Aiyar, V, (Nanu Aiyar)	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study
Adolphus, C E.....	Doveton College
Seshachalam Mudaliyar, P	W. M. School, Madras
Rama Rau, R.	A. V. School, Penakonda, and London Mission School, Bellary
Subramanyam, T	Hindu High School, Masulipatam
Ramasami Aiyar, T M.....	A. V. School, Tripatore, & W. M. School, Bangalore
Ramalingam, V.....	Town School, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Rama Rau, S..	Taluq School, Vridhachalam, and Zilla School, Cuddalore
Lafrenais, C A	Trivandram College
Subbarama Aiya, M.....	Pacheappah's High School, Madras
Lander, H	St. Andrew's School, Bangalore
Krishna Aiya, T	Pacheappah's High School and F. C M. Institution, Madras
Tennent, J W	Bishop Corrie's Gram. School, Madras
Chokkalingam Pillai	C. M School, Palamcotta, and Hindu A. V. School, Tinnevelly
Krishna Aiyangar, K'	District School, Kotar, and Trivandram College
Leach, G W	Bishop Corrie's Gram. School, Madras
Narasinga Rau Nayadu, P	F. C. M. School, Nellore
Venkata Rau, V	F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Lobo, C R	Milagris' Sch. & Provl. Sch., Mangalore.
Hanumanta Rau, G.....	Shimoga High School
Ramasami Aiyangar, V ...	S. P. G. School, Ramnad
Rangasami Aiyar, S T ...	G. N. School and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly
Dharmayyalingam, D.....	Hindu High School, Masulipatam

NAME.	Where Educated.
Kunhukutta Panikkar, N	High School, Ernakulam
Parasurama Aiyan, P G S	High School, Palghat
Saminadha Mudaliyar, N	Town School and Provincial School, Kumbhakonam
Bhagyam Chetti, P S	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam
Venkatarama Aiyar, S ...	W. M. School, Mannargudi
Buchi Venka Aiya, T	C. M. School, Ellore, and Provincial School, Rajamandri
Lakshminarayana, R	Grant-in-aid School, Razam, and Lond. Mission School, Vizagapatam
Srinivasa Aiyangar, P R.....	Zilla and Central Schools, Madura
Thomas, A R....	Artillery School, Kamptee, and Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras
Srinivasa Aiyangar, V.....	Wesleyan Mission School, Bangalore
Nowroji, H	Rozario Bishop's School and Provincial School, Mangalore
Srinivasa Aiyangar, V V...	High School, Coimbatore
Sambasiva Sastri, S.....	Town School, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Madhava Rau, O.....	Provincial School, Bellary
Lakshmana Rau, K..... ...	Do. Mangalore
Abhirama Aiyar, V....	Pacheappah's High School, Madras
Sesha Aiyan, P A.....	Union School, Alathur, and High School, Palghat
Silva, S L...	Milagris' School, and Provincial School, Mangalore
Sitapati Rau, G.....	Central School, Narsapur, and Hindu School, Cocanada
Tyagaraja Mudaliyar, I ..:	Taluq School, Triruvarur, & Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Venkatasubramanya Aiyar V...	District School, Kotar, and Trivandram College
Srinivasa Aiyangar, K	Taluq School, Villapuram, and Pacheappah's Branch School, Chidambaram
Narayana Pannikkar, C P	Provincial School, Calicut
Walford, H A	Hindu School, Cocanada
Cheryan, C V	Mission School, Aleppy, and C. M. College, Cottayam

NAME.	Where Educated.
Seshachalam Nayudu, N...	W. M. School, Madras
Narasinga Rau, M	Provl. and London Mission Shs., Bellary
Seshachalam Nayudu, T ...	St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore, and Presidency College
Sivagnana Mudaliyar, A N	W. M. School, Bangalore
Lears, J C	St. Aloysius' School, Vizagapatam
Deşikachariyar, A	F. C. M. School, Conjeveram, and S. P. G. School, Vepery
Padmanabha Rau, M	London Mission School, Bangalore
Rangasami Aiyangar, T V	W. M. School, Caroor, and High School, Coimbatore
Saminadhan, G	Swamimalai School, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Narasimha Aiyangar, M...	G. N. School, and St. Mary's School, Trichinopoly
Rangachari, C V	...High School, Coimbatore
Anantacharulu, V.....	Zilla School, Chittoor
Ramachandra Rau, C	Church of Scotland Mission, Vellore, and Zilla School, Chittoor
Ittyechan Nayar, M.	Provincial School, Calicut, and High School, Ernakulam
Raghavendra Rau, V ..	Provincial School, Bellary
Appalanarasa Aiya, K ...	London Mission School, Vizagapatam
Srinivasa Aiyangar, K .	Do. Bangalore
Scott, A W....	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras, & Provincial School, Calicut
Adinarayana Aiya, C	Pacheappah's High School, Madras
Balasundara Mudaliyar, T	Do. Branch and High Schools, Madras
Seshagiri Rau, W. . . .	F. C. M. School, Nellore
Srinivasa Mudaliyar, M .	Do. Institution, Madras
Venkatasubrayulu Reddiyar, C ...	Zilla Schools, Cuddalore and Chittoor
Krishnasami Aiyangar, B.S	District School, Chickamangalore
Narasarama Aiya, K . . .	Zilla School, Cuddapah, and London Mission School, Bellary
Narasimha Aiyar, B. P	Central Col., and W. M. Sch., Bangalore
Ramasami Pillai, A. S.....	Taluq School, Dindigal, & Zilla School, Madura

NAME.	Where Educated.
Hendrick, J. W.	London Mission School, Madras
Ramachandra Rau, P.....	Hindu High School, Vizagapatam
Narasimha Aiyar, A.	F. C. M. School, Conjeveram.
Venkatanarasa Aiya, C. ...	Govt. School, Shimoga, and Presidency College
Lakshmanan, V.	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Munisami Mudaliyar, T.....	Pacheappah's High School, Madras
Boon, P. H. W.....	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras
Kuppuswami Chetti, M....	Pacheappah's High School, Madras
Raghunadha Sing, C.	Do. do.
Arumukham Mudaliyar, T. V....	Taluq School, Oosoor, and Central College, Bangalore
Raghunadha Aiyangar, B.	High School, Mysore
Timmappayya, B...	District School, Hassan
Kuppu Rau, S. N.	Taluq School, Sattyamangalam, and High School, Coimbatore
PadmanabhuluNayudu, K.	Zilla School, Karnul
Jagannadha Rau, D.	Do. Berhampore
Arumukham Mudaliyar, V. S....	Pacheappah's High School, Madras
Venkatesvara Aiyan, S.	High School, Ernakulam
Narayanasami Nayudu, V. A....	Church of Scotland Mission Schools, Vellore and Madras
Ramachandra Sastri, K. S.	Pacheappah's Branch School, Chidambaram
Raghavayya, Y.	Noble High School, Masulipatam
SivagnanasundaramPillai, T....	Hindu A. V. School, Tinnevelly
Arunachalam, S.	Kapistalam School and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore
Venkatasubba Aiyar, S. V.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly
Lakshminarayana, Peri....	Amalapore School, & Provincial School, Rajamandri
Swaminadha Aiyan, N. K.	High School, Palghat
Lobo, C. V.	Milagris' and Provl. Schools, Mangalore

NAME.	Where Educated.
Rajaratna Mudaliyar, Pondicherry...	St. Thomé and Presidency Colleges
Eagan, T	St. Andrew's School, Bangalore
Raghunadha Rau, M. ..	Provincial School, Mangalore, and Private Study
Kodandarama Aiyar, T. S....	Taluq School, Tiruvarur, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Sivarama Aiyar. H..	High School, Shimoga
Rama Aiyar, M. V.	Zilla School, Salem
Jagannadhan, D.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam
Subbarayan, P.....	A. V. and Zilla Schools, Madura
Samuel, S.....	Sawyerpuram Seminary
Singaravelu Mudaliyar, KV	S. P. G. School, Madras
Bartels, C A B..	Bishop Cotton's College, Bangalore
Balakrishna Chetti, G T...	W. M. School, Negapatam
Ramalingam Pillai, M.....	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly
Rajangam Aiyar, P N.....	A. V. Schools, Ambasamudram and Tinnevelly
Velayudhan, P..	Trivandram College
Subbarama Aiya, C.....	F. C. M. School, Nellore
Venkatasami Pillai, B.... .	Zilla School, Cuddalore
Krishna Aiyangar, Bindiganadali.....	Central College, Bangalore
Gomez, M...	District School, Alleppy & Trivandram College
Parthasaradhi Chetti, P.. . .	Pacheappah's Branch and High Schools, Madras
Sivagnana Mudali, R.....	Pacheappah's High School, Madras
Gopala Rau, S.....	London Mission School, Bangalore
Govindan, M	Mission and Provincial Schools, Calicut
Rajagopalachari, S..... ..	W. M. School, Mannargudi
Balakrishnamma, N V.....	Zilla School, Berhampore
Venkatasubbarayadu, K...	A. V. & C. M. Schools, Ellore
Solomon, J.....	London Mission School, Madras
Dakshinamurti Pillai, P...	Presidency College
Krishnaswami Aiyar, K ..	S. P. G. School, Vepery
Venkata Rau, S S....	Taluq School, Sattyamangalam, and High School, Coimbatore

NAME.	Where Educated.
Antonimuttu Pillai, S.....	Roman Catholic School, Coimbatore, & St. Joseph's College, Negapatam
Ramachandra Aiyar, K....	Taluq School, Srirangam, and Pacheappah's Branch School, Chidambaram
Tiruvenkatachariyar, T G	Do. and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly
Puttanna, R.	Royal School, Mysore
Subba Aiyar, P.....	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly
Dhanakoti Nayudu, R.....	Church of Scotland Mission School, Madras
James, H W.....	Bishop Cotton's College, Bangalore
Vyasa Rau, P V.....	High School, Coimbatore
Rangasami Aiyangar, R...	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly
Raghavachari, C.....	Pacheappah's Brch. School, Conjeveram
Palanikumara Pillai, A....	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly
Tirumalai Pillai, M	S. P. G. School, Ramnad
Subbarayudu, A	Taluq School, Amalapore, & Provincial School, Rajamandri
Raman Marar, P. M.	Provincial School, Calicut
Devanadhachari, N	Taluq School, Vridhachalam, and Zilla School, Cuddalore
Rangasami Aiyangar, S. V	S. P. G. Schools, Vallam, and Tanjore
Narasimha Rau, S.	S. P. G. School, Ramnad
Aaron, A. F.	S. P. G. School, Madras
Krishnasami, V....	Town School & Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Saminadha Aiyar (Ramu Aiyar)	Taluq School, Trivadi, and S. P. G High School, Tanjore
Janardhana Rau, M.....	A. V. School, Bezwada, and American Mission School, Guntur
Venkatachalam, J.	Zilla School, Berhampore, and Presidency College
Venkata Baliga, B.	A. V. & Provincial Schools, Mangalore
Subbadra Rau, K.....	Provincial School, Rajamandri
Srinivasa Rau, T. T.....	Central College, Bangalore
VenkataramanaAiyar,C.E.	High School, Coimbatore

NAME.	Where Educated.
Ranga Reddi, B.	F. C. M. School, Nellore
Chantu Kurup, T. C.	Taluq School, Koilandi, and Provincial School, Calicut
Krishnan Nayar, V. K. ...	High School, Ernakulam
Saketaram, M...	Zilla and Central Schools, Madura
Leach, C. S.	BishopCorrie's Grammar Schoòl, Madras
Chellapati Rau, M. V.....	London Mission School, Bangalore
Duraisami, A.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam
Sanjivi Rau, K.	Zilla School, Berhampore
Venkatarama Aiyar, D.	Central College, Bangalore
Venkatasesha Aiya, A	Zilla School, Karnul
Narasa Aiyar, C. P.	London Mission and High Schools, Coimbatore
Ganapati Aiyar, T.	Pacheappah's Br. School, Chidambaram
Arogyam Pillai, J.	St. Mary's School, Tsichinopoly
Krishna Rau, B.	High School, Vijayanagaram
Crawley, J.....	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras
Laskey, W. J.	Doveton College
Narasimha Aiyangar, B....	Central College, Bangalore
Venkatarama Aiyar, T. R.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Nagabhushanam, G.	Zilla Schoòl, Cuddappa, and London Mission School, Bellary
Krishna Rau, P.	Hindu School, Cocanada
Kotanna, K.	London Mission School, Vizagapatam
Vasudeva Rau, S	A. V. School, Triplicane & Pres. College,
Kunhamputi, P	G. N. School & A. V. School, Cannanore
Govinda Menon, K P	A. V. School, Chowghat and Provincial School, Calicut
Mahadevudu, P.....	G. N. School & London Mission School, Vizagapatam
Ramamurti, B	Do do
Masilamani, D	Grant-in-aid School, Cochin, and High School, Ernakulam
Paul, V C	C. M. College, Cottyam & Private Study
Srinivasachari, V	W.M.Schools, Tritrapundi & Mannargudi
Rangachari, P A	Pres. Col. & H. A. V. School, Tinnevelly
Anantasubba Aiyar, J.....	Trivandram College

NAME.	Where Educated.
Krishna Rau, T.....	Rajah's School, Mysore
Narsinga Rau, S V N	High Schools, Saidapet and Coimbatore
Hari Rau, K	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore
Sarvothama Rau, B.	Zilla School, Madura, and Hindu A. V. School, Tinnevelly
Ramanujachari, Maiyur...	A. V. School, Triplicane & Pres. College
Rama Rau, Allanam	Do. do.
Paul, V J	Provincial School, Calicut
Srinivasa Aiyangar, D M. .	Central and Zilla Schools, Madura
Rangacharulu, M	Central and Mission Schools, Narsapur
Brookes, E H	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta & Bishop Cotton's College, Bangalore
Krishna Aiyar, A K.....	Union School, Kottayi and High School, Palghat
Narayana Aiyar, S S.....	Hindu A. V. Schools, Srivaikuntam and Tinnevelly
Krishnasami Nayudu, M...	St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore
Hanumanta Rau, J.....	Hindu and Noble High Schools, Masulipatam
Krishna Aiyar, J	Taluq School, Palmanair & Zilla School, Chittoor
Bhima Rau, S S.....	Zilla School, Salem
Muttusami Aiyar, T S... . .	A. V. School, Kulitalai and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly
Sesha Aiyar, T	Hindu A. V. School, Tinnevelly
Govinda Rau, K.....	Town School, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Srinivasa Rau, S	S. P. G. School, Ramnad
Visvanadham, K	High School, Vijayanagaram
Nataraja Aiyar, A	St. Peter's College, Tanjore & Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Guru Rau, R	Provincial School, Bellary and Zilla School, Cuddappa
Ramanuja Aiya, B.	Zilla School, Chittoor
Ramanujachari, S G.....	Pacheappah's High School, Madras
Rodrigues, P.....	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras

NAME.	Where Educated.
Venkatasami Aiyar, A.....	Taluq Sch., Arcot, & Zilla Sch., Chittoor
Halagayya, C.....	District School, Chickamangalore and Central College, Bangalore
Panchanadham Aiyar, S...	Orattanad School, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore
Subba Rau, M..	Prov. and Normal Schools, Mangalore
Narasimha Aiyangar, K ..	Zilla School, Salem
Gonzalves, K J.....	Rozario Bishop's School, and Provincial School, Mangalore
Parthasaradhi Aiyangar, N	Pacheappah's Brh. & High Sch. Madras
Ramachandra Aiya, P.....	F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Jacques, J L.....	Mission and Provincial Schools, Calicut
Prophullaw Kumar Mullick	Zilla School, Berhampore
Rangasami Aiyangar, P A	Hindu A. V. School, Tinnevelly.
Venkatanârasa Aiya, T...	Central and Mission Schools, Narsapur
Raghavacharulu, C.....	Royal School, Mysore
Bhagyanadha Pillai, S....	F. C. M. Institution, Madras, and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam
Krishnan, S N.....	W. M. School, Mannargudi
Venkataramana Aiya, A...	F. C. School, Nellore
Rama Rau, S.....	W. M. School, Mysore
Gopalakrishna Aiyar, L. .	A. V. School, Viravanallur, and Trivandram College
Maddox, J A...	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, and Doveton College
Gopala Aiyar, C R.....	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Timmappa Malli, B T.....	Provincial School, Mangalore
Sankara Menon, P.....	Primary and Provincial Schools, Calicut
Nagoji Rau, A.....	Taluq School, Namakkal, and Zilla School, Salem
Srinivasa Rau, M.....	London Mission School, Bellary
Venkataratnam, P....	Hindu High School, Masulipatam
Zaccheus, A D	F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Raghavendra Rau, V.....	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore
Hanumanta Rau, K.....	A. V. School, Harpanhalli, and London Mission School, Bellary
Srinivasulu, K.....	Hindu High School, Masulipatam

NAME.	Where Educated.
Masilamani Mudaliyar, V	G. N. School Vellore and Zilla School, Chittoor
Subramanya Aiya, A . . .	Pacheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram
Apramayya Aiyangar, M	District School, Hassan
Visvanadha Aiyar, B R ...	High School, Coimbatore
Srinivasa Raghavan, R . .	Pacheappah's Branch School, Chidambaram
Venkoba Rau, Kundurti...	Provincial School, Bellary
Gomez, F J	District School, Sherankil and Trivandram College
Ramalinga Sastri, C	Presidency College and Private Study
Viraraghava Chetti, M ...	Zilla School and St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore
Venkatakrishna Rau, R....	London Mission and Provl. Shs., Bellary
Rayaru Nambiyar, K	Provl. Schools, Calicut and Mangalore
Minakshisundaram Pillai, A.	C. M. S. Institution, Palamcotta
Ramachandran Poti, N ...	District School, Attingal and Trivandram College
Ramanna, M.	Central College, Bangalore
Jacobi, M	Mission and Provincial Schools, Calicut
Vedavyasa Rau, B	Rate School, Narayanakarai and London Mission School, Bellary
Venkatasubba Aiyar, T ...	Pacheappah's Branch School Chidambaram and Church of Scotland Mission School, Madras
Narayana Pattar, A.....	Provincial School, Calicut
Venkataratnam, A	Mission School, Narsapur
Muttusami Pillai, V	English Training Institution, Palamcottah
Raman, K P	G. N. and A. V. Schools, Cannanore
VenkataramanaAiyar, P N	High School, Coimbatore
Anantachari, A.....	A. V. School, Nanganeri and Hindu A. V. School, Tinnevelly
Manikkam, A	Sawyerpuram Seminary and S. P. G. Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens, Madras
Venkatarama Aiya, C.....	Mission School, Narsapur
Mahadeva Aiyar, C S	Trivandram College

NAME.	Where Educated.
Dique, R.	St. Mary's Seminary and Presidency College
Subbarayar V S.....	W. M. School, Mannargudi
Muttuvelayudhan Pillai, C	Pacheappah's Branch School, Chidambaram
Krishna Rau, P	London Mission School, Vizagapatam
Rhenius, C E.....	Bishop Cotton's College and St. Andrew's School, Bangalore
Sama Rau, M	Rajah's School, Mysore
Gopala Menon, M.....	Brennan's Zilla School, Tellicherry, and Private Study
Anderson, W A.....	St. Andrew's School, Bangalore
Raghavulu Chetti, S ...	London Mission School, Madras
Somasundaram Pillai T....	F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Sundara Sastri, T.....	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly
Venkoba Rau, Konakondla	Provl. & London Mission Shs., Bellary
Coelho, C M	Provincial School, Mangalore
Venkataswami, J.....	Central and Mission Schools, Narsapur,
Balachandra Aiyar, N P...	Lutheran Central School, Tranquebar, and W. M. School, Negapatam
Bhavani Rau, K	Provincial School, Mangalore
SankaranarayanaAiyar,SR	Hindu A. V. School, Tinnevelly
Aiya Aiyar, R	District School, Kotar and Trivandram College
Ramalinga Aiyar, L.....	District School, Coolitorah and do
Thompson, J R.....	Trivandram College
Venkatarama Aiyar, S ...	Do
Jayaram Mudaliyar, P ...	G. N. School, Madras and Pres. College
Visvanadha Aiyan, K A ...	Kalpatti School & High School, Palghat
Subramanyan, S	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore
Visvanadha Sastri, R	S. P. G. School, Ramnad
Lakshminarasimhachari,D	High School, Vijayanagaram
Subramanyan, M	A. V. School, Trivalur and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Mahomed Khan, M..	Milagris' & Provl. Schools, Mangalore
Viraraghavayya, M.....	Hindu School, Cocanada
Venkatanarasayya, S	Mission School, Narsapur

NAME.	Where Educated.
Kannan Nambiyar, M	A. V. S. Cannanore and Provincial School, Calicut
Annadurai, S	W. M. School, Mannargudi
Alwar Aiyangar, S	C. M. School, Tinnevelly
Vekatarama Aiya, V	Hindu School, Cocanada and Provincial School, Rajamandri
Kesava Das, D.....	A. V. School, Ongole and F. C. M. School, Nellore
Lakshmana Rau Sahib, A	Zilla School, Chittoor
Sundaram Aiyar, S G	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore
Chidambaram, P N.....	Zilla and Central Schools, Madura
Sitarama Aiya, A.....	Vanapalli School and Provincial School, Rajamandri
Krishna Aiyar, A B	Sawyerpuram Seminary and Trivandram College
Sivaraju Chetti, K...	Church of Scotland Mission School, Madras
Wurki, P J.....	Mission & Provincial Schools, Calicut
Ramasami Aiyar, P S	Dist. Sh. Aleppy, & Trivandram College
Ranga Aiya, C	F. C. M. & H. A. V. Schools, Nellore
Wray, A N.....	Doveton College, and Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras
Masilamani, O	Grant-in-aid School Cochin, and High School, Ernakulam
Varahanarasimham, L.....	Hindu High School, Vizagapatam
Raman Menon, C K.....	Taluq School, Badagara, and Provincial School, Calicut
Madhu Aiyar, V....	Trivandram College
Samiramanujam Chetti, V.	Ch. of Scotland Mission School, Madras
Ponnusamai, M....	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Narayanasami Aiyar, A M	S. P. G. School, Porayar, & W.M.School, Negapatam
Krishnan, K C...	Provincial School, Calicut
Srinivasa Aiyar, C V	High School, Coimbatore
Sitarama Aiya, V	Zilla School, Berhampore
Seshagiri Rau, N...	District School, Kotar, & C. M. School, Palamcotta

NAME.	Where Educated.
Narayana Aiyan, R	Rate School, Kollangode, & Provincial School, Calicut
Subba Rau, C R.....	Hindu A. V. School, Tinnevelly
Fonceca, W C C...	Bishop Corrie's Grammar Sch., Madras
Krishna Rau, T...	Pacheappah's High School, and W. M. School, Madras
Balaji Rau, V...	W. M. School, Mysore
Gopala Aiyar, N A...	W. M. School, Negapatam
Ramajogisvara Rau, S	Hindu School, Cocanada
Lakshmi Narayana Aiyar, C R .	Zilla School, Salem, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly
Narayana Aiyar, P R	A. V. School Paramagudi, & Zilla School, Madura
Gopala Aiyar, S..... .	Town School, Kumbhakonam, & Trivandram College
Vridhagiri, V M.....	High School, Coimbatore, & Pres. Col.
Aiyasami Aiyar, S	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly
Viraraghava Aiyangar, S...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study
Noronha, J.	Provincial School, Mangalore
Rama Rau, P..... ...	Do.
Devakaruna Babu	F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Sesha Aiyar, G.....	Pacheappah's Branch Sh., Conjeveram
Chalke, E	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras
Srinivasulu, V	Hindu High School, Masulipatam
Venkatesvara Aiyar, T S...	Hindu A. V. School, Tinnevelly
Achuta Rau, P S.	London Mission School, Bangalore
Venkataraman, S	A. V. School, Mayaveram, & Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Gopalasami Aiyangar, R	Taluq School, Srirangam, & S. P. G. High School, Tanjore
Krishna Aiyar, M	Zilla School, Chittoor
Krishna Rau, S	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore
Srinivasa Aiyangar, S V...	Zilla & Central Schools, Madura
Gurumurti Aiyar, Chintamani...	W. M. School, & F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Narasimha Aiyangar. S ...	District School, Hassan, & H. S., Mysore
Small, J B	Zilla School, Salem

NAME.	Where Educated.
Lakshmana Chetti, S V ...	F. C. M. Institution, Madras, & Presidency College
Chakrapani Aiyangar, S N	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, & W. M. School, Mannargudi
Kochunni Menon, T.....	High School, Ernakulam
Subramanya Pattar, L S...	High School, Palghat
Venkatesa Sastri, D.....	Hindu High School, Masulipatam
Raghava Aiyar, P B.....	F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Ananda Rau, K	Hindu & Noble High Schools, Masulipatam
Chinnappa Pillai, M... ..	Takallay School & Trivandram College
Appaji Rau, K T	Taluq School, Erode, & High School, Coimbatore
Seshagiri Rau, C N	Zilla School, Madura, & Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Lakshminarayana, K	London Mission School, Vizagapatam
Govindan, K	Govt. Normal & A. V. Schs., Cannanore
Satagopacharulu, B.....	Central College, Bangalore, & London Mission School, Bellary
Parameswaram Pillai, R...	Trivandram College
Nilakantan Nayar, V	Provincial School, Calicut
Narasimachari, N.....	F. C. M. & H. A. V. Schools, Nellore
Rajagopala Aiyangar, R...	Town School & Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Clarke, C J	Bishop Cotton's College, Bangalore
Lakshmi Narayana Aiyar, C. N.....	High School, Coimbatore, & Private Study
Bhagyanadham G	Sawyerpuram Seminary
Subramanya Pillai, C	Trivandram College
Venkatachari, C	F. C. M. School, Conjeveram
Chakrapani Chetti, G	High School, Palghat
Methuselah, A	S.P.G.II.S. Tanjore, and Private Study.
Varkki, V	District School, Mavelikara, & Trivandram College
Sitaramachandradu, K ...	London Mission School, Vizagapatam
Lakshmana Rau, R	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore and Private Study
Kodandarama Aiya, P... ..	A. V. School, Akeed, and Provincial School, Rajamandri.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Narayana Rau, G	F. C. M. School, Nellore
Krishna Rau, M.....	High School, Saidapet
Munisami Aiyar, G	Taluq School, Ponneri, & Pacheappah's High School, Madras
Rama Rau, Arcot.....	Provincial School, Bellary, and W. M. School, Madras
Krishnamachari, C	Produttore School, and St. Mary's Seminary, Madras
Vinayaka Mudaliyar, K ...	G. N. School, and Hindu Proprietary School, Madras
Subraya Aiyar, K N	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study
Venkataramana Aiyar, T (Sambasiva Aiyar)	Taluq School, Trivadi, & S. P. G. High School, Tanjore
Chitananda, E	Government School, Cannanore, and S. P. G. Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens, Madras
Venka Aiyar, S. R.....	A. V. School, Shermadevi, and Trivandram College
Venkatasubramanyam Aiyan, K.	District School, Trichoor, and High School, Ernakulam
Hector, A A.....	St. Thomé College
Annasami, S A.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore
Nagabhushanam, D.....	Hindu High School, Masulipatam
Piddayya, N.....	High School, Vizianagaram
Kelu Nayar, O.....	Mission and Brennen's Zilla School, Tellicherry
Hoogwerf, F.....	Nagercoil Seminary & Trivandram Col.
Nagabhushanam, K.....	Hindu High School, Masulipatam
Subramanya Pillai, C S...	Hindu A. V. School, Tinnevelly
Ranganadha Aiyar, R...	Trivandram College
Subba Rau, B...	A. V. Sch., Triplicane, & Presidency Col.
Ramasami Aiyar, A...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and W. M. School, Madras
Venkatasubba Aiyar, M S.	A. V. and Zilla Schools, Madura

NAME.	Where Educated.
Sankunni Menon, P.....	Union School, Kollangode, and Provincial School, Calicut
Krishna Rau, P S.....	Zilla School, Madura, and High School, Coimbatore
Bhagavata Isvara Aiyar, A.	District School, Kotar, and Trivandram College.
Narasimhachariyar, M ...	Pacheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram and F. C. M. School, Trivellore.
Ramanujachariyar, T S ...	F. C. M. School, Chingleput
Amirtam, R S	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam
Sriramulu, V.....	Zilla School, Berhampore
Venkatanarayana Rau, G..	London Mission School, Vizagapatam, and High School, Vizianagaram
Samuel, A	London Mission School, Madras
Venkataramana Aiya, T., (Subbarayar)	Zilla School, Cuddalore, and Private Study
Sriranganayakulu, V	A. V. School, Bobbilly, and High School, Vizianagaram
Bhimacharulu, P	Provincial School, Bellary, and Private Study
Madhava Rau, B	Rate School, and London Mission School, Bellary
Rama Aiyangar, P S	London Mission School, Bangalore
Mascarenhas, V C....	Milagris' and Provincial School, Mangalore
Venkataramadas, G	Hindu School, Cocanada
Kuppusami Mudaliyar, A V..	High School, Coimbatore
Singaravelu Pillai, Nedunkunram	Presidency College, and Pacheappah's Branch School, Chidambaram
Venku Mudaliyar, P	London Mission School, Madras
Sundaram Aiyar, I	Taluq School, Trivadi, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore
Narayanan, C	District School, Naiyyattankarai, and Trivandram College
Vasudevan, M V	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, & Private Study
Sankarasubba Aiyar, S P...	W. M. School, Madras, & Private Study

NAME.	Where Educated.
Anantasubba Sastri, P S...	Union School, Alathur, and High Schools, Palghat
Subba Rau, L...	Provincial and London Mission School, Bellary
Sitarama Aiyar, D..... ...	District School, Kotar, and Trivandram College
Appaji Rau, P.	W. M. School, Bangalore
Raghavulu Mudaliyar, P.G.	High School, Saidapet
Matthai, T.....	Mission School, Mavalikarai, and C. M. College, Cottayam
Raman Pillai, T. K	District School, Alleppy, and Trivandram College
Ramar Nambiyar, M.	Taluq School, Badagara, and Provincial School, Calicut
Jayaram Mudaliyar, M. A	G. N. School, Madras, and Presidency College
Sundaram Aiyar, P	Presidency College, and Hindu Proprietary School, Madras
Narasimha Aiyangar, K...	High School, Shimoga, and District School, Chickamangalore
SaravanaveluMudaliyar, A.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Narasinga Rau, P.	London Mission School, Bellary

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1875.

EXAMINERS.

Languages.

English..... Capt. W. H. Hallett.
J. Hudson, B.A.
C. Cooper, M.A.

Sanskrit..... F. Kielhorn, Ph. D.

Greek and Latin..... R. C. W. Raban, M.A.

Persian and Hindustani... Rev. E. Sell.

Tamil..... H. Bower, D.D.
S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L.

Telugu..... V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A.
Rev. R. D. Johnston.

Kanarese..... A. Subba Rau, B.A., B.L.
M. Clapham, Esq.

Malayalam..... V. Achutha Panikkar.
T. C. Poonen, B.A.

History and Geography... G. Oppert, Ph. D.
D. Sinclair, M.A.

Mathematics..... E. P. Metcalfe, M.A.
J. Marsh, Esq.

Logic..... W. E. Ormsby, B.A., LL.D
P. Ranganadha Mudaliyar, M.A.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

FIRST CLASS.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Venkatasami Nayudu, T. R.	Presidency College.
Srinivasa Chari, T.....	Do.
Bashyachari, V.....	Do.
Kailasam, P. M	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Solomon Nadar, J	Do.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Duraisami Aiyar, R.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Vaidyanadha Aiyan, R.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Staunton, H. F.	Bishop Cotton's College, Bangalore.
Malhari Rau, S.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Manavedan Raja, K. C.	Presidency College.
Rama Rau, H.	Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Sundaram, S. P.	Presidency College.
Sankara Rau, T.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Srinivasa Raghavan, P.	Do.
Pranatharathihara Aiyar, C.	Do.
Perayya Aiya, J.	Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Muttukumarasami Pillai, T	College, Trivandram.
Sundaram Aiyar, P.	Provl. Col., Kumbhakonam & Priv. Study
Ramasami Aiyar, M.	Do. do.
Virabhadran, T.	Presidency College.
Narayana Marar, K.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Keys, E.	Doveton College.
Subramanya Aiyar, M.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Krishna Aiyar, T. S.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Mangapati Nayudu, G.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ramachandra Rau, C.	Presidency College.
Saminadha Aiyar, S.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

SECOND CLASS.

Appa Rau, N.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Tyagaraja Rau, T. S.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Ranga Rau, S.	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Narasinga Rau, Y.	Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Venkatarayudu, V.	Private Study.
Subramanya Aiyar, K.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Vital Pant, J.	Provincial School, Bellary.
Bhima Raju, N.	Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Srinivasachari, M.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Sridhara Rau, T.	Presidency College.
Gopalkrishnan, S.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Srinivasa Rangachari, S.	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Govindachari, T. M.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Chakrapani Rau, R.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishnamachari, M. A.	Presidency College.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Muttusami Pillai, N. M.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Isvaran, R.....	College, Trivandram.
Devanayaka Mudaliyar, S....	Presidency College.
Srinivasa Rau, M.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Kalyanaraman, S.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Raghunadha Rau, R.	Government High School, Mysore.
Jesudasa Pillai, N.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Krishna Rau, K.	Presidency College.
Mathai, T. K.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Seshagiri Rau, P	Provincial School, Bellary.
Sankunni Menon, P. A. ...	Provincial School, Calicut.
Sankara Menon, K. P.	College—Trivandram.
Varamunisami, S.....	Presidency College.
D'Sylva, S. P.....	Private Study.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, T. A..	Provincial School, Calicut.
Rangayya, A. M..	Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Krishnasami, S.....	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Muthayya, T. S..	College—Trivandram.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, P.....	Do.
Subramanyan, T.....	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Aiyar, T. V.....	Provincial School, Calicut.
Burder, S.	Provincial School, Bellary.
Krishna Menon, P. A.....	Do. Calicut.
Jagannadha Pillai, A	Private Study and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Sundaram Aiyar, S. M	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ranganayakulu Chetti, S.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ramachandra Aiyar, R. ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Butterfield, W. R.....	Bishop Cotton's College, Bangalore.
Bartley, E	Doveton College.
Sitarama Rau, D...	Central College, Bangalore.
Govindachari, G.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Kamesvara Rau, M.....	Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Hoover, G. W.	Doveton College.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, K. S. ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Rama Rau, C.	High School, Shimoga.
Venkataratnam, M.....	Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Asirvadam, V.....	Private Study.
Ramasami Aiyar, B. C. ...	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Srinivachakam Pillay, J. T.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras & Private Study.
Venkatasubba Aiyar, C.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Norfor, B. O. W.	Bishop Cotton's College, Bangalore.
Punnan, T. E.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Duraisami Pillai, T. R.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Blake, C. J. M.	Provincial School, Bellary.
Devasahayam Pillai, C.	Presidency College and F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Sundaram Aiyar, K.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Albuquerque, P. C.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Venkatarama Aiyar, T.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Hanumanta Rau, M.	Provincial School, Bellary.
Krishnasami Pillai, S.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Tyagaraya Sastri, P.	Presidency College.
Narasimha Aiyangar, M. L	Central College, Bangalore.
Mahomed Suliman	Presidency College.
Krishna Aiyangar, M.	High School, Mysore.
Venkatarama Aiyar, K.	Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Coombes, R.	Doveton College.
Nagabhushanam, D.	Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Satagopachari, C.	Presy. Col. & F. C. M. Inst., Madras.
Govinda Menon, T.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Saminadhan, S. T.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ranga Rau, T.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Rego, J. B. S.	Provincial School, Calicut.
LaBouchardiere, M. F.	College, Trivandram.
Venkatasubbarayudu, G.	Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Muttusami Aiyar, V.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Rama Rau, P. S.	Do.
Sambasiva Aiyar, G.	Do.
Sripati Rau, T. R.	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Subramanya Rau, S.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Lokanadha Aiyar, T. R.	College, Trivandram.
Sankara Aiyar, K.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishnama Chari, P.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Aiyasami Pillai, S.	College, Trivandram, & Private Study.
Ramasami Aiyangar, S. V.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Srinivasa Aiyar, N.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Isaac, J.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ramachendra Aiyar, C. G.	Presidency College.
Alvar Aiyangar, V.	College, Trivandram.
Krishna Aiyar, T. S.	Do.
Annamalai Chetty, B.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Mahadeva Aiyar, C.	Presidency College.
Aravamudhu Aiyangar, C.	F. C. M. Institution and Private Study.
Raghavendra Rau, P.	Provincial School, Bellary.
Krishna Menon, T. V.	Do. Calicut.
Ganesa Rau, P.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Gopalakrishna Rau, V.	College, Trivandram.
Muttusami Aiyar, G.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Padmanabha Aiyar, A. K.	College, Trivandram.
Subbayya Chetti, G.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Vijayaraghavachari, T. K.	Presidency College and F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subramanya Pillai, T. S.	College, Trivandram.
Rajalingam, B.	Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Kannan Nayanar, V.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Raghunadha Aiyar, V.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Masilamani, E.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Vasudeva Rau, C.	Do.
Venkataranga Aiyar, M.	C. M.S. Masulipatam and Private Study.
Ranga Chari, D. S.	Presidency College.
Rama Aiyangar, T.	College, Trivandram.
Krishna Prabhu, G.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Jinadas, P.	Presidency College.
Parameswaram Pillai, A. E.	College, Trivandram.
Harding, T.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Kanakasabhai Pillai, A.	Do.
Narayana Aiyar, K.	College, Trivandram.
Varkki, J.	Do.
Gahan, F. W.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Saminadha Aiyar, S.	Provl. Col., Kumbhakonam & Pri. Study
Anantarama Aiyar, T. A.	Private Study.
Ramachandra Rau, Y.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Narayana Aiyar, G.	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Ramanjulu Nayudu, J. P	Do.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Lyons, R. W	Doveton College.
Meneaud, S	Do.
Subramanya Pillai, T. S...	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly, and Private Study.
Ramasomayajulu Aiyar ..	College, Trivandram.
Swami Rau, H	Central College, Bangalore.
Ramasami N.....	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Passanha, V. A.....	Presidency College, and Private Study.
Sundara Aiyar, A.....	Presidency College.
Venkoba Rau, N.....	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Adicha Pillai, S.....	College, Trivandram.
Sankara Panikkar, V.....	Presidency College.
Jiyarsami Nayudu, D.....	Do.
Subramanya Aiyar, P.....	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
RamachandraMudaliyar, C.G...	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Prahalladha Rau, K.	Central College, Bangalore.
Gopalasami Aiyangar, S...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Raman Pillai, C. V.....	College, Trivandram.
Raman, C.....	Provincial School, Calicut.
Krishnamachariyar, R.... . ..	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Sankara Aiyar, K.....	Private Study.
Appadurai Aiyar, K.....	Do.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.	W. N. E. Inst. & Central Col, Bangalore.
Rajagopala Aiyangar, N...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Venku Aiyan, V.....	College, Trivandram.
Bower, A. G...	Doveton College.
Raghavayya, W. B.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Sivarama Sastri, T.....	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Shanmukha Sundara Mudali, M.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
D'Souza, J. F.	Central College, Bangalore.
Hanumanta Rau, P.	Provincial School, Bellary.
Venkatasubba Rau, M.	Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Palpanabha Aiyan, C,	College, Trivandram.
Krishna Aiyar, V.	Do.

APPENDIX.

The following Bye-laws have been passed by the Senate and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor in Council. Those relating to the B. A. Degree Examination will come into force in February 1879, and those relating to the M. A. Degree Examination in February 1878.

Bye-Law 67.

iv. MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

As before.

v. OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

One of the three following subjects at the option of the Candidate must be brought up., viz., (*a.*) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; (*b*), Physical Science; (*c*), Logic and Moral Philosophy.

(*a.*) *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

(1.) Algebra.
(2.) Geometry.
(3.) Plane Trigonometry.
(4.) Statics and Dynamics.
(5.) Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.
(6.) Astronomy.
(7.) Geometrical Optics.

(*b.*) *Physical Science.*

1. Inorganic Chemistry, theoretical and practical (Qualitative analysis only.)
2. Chemical Physics, including Light, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism.
3. Elements of Botany—
   Oliver—Lessons in Elementary Botany.

(*c.*) *Logic and Moral Philosophy.*

1. Deduction.
   The functions and value of the Syllogism and the relations between Deduction and Induction.
   Induction.
   Definition.
2. As before.

N. B.—The Examination is not to be confined to the Books stated.

Bye-Law 70

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday.	10—1	English Poetry 60	200
	2—5	Englsih Prose 60	
Tuesday. ..	10—1	General English Paper .. 40	
	2—5	English Composition 40	
Wednesday		Optional Language.	
		Classical.	
	10—1	Text-Books and Grammar... ..	120
	2—5	Translation	
		Vernacular.	
	10—12	Text-books and Grammar	100
	12— 2	Translation	
	3— 5	Composition	
Thursday....	10—1	Pure Mathematics, Logic, or Botany	200*
	2—5	Statics and Dynamics, Logic, or Chemical Physics	
Friday	10—1	Hydrostatics & Pneumatics, Theory of Morals, or Inorganic Chemistry.	
	2—5	Astronomy and Optics, History of Morals, or Inorganic Chemistry (practical).	
Saturday....	10—1 2—5	Mental Philosophy	75
Monday.....	10—1 2—5	History	110

* 50 marks shall be assigned to each Paper except that on Statics and Dynamics, for which 60 marks, and that on Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, for which 40 marks shall be allowed.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.					Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	REMARKS.
				English.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Mental Philosophy.	History.				
				240	120	200	90	130				

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

76. An examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February.

77. Candidates for the Degree of M. A. must have taken the Degree of B. A. in this or some other University in the British Empire.

78. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 30th June preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application his B. A. Diploma, or afford other satisfactory evidence of having obtained such a Degree, and notify the Branch in which he elects to be examined. Candidates in the first branch must also specify the optional language which they propose to bring up.

79. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

80. The examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

81. Candidates for the Degree of M. A. shall be examined in one or other of the following branches of knowledge :—

FIRST BRANCH.

Language.

(1.) *English*—in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

(2.) One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.	Arabic.
Greek.	Persian.
Latin.	

SECOND BRANCH.

Mathematics, Pure and Applied.

(1.) The more advanced parts of Algebra including the theory of Equations.
(2.) Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
(3.) Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three dimensions.
(4.) Differential and Integral Calculus, with Differential Equations.
(5.) Statics, Hydrostatics, and Dynamics.
(6.) Newton's Principia, Sections 1, 2, 3.
(7.) Geometrical Optics.
(8.) Plane Astronomy.

THIRD BRANCH.

Physical Science.

(1.) Experimental Physics, including Light, Heat, Sound, Electricity and Magnetism.
(2.) Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic, including a knowledge of Quantitative Analysis.
(3.) Geology, Mineralogy and Palæontology.

FOURTH BRANCH.

Biology.

(1.) Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
(2.) Zoology and Palæontology.
(3.) Physiology, Animal and Comparative.

FIFTH BRANCH.

Mental Philosophy and Sociology.

(1.) Psychology.
(2.) Logic.
(3.) Morals.
(4.) Political Economy.
(5.) History.

82. The examination in English shall embrace the History of the Language and the History of the Literature during the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, and selections from any ten of the following authors :—

Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, Milton, Dryden, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, Tennyson, Addison, Johnson, DeQuincey, Coleridge, Hallam, and Carlyle.

The examination in the optional languages shall be in the following works :—

SANSKRIT.

Twelve Hymns from the 1st Mandala of the Rig-Veda, with Sáyana's Commentary.

Manu, (Book 2, 7, and 8).

Dásakumáracharita (or the Púrvabhága of the Kádambari.)

Mrichchhakati.

Kálidása, (one Play ; either the Sákuntalá or Vikramorvási.)

Bhavabhúti, (one Play ; either the Vira-Charita or Uttara-rámacharita.)

Mégha-dûta, by Kálidása.

Védánta-sára of Sadánanda, or the Tarkasangraha, together with the Tarkadípiká.

The examination shall include a passage from Milton or Shakespeare, to be translated into the Sanskrit Anushtup metre, as well as Sanskrit prose composition. The Candidate shall also be required to possess a competent knowledge of the native system of grammar.

GREEK.

Æschylus.—Two Plays.
Homer's Iliad.—Three Books.
Thucydides.—Three Books.
Aristophanes.—Two Plays.
Demosthenes.—Two Orations.
Plato.—Two Dialogues
Aristotle.—Three Books of the Ethics.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

LATIN.

Vergil —One Georgic.
Horace.—The Satires or the Epistles.
Plautus —Two Plays.
Juvenal.—Three Satires.
Terence.—Two Plays.
Cicero.—Epistles or De Oratore.
Livy.—First or Second Decade.
Tacitus.—One Book of Annals.
Pliny.—Letters or Portions of Natural History.

ARABIC AND PERSIAN.

A list of the books in Arabic and Persian will be published hereafter.

The examination shall include translation from English into the optional language and *vice versâ*, together with original prose composition in each language : there shall also be questions in comparative grammar and philology.

A general acquaintance with the subject-matter of the works in the respective languages shall be required, as also such a knowledge of general history as may be necessary for their due appreciation.

83. In the Second Branch, the book-work questions on Statics, Hydrostatics, and Dynamics, shall bear chiefly upon such parts of those subjects as require for their complete investigation the use of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

84. The text-books recommended in the Third Branch are as follows :—

(1.) EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Deschanel—*Physics.*
Ganôt—*Physics.*
Clerk Maxwell—*Theory of Heat.*
Stewart—*Elementary Treatise on Heat.*
Jenkin—*Electricity and Magnetism.*

(2.) CHEMISTRY.

Miller—*Elements of Chemistry.*
Fownes—*Manual of Chemistry.*
Fresenius—*Quantitative Analysis.*

(3.) GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, & PALÆONTOLOGY.

Lyell—*Students' Elements of Geology.*
—*Principles of Geology.*
Jukes and Geikie—*Manual of Geology.*
Nicol—*Elements of Mineralogy.*
Owen—*Palæontology.*
Nicholson—*Manual of Palæontology.*

The Candidates will be required to compose an essay on a subject connected with the foregoing sciences; and the Examiners will test the practical knowledge of the Candidates.

84. (*a*) The text-books recommended in the Fourth Branch are as follows:—

(1.) BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

Balfour—*Class Book of Botany.*
Bentley—*Manual of Botany.*
Oliver—*First Book of Indian Botany.*
Carpenter—*Vegetable Physiology.*

(2.) ZOOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

Nicholson—*Manual of Zoology.*
Huxley—*Introduction to the Classification of Animals.*
Owen—*Palæontology.*
Nicholson—*Manual of Palæontology.*

(3.) PHYSIOLOGY.

Carpenter—*Manual of Physiology.*
—*Animal Physiology.*
—*Physiology, General and Comparative.*

The Candidates will be required to compose an essay on a

subject connected with the foregoing sciences; and the Examiners will test the practical knowledge of the Candidates.

85. The text-books recommended in the Fifth Branch are as follows:—

PSYCHOLOGY.

Sir W. Hamilton—*Lectures on Metaphysics.*

J. S. Mill—*Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy* (omitting Chapters XVII–XXIII, inclusive.)

H. Spencer—*Principles of Psychology*, vol. i and vol. ii, Part viii.

LOGIC.

J. S. Mill—*System of Logic.*

Stanley Jevons—*Principles of Science.*

MORALS.

Selected Portion of Ancient Ethics.

Selected Portion of Modern Ethics.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

J. S. Mill—*Principles of Political Economy.*

Professor Cairnes—*Some Leading Principles of Political Economy newly expounded.*

HISTORY.

Selected Portion of Ancient History.

Selected Portion of Modern History.

The Candidates will be required to compose two essays on subjects connected with the foregoing sciences.

86. The questions in each paper, with the exception of the problems proposed in the Second Branch, shall not be more in respect of number or difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

87. The examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be

conducted in the following order of time and subjects in the several branches :—

BRANCH I.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks
Monday..	10--1	English Language and Literature.	400
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Wednesday....	10—1	English Prose Composition....	150
	2—5	Translation from English into Optional Language	150
Thursday	10—1	Optional Language and Literature.	400
	2—5	Do.	
Friday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Saturday.....	10—1	Original Composition in Optional Language.....	150
	2—5	Translation from Optional Language into English.....	150
			1,400

BRANCH II.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday..... ..	10—1	Algebra and Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical.	100
	2—5	Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three Dimensions..... .	150
Tuesday	10—1	Newton and Differential Calculus..	125
	2—5	Integral Calculus and Differential Equations...	125
Wednesday.....	10—1	Statics and Hydrostatics	150
	2—5	Geometrical Optics and Plane Astronomy.	150
Thursday.....	10—1	Dynamics of a Particle and of a Rigid System.....	150
	2—5	Problems	150
Friday..	10—1	Additional Paper on Pure Mathematics.....	150
	2—5	Problems	150
Saturday.....	10—1	Additional Paper on Mixed Mathematics	150
	2—5	Problems	150
			1,700*

* 1,700=1,250 Book-work + 450 Problems.

BRANCH III.

Days	Hours.	Subjects	Marks
Monday	10—1	Experimental Physics	360
	2—5	Do	
Tuesday	10—1	Do	360
	2—5	Chemistry	
Wednesday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do	
Thursday	10—1	Laboratory	250
	2—5	Do	
Friday	10—1	Geology	350
	2—5	Mineralogy	
Saturday	10—1	Palæontology	80
	2—5	Essay	
			1,400

BRANCH IV.

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Botany and Vegetable Physiology	500
	2—5	Do	
Tuesday	10—1	Do	
	2—5	Do	
Wednesday	10—1	Zoology & Palæontology	500
	2—5	Do	
Thursday	10—1	Do	
	2—5	Do	
Friday	10—1	Animal & Comparative Physiology	320
	2—5	Do	
Saturday	10—1	Do	80
	2—5	Essay ...	
			1,400

BRANCH V.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday....	10—1 2—5	Psychology. Do.	250
Tuesday.....	10—1 2—5	Logic. Do.	250
Wednesday...	10—1 2—5	Morals. Do.	250
Thursday	10—1 2—5	Political Economy. Do.	300
Friday...	10—1 2—5	History. Do.	250
Saturday	10—1 2—5	Essay. Do.	100
			1,400

88. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than six months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have it in their power to exercise due care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

89. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each shall submit his papers to his colleagues for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

90. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which he may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate with reference to the results of the

examination or to the regulations of the University regarding the same, and bringing to notice any striking defects that may have characterized the answers of the students generally, or of particular students.

91. The Candidates shall be arranged in three classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks shall not pass.

In Branch II, the Candidates shall be at liberty to obtain their marks out of both Problem and Book-work papers; but the aggregate corresponding to which the aliquot parts are to be taken shall be 1,400.

The names of the Candidates placed in the several classes shall be ranked in the order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each. The Examiners, however, shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

92. A Diploma shall be given to each successful Candidate, specifying the branch in which he was examined for his M. A. Degree, and also the class in which he was placed by the Examiners.

EXAMINATION PAPERS, DEC., 1875.

MATRICULATION.

MONDAY, 20TH DEC, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GENERAL ENGLISH.

GEORGE BICKLE, ESQ, REV T. E. SLATER

PART I.

Paraphrase the following passage:

It was a lovely night; the crescent moon,
(A bark of beauty on its dark-blue sea,)
Winning its way among the billowy clouds,
Unoared, unpiloted, moved on. The sky
Was studded thick with stars, which glittering streamed
An intermittent splendour through the heavens.
I turned my glance to earth;—the mountain winds
Were sleeping in their caves,—and the wild sea,
With its innumerous billows melted down
To one unmoving mass, lay stretched beneath
In deep and tranced slumber, giving back
The host above, with all its dazzling sheen,
To Fancy's ken, as though the luminous sky
Had rained down stars upon its breast.

II Analyse the following passage into Principal and Subordinate Clauses, and give the *Construction* of the latter:

The difficulty to which I am referring, is that which Goethe himself has so happily expressed, when in speaking of some comparisons that had been instituted between himself and Shakspere, he said, "Shakspere always hits the right nail on the head at once, but I have to stop and think which is the right nail, before I hit"

III. (*a*) Introduce the following pairs of words into *sentences* of your own, either one word or one pair in the same sentence:

(1) Gold, golden (*adjectives*).
(2) Beside, besides (*prepositions*).
(3) Late, lately (*adverbs*).
(4) Hard, hardly (*adverbs*).

(*b*) Write the following sentences substituting *equivalents* of the words in italics for those words:

(1) *Look at* those beautiful clouds!
(2) *Look for* the key I have lost.
(3) *Look over* the dictation exercises.
(4) *Look on* while we play this game.
(5) *Look after* the luggage.
(6) *Look out!* or the carriage will run over you.

(*c*) Write the following sentences with the changes indicated below, but without altering the meaning:

(1) I am glad that my design of withdrawing from business meets with your approval

Use the Verb form of approval.

(2) Confine your attention to the work before you.

Use the Verb form of attention.

(3) He unsuccessfully attempted to solve the problem.

Use the Adjective form of unsuccessfully.

(4) Many are the persons who cultivate flowers for the love of them.

Use the Verb form of love.

IV. Write the following sentences correcting the errors they contain:

(1) He told me that nothing but vegetables are sold in this bazaar.

(2) Two days before, the mail was an hour and half behind, in consequence of an accident to the engine.

(3) A proper amount of exercise strengthens the body instead of weakens it.

(4) The door to promotion is as open to him as well as to his rival.

(5) The Editor has not had the Report before him when he wrote that sentence.

(6) The number of rude stone monuments in India is probably as great or greater than those found in Europe.

PART II.

V. Vary the construction of the following passage by changing the first or second persons into the third:—

Will you help me against a wild boar that has insulted me? asked a horse of a man. I will gladly do so, replied the man; but I shall afterwards require your services, and you will have to go home with me. I thank thee, said the horse; but I see that revenge may cost more than it is worth, and I will not, therefore, accept of your kindness.

VI. A.—Give the construction of the italicized parts of the following sentences:—

(*a*) He fell *ten feet* from the roof.

(*b*) *He excepted*, the rest may go.

(*c*) A well in my compound measures *four yards* across.

(*d*) He became *the better* of the two.

B.—Supply the omissions in the following:—

(*a*) If he ——— arrived, he ——— here soon.

(*b*) If you ——— foreseen the consequences, you ——— acted as you ———.

VII. Make the alterations, as indicated, in the following sentences, and rewrite them accordingly:—

A.—Use the *noun* form of the words in italics:—

(*a*) *Believing* that you will keep your word, I give you permission.

(*b*) To eat and drink *temperately* is the best way to preserve health.

B.—Substitute:—

(*a*) All for Only in
Only one remained.

(*b*) Be for Have in
Have the kindness to read this to me.

(*c*) Too for So in
It is *so* absurd that it cannot be believed.

(*d*) But for Without in
It never thunders *without* lightening.

C.—Use the positive degree in (*a*) and the superlative in (*b*):-

(*a*) He is better off than his brother.

(*b*) None are so badly off as they.

VIII. A.—Place correctly each of the following phrases in a sentence of your own:—

Better than me.	Other than.
The less.	Would that.

B.—(*a*) To what do the *its* refer in the following sentence?

(*b*) Rewrite the sentence leaving out all the *its* except the middle one:—

Even if *it* were thought to have had some excuse, such a deed ought to meet with severe censure, and *it* is the more merited, because *it* would seem that *it* was the intention of the perpetrator to involve as many others as possible in *it*.

MONDAY, 20TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P. M.

ENGLISH TEXT BOOKS.

GEORGE WARLOW, M.A.; T. GOPALA RAU, B.A.

PART I.

I. Point out and explain the meaning of the metaphors in the following extracts,—

(*a*) "Here beggar pride defrauds her daily cheer,
To boast one splendid banquet once a year;
The mind still turns where shifting fashion draws,
Nor weighs the solid worth of self-applause.

(*b*) "O'Connor's child, I was the bud
Of Erin's royal tree of glory;
But woe to them who rapt in blood
The tissue of my story."

II. (*a*) Fill in the blanks in the following enumeration of Italy's "contrasted faults."—

"Though poor, ——; though submissive, ——,
"Though grave, yet ——, zealous, yet ——,"

(*b*) Write out consul Aulus' "bitter jest." Add an interpretation of your own.

(*c*) Give short quotations from "Hohenlinden" to show (1) the place of battle, (2) its natural features, (3) time of day and year, (4) the contending parties, (5) the kind of troops conspicuously employed, (6) the sanguinary character of the battle.

III (*a*) Substitute a single word for each of the expressions in italics.—

(1) "*The circle bounding earth and skies*"
(2) "*Forced from their homes*, a melancholy train."
(3) "*An ancient man and wise*"
(4) "And louder than the *bolts of heaven*"
(5) "To *speak the malison of heaven*."

(*b*) Explain *briefly* the following expressions,—

(1) "With patient angle trolls the finny deep."
(2) "The naked negro panting at the line"
(3) "The proud Ides of Quintilis
Marked evermore with white."
(4) "Tibur marched."
(5) "Behold a parted warrior's cross"
(6) "Or beal fires for your jubilee"

IV. Accentuate, and divide into feet, the following lines. Point out any peculiarities.

(1) "And Niagara stuns with thundering sound.
(2) "The swine crush the big acorns
That fall from Corne's oaks."
(3) "O'Connor's plumed partisans."

Distinguish between

(1) *Maul* and *Male*,
(2) *Canvas* and *Canvass*,
(3) *Tear* (verb) and *Tear* (noun),

(4) *Corpse* and *Corps*,

(5) *Desert* and *Dessert*,

(6) *Fowl* and *Foul*,

(7) *Soul* and *Sole*.

VI. (*a*) What is Alliteration? Give two instances of it from these poems.

(*b*) Parse "Coming events cast their shadows before."

(*c*) Give derivation of

(1) Nostril,—(2) Insult,—(3) Amphibious,—(4) Pomp,—(5) Palace,—(6) Sympathy.

PART II.

VII. Name and define the class of composition to which *Sintram and his companions* belongs.

(*a*) What moral do you gather from the story?

VIII. (*a*) Who was the guest in pilgrim's garb whom Sintram found at his father's table? Give the grounds of your answer.

(*b*) What circumstance excited Folko's suspicion that the Hamburg merchants had been ill-treated by Biorn himself?

IX. Read over the following extracts and answer the questions subjoined to each.

A. "Some weeks after this, in the twilight of evening. Sintram, very disturbed, came down to the castle garden. Although the presence of Gabrielle never failed to soothe and calm him, yet if she left the apartment for even a few instants, the fearful *wildness* of his *spirit* seemed to return with renewed *strength*. So even now, after having long and kindly read legends of the olden times to his father Biorn she had *retired* to her chamber."

(*a*) Criticise the opening of the last sentence.

(*b*) How would you express the author's meaning correctly?

(*c*) Point out another fault in the passage.

(*d*) Give synonyms which might be substituted for the words in italics.

(*e*) Parse *weeks*:

B. "If too at times a thought of the knight Paris and Helen would influence his heart with bolder and wilder wishes, it needed but one look at his scarf and his sword, and the stream of his inner life glided again clear as a mirror and serene within."

(*a*) Explain the force of *would* and of the *and* after *sword*.

(*b*) What does *it* stand for?

(*c*) Give the meaning of the last member of the sentence without metaphor.

C. "There is nothing in the world which I should like better, dear Rolf, answered Sintram, 'but it does not befit me to shun any man. Tell me, whom should I find with my father?'"

(*a*) Give the positive and superlative degrees of *better*.

(*b*) Might *would* be substituted for the first *should* and *shall* for the second? If not, why not?

X. Paraphrase the following passage, turning Folko's speech into indirect narration, and taking particular care to bring out the logical bearing of the clause in italics.

"Folko bowed, gracefully thanking his lady, and replied: "Come with your knight, since such is your pleasure, and be to him a bright guiding star. It is a good old northern custom, that ladies should be present at knightly combats, *and no true warrior of the north will fail to respect the place whence beams the light of their eyes.*" Unless, 'indeed,' continued he with an inquiring look at Biorn, 'unless Jarl Eric is not worthy of his forefathers.'"

(*a*) Shew the inaccuracy of the clause *unless indeed, &c.*

XI. Explain the following phrases and sentences:

Sharp features, whispering boughs, canting talk; The doors fly together, Thou standest no higher than he, Thou hast thrown thyself back for years.

TUESDAY, 21ST DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT: GRAMMAR, &c.

F. KIELHORN, PH.D.

I. When is न् changed to ण् in the interior of a simple word?

II. Decline पति *masc.* in the Singular, परिव्राज् *masc.* in the Dual, and अहन् *neut.* in the Plural.

III. Decline अन्य in the Neuter Singular, and in the Masc. Plural.

IV. How do you form the reduplicative syllable of roots beginning with two or more consonants? Give examples.

V. Give all the persons of the Imperfect Parasmai of भू.

VI. Enumerate the roots after which ई is never prefixed to the terminations of the Redupl. Perfect.

VII. Give all the persons of the Aorist Parasmai. of वस् 'to dwell.'

VIII. Give the meaning and etymology of आहव, ऋत्विज्, निधन, वदान्य, विघ्न.

IX. Parse the following forms, and state which of them are incorrect: अभीप्सितम्, अयाचत्, आनाय्य, उषित्वा, प्रतिपत्स्यति, रुदन्तीम्, विश्वसेत्.

X. Which case is governed by सदृश, सम, and similar words? Give examples from the books you have studied.

XI. Give the titles and contents of the different Kâṇḍas of the Râmâyaṇa as given in the introduction.

XII. Translate into English:—

(*a*) पाठे गेये च मधुरं प्रमाणैस्त्रिभिरन्वितम् ॥
तन्त्रीगीतैश्च मधुरैरन्वितं सप्तभिः स्वरैः ।
जातिभिः सप्तभिर्युक्तं श्रोत्रश्रुतिमनोहरम् ॥
शृङ्गारवीरबीभत्सरौद्रहास्यभयानकैः ।
करुणाद्भुतशान्तैश्च युक्तं काव्यरसैरपि ॥

(*b*) नैषामविदितं किंचित्स्वेषु चैव परेषु च ।
चिकीर्षितं क्वचिद्राज्ञो मित्रोदासीनविद्विषाम् ॥
पुत्रे ऽपिच प्राप्तदोषे धर्मतो दण्डपातिनः ।
अद्रोग्धारश्च धर्मेण शत्रोरप्यकृतागसः ॥

(*c*) नासीदपकृतं तेषां स्खलितं चापि किञ्चन ।
परेण ह्यवधानेन तं क्रतुं ते प्रचक्रिरे ॥
न तेष्वहःसु कृपणः क्षुत्क्षमो वापि दृश्यते ।
तिर्यक्ष्वपि कुतो ऽन्येषु भूतेष्वपरितर्पितः ॥

TUESDAY, 21ST DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TRANSLATION.

F. KIELHORN, PH.D.

I. Translate into Sanskrit:—

(*a*) We should obtain (*Potential of* लभ्) fame if we died (*Pot. of* मृ) in defence of our country.

(*b*) Permit (*Imperat. of* ज्ञा *with* अनु) me to go.

(*c*) Thither many Brâhmins followed (*Imperfect of* द्रु *with* अनु) them.

(*d*) Brave men do not fear (*Present of* भी) their enemies.

(*e*) They discharged (*Perfect of* मुच्) arrows at him and killed (*Perfect of* हन्) him.

(*f*) The minister has governed (*Aorist of* शास्) the country justly.

II. Translate into Sanskrit:—

A wolf at the point of death reviewed his past life. I must, said he, confess that I have been wicked, but not the very worst. I have committed many bad actions; that I cannot deny; but I have likewise done much good. Once when a bleating lamb who had strayed from his flock approached so near to me that I could have easily devoured it, I spared it. About the same time I bore with patience the invectives of a sheep, although I had nothing to fear from the dogs.

III. Translate into English:—

(*a*) व्योमैकान्तविहारिणोऽपि विहगाः संप्राप्नुवन्त्यापदं
बध्यन्ते निपुणैरगाधसलिलान्मत्स्याः समुद्रादपि।
दुर्नीतं किमिहास्ति किं सुचरितं कः स्थानलाभे गुणः
कालो हि व्यसनिप्रसारितकरो गृह्णाति दूरादपि॥

(*b*) मदा दानपरिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः।
अदानः पीनगात्रश्च निन्द्यते एव गर्दभः॥
यच्छक्यमपि जलदो वल्लभतामेति सकललोकस्य।
नित्यं प्रसारितकरो मित्रोऽपि न वीक्षितुं शक्यः॥

(c) कोवीरस्य मनस्विनः स्वविषयः को वा विदेशः स्मृतो
यं देशं श्रयते तमेव कुरुते बाहुप्रतापार्जितम् ।
यद्दंष्ट्रानखलाङ्गुलप्रहरणः सिंहो वनं गाहते
तस्मिन्नेव हतद्विपेन्द्ररुधिरैस्तृष्णां क्षिनत्त्यात्मनः

(d) Dissolve the underlined compounds, and state to which class each of them belongs.

(e) What is the metre of the above verses?

IV. Translate into English :—

अस्ति कस्मिंश्चिज्जलाशये कम्बुग्रीवो नाम कच्छपः । तस्य संकटविकटनाम्नौ मित्रे हंसजातीये परमस्नेहमाश्रिते । तौ च हंसौ सरस्तीरमासाद्य तेन सहानेकदेवर्षीणां कथाः कृत्वास्तमनवेलायां स्वनीडसंश्रयं कुरुतः । अथ गच्छति कालेनावृष्टिवशात्सरः शनैः शनैः शोषमगमत् । ततस्तद्दुःखदुःखितौ तावूचतुः । भो मित्र जम्बालशेषमेतत्सरः संजातं तत्कथं भवान्भविष्यतीति व्याकुलत्वं नौ हृदि वर्तते । तच्छ्रुत्वा कम्बुग्रीव आह । भोः साम्प्रतं नास्त्यस्माकं जीवितव्यं जलाभावात् । तथाप्युपायश्चिन्त्यतामिति । उक्तं च ।

त्याज्यं न धैर्यं विधुरेऽपि काले
धैर्यात्कदाचिद्गतिमाप्नुयात्सः
यथा समुद्रेऽपि च पोतभङ्गे
सांयात्रिको वाञ्छति तर्तुमेव ॥

TUESDAY, 21ST DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN: GRAMMAR, &c.,

R. C. W. RABAN, M.A.

I. Write explanatory notes on the italicized words in the following passages:—

(*a*) Qualis in *Eurotæ* ripis, aut per juga *Cynthi*,
Exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutæ
Hinc atque hinc glomerantur *Oreades*; illa pharetram
Fert humero, gradiensque deas supereminet omnes;
Latonæ tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus.

(*b*) Namque videbat, uti bellantes *Pergama* circum
Hâc fugerent Graii, premeret Trojana juventus;
Hâc *Phryges*, instaret curru cristatus *Achilles*.
Nec procul hinc *Rhesi* niveis tentoria velis
Agnoscit lacrimans; primo quæ prodita somno
Tydides multâ vastabat cæde cruentus,
Ardentesque avertit equos in castra, priusquàm
Pabula gustâssent Trojæ *Xanthumque* bibissent.

II. Explain—*solis labores—Junonia hospitia—rapti Ganymedis honores—naves actuariæ—in officio tenere—lunatis peltis—laticem Lyæum—Tyrrhenum Æquor—essedarii—pronuntiant ut impedimenta relinquerent atque in orbem consisterent.*

III. Turn the following passage into the direct narration supplying dixit after postremo.

Postremo, quis hoc sibi *persuaderet* sine certa re Ambiorigem, ad *ejusmodi* consilium descendisse? Suam *sententiam* in utramque partem esse tutam: si nihil sit *durius*, nullo cum periculo ad proximam legionem *perventuros*: si Gallia omnis cum Germanis *consentiat*, unam esse in celeritate positam *salutem*. Cottae quidem atque eorum, qui dissentirent, consilium quem *haberet* exitum? In quo si non praesens periculum, at certe longinqua *obsidione* fames esset *timenda*.

(*a*) Parse the italicized words.

(*b*) On what occasion was this speech made?
Who was Ambiorix and what was Cotta's advice?

(*c*) *Nullo cum periculo.* Express this in one word.

(*d*) *Certe.* Distinguish *certe* and *saltem.*

IV. What causes led Cæsar to attach himself to the Popular Party at Rome? Give a brief sketch of his expedition into Britain and illustrate it by a rough map.

1 Nec minus interea *sociis* ad littora mittit
Viginti tauros, magnorum horrentia centum
Terga *suum*, pingues centum cum matribus agnos
Munear lætitiamque *dii*.

(*a*) Re-write the first sentence in Prose, and give the reason for *sociis* being in the dative.

(*b*) *Suum.* Translate. What other part of speech might suum be?

(*c*) "dei" is another reading for *dii*
Give both renderings.

(2) Write short notes upon *Pelasgi, Œnotri, Hesperia, Gallia citerior, Belgum*, and explain the following military terms *muralia pila, loricæ, pinnæ, primum pilum ducere, produxit legionem.*

VI. Give the grammatical constructions of *vox hominem sonat. reipublicæ commodo facere; fessi rerum; parce metu Cytherea; equites venerunt qui nuntiarent prope omnes naves afflictas atque in littore ejectas esse:* and exhibit in tabular form the ordinals and cardinals from sixteen to twenty-five.

VII. Scan the following lines, pointing out any peculiarity of scansion.—

(*a*) Per terram et versa pulvis inscribitur hasta.

(*b*) Atridas Priamumque et sævum ambobus Achillem

(*c*) Punica regna vides Tyrios et Agenoris urbem

(*d*) Ærea cui gradibus surgebant limina nexæque
Ære trabes foribus cardo stridebat aenis.

VIII. Translate into Latin:—

(*α*) I am not one to be terrified by vain rumours

(*β*) As far as he was concerned he said they might do so with impunity.

(*γ*) It appeared to Cicero that there was great risk in fighting at such disadvantage.

(*b*) Lucullus pitched his camp in the most level spot he could find

(*c*) I am afraid he will do it whether I consent or n[illegible]

Explain the construction of *orandum est mihi*, and *certus eundi*, and shew how the English language supplies the Latin gerund

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TUESDAY, 21st DEC, 2 TO 5 P M

LATIN TRANSLATION

R C W RABAN, M A.

Translate into English.—

(*a*) Cui mater mediâ sese tulit obvia silvâ,
Virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma,
Spartanæ, vel qualis equos Threissa fatigat
Harpalyce, volucremque fugâ prævertitur Hebrum
Namque humeris de more habilem suspenderat arcum
Venatrix, dederatque comam diffundere ventis,
Nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentes

(*b*) Dant manibus famuli lymphas, Cereremque canistris
Expediunt, tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis.
Quinquaginta intus famulæ, quibus ordine longo
Cura penum struere, et flammis adolere Penates,
Centum aliæ, totidemque pares ætate ministri,
Qui dapibus mensas onerent, et pocula ponant
Nec non et Tyrii per limina læta frequentes
Convenere, toris jussi discumbere pictis

(*c*) Restitit Æneas, claràque in luce refulsit,
Os humerosque deo similis namque ipsa decoram
Cæsariem nato genitrix, lumenque juventæ
Purpureum, et lætos oculis afflârat honores
Quale manus addunt ebori decus, aut ubi flavo
Argentum Parisusve lapis circumdatur auro

II. Translate into English —

(*a*) Leni Africo provectus media circiter nocte vento inter missso cursum non tenuit, et longius delatus aestu orta luce sub sinistra Britanniam relictam conspexit Tum rursus aestus com-

mutationem secutus remis contendit, ut eam partem insulae caperet, qua optimum esse egressum superiore aestate cognoverat. Qua in re admodum fuit militum virtus laudanda, qui vectoriis gravibusque navigiis non intermisso remigandi labore longarum navium cursum adaequarunt.

(*b*) Res disputatione ad mediam noctem perducitur: tandem dat Cotta permotus manus: superat sententia Sabini Pronuntiatur prima luce ituros: consumitur vigiliis reliqua pars noctis, quum sua quisque miles circumspiceret, quid secum portare posset, quid ex instrumento hibernorum relinquere cogeretur.

(*c*) Quibus omnibus rebus hostes invitati copias transducunt aciémque iniquo loco constituunt; praecombusque circummissis pronuntiari jubent, seu quis Gallus seu Romanus velit ante horam tertiam ad se transire sine periculo licere; post id tempus non fore potestatem: ac sic nostros contempserunt, ut obstructis in speciem portis singulis ordinibus cespitum, quod ea non posse introrumpere videbantur, alii vallum manu scindere, alii fossas complere inciperent.

III. Translate into English:—

Prima luce productis omnibus copiis, duplici acie instituta, auxiliis in mediam aciem conjectis, quid hostes consilii caperent expectabet. Illi esti propter multitudinem et veterem belli gloriam paucitatemque nostrorum se tuto dimicaturos existimabant, tamen tutius esse arbitrabantur, obsessis viis, commeatu intercluso, sine ullo vulnere victoria potiri; et si propter inopiam rei frumentariae Romani sese recipere coepissent, impeditos in agmine et sub sarcinis infirmiore animo adoriri cogitabant. Hoc consilio probato ab ducibus, productis Romanorum copiis, sese castris tenebant. Hac re perspecta Crassus, quum sua cunctatione atque opinione timidiores hostes nostros milites alacriores ad pugnandum effecissent, atque omnium voces audirentur exspectari diutius non oportere, quin ad castra iretur, cohortatus suos omnibus cupientibus ad hostium castra contendit.

IV. Translate into Latin:—

All these tribes are exceedingly superstitious, and on this account those who are afflicted with serious diseases and those who [versari] spend their lives in battles and perils either sacrifice men as victims or vow to sacrifice themselves, and for these sacrifices they

make use of the Druids as their assistants: because they consider that the immortal Gods cannot be appeased unless man's life be given for man's life, and they have publicly appointed sacrifices of the same kind. They consider the punishments of those who have been caught [comprehensi] in the act of theft or robbery or any other evil deed to be especially pleasing to the immortal Gods. but when there is not a sufficient number of this class for sacrifice they even descend to punish innocent persons to make up the number.

TUESDAY, 21ST DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.
PERSIAN: GRAMMAR, &c.
REV. E. SELL.

(NOTE.—All Grammatical terms must be given in Persian.)

I. In what metre is the Yousuff Zalika written, and what is this style of poem called?

II. Scan.

(a). ا ز ملا ئک بهره د ا ري و.ز بها ئم نبز هم *

(b.) بد ی را مکا فا ت کرد ن بد ی *

(c.) عزیز مصر چو ن ا ین قصه بشنید *

III. Explain in English or Persian the following phrases.

بمداراو ملا ئمت — از فلا ن داعبهٔ آن شدن — هم تن مصروف بودن—پاد شاه حکم طبیب دارد—رفق برکا فهٔ رعا یا — مو ا ضعه نها د ن — چبن بر جبین شد ن د ند ا ن فشرد ن *

IV. Give the meaning of the following idiomatic sentences.

(a.) آ ن گوشت هم له شد ه ا ست *

(b.) ا و بسیا رکنس ا ست ا ز دستش آ ب نمي چکد *

(c.) یک رقعهٔ وعد ه با سم من فرستاد د ا ست *

(d.) ا و نعل ا ز خرمرد ه مبکند *

V. Explain,

(*a*) Why ط occurs twice in خطوط ?

(*b*) Why there are a variety of plural terminations to words ending in ة ?

(*c*) What is the difference in usage between اعتماد and اعتقاد — استدراج and کرامت

(*d*) What is the difference caused by changing the اعراب of the following words حکم علم اثر سبز سن.

VI. (*a*) Name some جمع مکسر of the following forms.

فعال — فواعل — افعله — فعائل

(*b*) Give the 2nd person singular imperative of

کاستن هشتن رفتن آزردن ستودن رستن

(*c*) Express the following (*a*) in the ابجد and (*b*) in the رقم character.

8, 19. 90, 100.

VII. (*a*) Give an example of a تجنیس from the اخلاق محسنی and explain it.

(*b*) Define and illustrate the following.

تشبیه مجمل — سوال و جواب — فکّ اضافت

(*c*) What is meant by تصرفات شاعری ? mention two.

VIII. Analyse into clauses, giving the name of each clause and the construction of

از زمان دولت صفویه تا حال

از زمان دولت صفویه تا حال که قریب سیصد سال است اوضاع و رسوم درخانه ایران تقریبا برهمان سیاق و روش است که بود *

IX. Parse fully each word.

پادشاه او را گفت اگر مصلحت بینی در شهر در آئی تا برای تو مکانی بسازم *

X. Change the construction of the following.

(a) من اورا ندیدم ازین باعث با وهیچ نم گفتم *

(b) باوجود انکه من رفتم اورا ندیدم *

XI Explain *two* of the following امثال

(a) کبوتر با کبوتر باز با باز
کند هم جنس با هم جنس پرواز

(b) سیلي نقد به از حلوای نسیه است *

(c) این مثل آنست که زیره بکرمان ببرد *

XII. Give the derivation of each of the following words and how how each is formed.

متعصب — تقصیر — چشم پوشي — مینا کاری
مشغول — تنفر *

TUESDAY, 21ST DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.
PERSIAN: TRANSLATION.
REV. E. SELL.

I. Translate into English:—

(a) عزیز مصر چون این قصه بشنید
جهان را برمراد خویشتن دید
منادی کرد تا ازکشور مصر
برون آیند یکسر لشکر مصر
زاسباب تجمل هرچه دارند
همه درمعرض عرض اندرآرند
برون آمد سپاه ازپای تا فرق
شده در زیر و زر و گهر غرق

(b) سحرگاهان چو زد چرخ مکوکب
چو زرین کوس کوس رحلت شب

برون آمد سپاه ازپاي تافرق
شده در زیور زروگهرغرق
کواکب نیز محفل برشکستند
بهمراهي شب محمل ببستند
شد از رخشاني آن زرفشان کوس
برنگ پرطوطي دم طاؤس
عزیز آمد بفر شهریاری
نشاند از خیمه مه را درعماری
تیه را از پس و پیش وچپ وراست
بآیینی که میبایست آراست
زچتر زربفرق نیکبختان
بپا شد سایهٔ زرین درختان

(۴)

عدل شحنه ایست ملک آرای و لمعه ایست نور افزای و ظلمت زدای و حق سبحانه و تعالی بندگان را بدین صفت میفرماید اِنَّ اللّٰهَ یَاْمُرُ بِالْعَدْلِ وَالْاِحسانِ عدل آنست که داد مظلومون دهند و احسان آنکه مرهم راحتي برجراحت مجروحان نهند و در خبر آمده که یک ساعت عدل پادشاه در پلهٔ میزان طاعت راجح ترست از عبادت شصت ساله زیرا که نتیجهٔ عبادت جز بعامل نرسد و فائدهٔ عدل بخاص و عام و خرد و بزرگ واصل گردد و مناجح ارباب دین و دولت و مصالح اصحاب ملک و ملت ببرکت آن قائم و منتظم شود و ثواب عدل از حد حساب افزون است و از حیز قیاس بیرون *

(*d*)

يكي را د وستي بود كه مل د يوا ن كرد ى مد تي ا تفا ق
د يد نش نيفتا د كسي گفت كه فلا نرا ديز شد كه ند يد ى
گفت من ا و را نمي‌خواهم كه ببينم قصا را ا ز كسا ن
ا و يكي حاضر بو د گفت چه خطا كرد ه ا ست كه ا ز
د يد ن ا و ملولي گفت خطا ئي نبست و لي د و ست
د يو اني را وقتي توان د يد كه معزول با شد *

قطعه

د ر بزرگي و د ا ر وگبر عل
ز ا شنا يا ن فرا غتي د ا رند
روز د رما ند گي ومعزولي
د رد د ل پيش د وستا ن آ رند

II. Translate into idiomatic Persian :—

(1) Do not contradict me.
(2) Does the rain beat into the room? No.
(3) Can you swim on your back?
(4) The sepoys were assembled in the camp.

III. Translate into Persian in an easy narrative style.

In the year 1012 A. H. there was close friendship between the court of Persia and that of Hyderabad. Shah Abbas sent one of his relations on an embassy to the Ruler of Hyderabad. As soon as it was known that the Ambassador had disembarked at Goa the King of Hyderabad deputed Ameer Zein-ooddeen to welcome him. The Ambassador met the king at Golconda, and presented some valuable presents, amongst which were a dagger ornamented with jewels, some excellent horses and a few Kirman carpets. At Hyderabad the Ambassador received 1000 tomans annually, and as he was not an extravagant man he found this sum quite sufficient for his wants. After a residence of six years in Hyderabad he returned to his own country. Shortly after this he died; and was buried near the shrine of a saint at Shiraz.

TUESDAY, 21ST DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

TAMIL: GRAMMAR, &c

P VIJAYARANGA MUDALIYAR.

I (*a*) Write in Tamil a brief account, not to extend beyond a page, of the life of Nala

(*b*) Quote one or two passages from நளவெண்பா which appear to you to excel in thought or expression

(*c*) Mention what you know of the authors of நளவெண்பா and பழமொழி.

II Paraphrase the following :—

1. செல்லற்க சேர்ந்தார் புலம்புறச செல்லாது
நிலலறக நீத்தார் நெறியொரீஇப் பல்காலும்
நாடுக தாங்கண்ட நூடபத்தைக கேளாதே
யோடுக வூரோடு மாறு.

2. நீர்த்தென் றெருவர் நெறியன்றிக் கொணடக்கால
பேர்த்துத்தெருட்டல் பெரியர்க்கு மாகாதே
கூர்த்தநுண்கேள்வி யறிவுடையார்க்காயினும
ஆர்த்த திசைகரும் பறை.

3. மேலாடைவீழ்ந்த தெடுவென்ரு னவ்வளவில
காலாறுகாத நடந்ததே தோலாமை
மேல்கொண்டா னேறிவர வெம்மைக்கலிச்சூதின்
மால்கொண்டான் கோல்கொண்ட மா.

4. மிக்கோ ஜலகளந்த மெய்யடியே சார்வாகப்
புக்கோ ரருவினேபோற் போயிற்றே அக்காலம்
கானகத்தே காதலியை நீத்துக் கரந்துறையும்
மானகத தேர்ப்பாகன் வடிவு.

III. (*a*) Re-write the first two stanzas in prose order.

(*b*) Parse *fully* புலம்பு, நீர்த்து, மேல்கொண்டான் and சூதின் in the above; and give in a tabular form the பகுதி, விகுதி, &c., of ஓரீஇ, மிக கோன் and போயிற்று.

(*c*) In stanza 3, who are alluded to by மேல்கொண்டான் and மால்கொண்டான்?

(*d*) Give the force of the two உம்மை in stanza 2, and of ஏ in line 3 of stanza 1, and line 1 of stanza 4.

IV. Quote examples from your poetical text books illustrating the different செய்யுள்விகாரம்.

V. (*a*) Re-write the following in your own words, using as few finite terms as you can:—

அடியேனுக்கு உண்டாயிருக்கிற சத்தியெல்லாம் தேவரீர் தந்ததே; இப்படியே யெல்லாவற்றிலும் சத்திகற்பித்திருக்கிறீர்; பின்பு தேவதைகளின் காப்புக்காக அதிதி தேவியினிடம் இந்திரனுக்குத் தம்பியாக உபேந்திரனென்னுந் திருநாமத்தோடவதரித்து அவர்களுக்கு விபத்துக்கள் நேர்ந்தபோதெல்லாம் சகாயமாநின்றருளினீர்; பின்பு இராவணுதியரால் உலகமெல்லா நடுக்கமுற்றிருக்கையில், அவர்களுடைய சங்காரத்திற்காக மனிதரிலவதரிக்கத் திருவுளம்பொருந்தி இவ்வவதாரஞ் செய்தருளினீர்; சங்கற்பித்த காரிய நிறைவேற்றியாயிற்று; சங்கேதப்படி பதினாராயிரமாண்டு கழிந்தன; ஆதலால் இனித்தன்னடிச்சோதிக்கு எழுந்தருளலாம்; சகல பூதங்களையும் ரக்ஷித்தருளவேண்டும்.

(*b*) Whose words were the above and on what occasion were they uttered?

VI. (*a*) Write down in a column *all* the எச்சம், both உடன் பாடு and எதிர்மறை from the root ஆ, and note the different Tenses.

(*b*) What is the difference between கோடிப்புடைவை and கோடி புடைவை? Account also for the difference in the சந்தி. Give a few examples of your own where a difference in the meaning makes a difference in the சந்தி.

VII. (*a*) Name and explain the தொடர் in each of the following expressions;—பதினோராயிரமாண்டு; இங்ஙனஞ்சொல்வது; பல்காலும்; பழமொழி; சதுரங்கசேனை; அருந்ததிபதி; காரியாசாரியம்.

(*b*) Give the *meaning* of the following expressions;—தயித்தியர்; ஆனிரை; அமிசாவதாரம்; விபணி; அணுவர்த்திதது; கதைத்தல்; ஸவனம்.

(*c*) Who were குசலவர், கும்பசம்பவர் and பிராசேதசர், and why were they so called?

VIII. Give an abstract of the story of யயாதி.

IX Correct and re-write the following with சந்தி;—

அந்தறசன்னரசாகூழிச்செய்யுங்காலயில் யவனிடத்திர்க்கு வொருப் பிறுமணன் வந்துவொரு செவ்வாளப்பழம் கொடுத்து என் விண்ணப்பத்தைக் கேள்க்கவேணுமென்றார். அதர்க்கு வரசன்னென்றும் பேசாமல்யிருந்தார். அறுகில்யிருந்த மந்திரிவிதென்ன வாச்சரியம்; வேதம் வோதும் அந்த

ஞள் அறசர் முந்நித்தல் சறியல்லவே; வழ்க்கா றும்படி வத்திரவு கொடுக்கவேணுமென்ன வதர்க்கு யவ்வறசன் வோய்ப் பிராமணரே வுமக்கு யெத்தினி சாஸ்தரங்கட்டெரியும்யென்ராற். பிரும மணர் வோமகாரூசாவே நான்னலு சாஸ்தறங்கள்ப் பாடஞ்செய்தேம்; அதுனிர்க்கட்டும்; எனக்கு வொரு கோறிக்கைவுண்டுவதை நிரைவேத்தவே ணும்யென்ரான்.

TUESDAY, 21ST DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TAMIL: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

WALTER JOYES, ESQ.

I. Give in English the purport of:—

(a) என்னென்னமோ சொன்னன், காகதாளி நியாயம், இன்றியமையாத, போதாக்குறைக்கு, கண்சாடையாயிருத்தல, முன்பின் பார்த்து, அவனுக்குத்தொலைத்தான், ஆனதாகட்டும், பலாபலம்.

(b) பாராத வுடைமை பாழ், குட்டிச்சுவரில் மூட்டிக்கொள்ள வெள்ளெழுத்தா, குலத்துக் கினங்கோடாரிக்காம்பு, கிருஷ்ணபட்சத்துச் சந்திரன்போல், பன்னியுரைத்திடிலோ பாரதமாம், பேர் கங்காபவானி தாகத்திற்குத்தண்ணீர் கிடையாது.

II. Translate into English:—

(a) உணற்கினியவின்னீர் பிறிதுழியலமலனனுங
கிணற்றகத்துத் தேரைபோலாகார்—கணக்கினே
மூற்றப்பகலு மூனியாதினிதோதிக்
கற்றலிற் கேட்டலே நன்று.

(b) அபபலகையொனறினருகிருந்தார் தாமதிககச செப்பரிய செல்வத்திருநகரும்—ஒப்பரிய வனறானையோடு வளநாடும வஞ்சனையால வென்றானை வென்றானவ்வேந்து.

(c) இவ்வாறு பன்னிரண்டாண்டு அந்நாட்டையாண்டு சக்கரவர்த்தித்திருமகனார் திருவடிகளை சசேவிக்கப பேரவாக்கொண்டு துரைத்தனததை மந்திரிகள் வசமொப்புவித்து ஒருநூறு இரதமும சிறிது படையுங்கொண்டு பிரயாணப்பட்டு ஏழெட்டுநாள் வழித்தங்கி மறுத்தும் வான்மீக முனிவராசசிரமத்திற்கெழுந்தருளி யததபோதனரை யிறைஞ்சி யவரளிதத ஆதித்தியநுகாந்துவீற்றிருக்கையில, அந்த முனிவர் பற்பல கதைகளை யியமபி மதுபுத்திரனை மாளவித்ததை யுகநது இரகுகுலதிலகரே நீர் இலவணனோடு நிகழ்த்திய வமரையான் இந்திர சபையிலிருந்து நோக்கினனவெகு சிலாக்கிய மாயிருந்தது என் மனதிலு மிக்க வுவபபுண்டாயிருக்கின்றது ஆதலினதன்பயனா வும்மை யுசசிமோக்கின்றேன் என வெழுந்து தழுவி யுச்சிமோந்து சிறபபு சசெய்தனா.

(d) இதைப் புகழேநதி கேடடு இவன சுபாவமோ உண்ணவா வென்றாற குத்தவருகிறது இவனுக்கும் நமக்கும் எப்பொழுதும் ஏழு பொருத்தம் நம்முடைய பாடலோ இவன் செவிககு நாராசம்போலிருக்கிறது நாளதுவரையில நமக்கிவன் ஜென்மப்பகையாளியாயேற்

பட்டு நாம் பாடிய நளவெண்பாவின்மேல நிர்த்தாட்சிணியமாய்ப் பல ஏயருமறியக்குற்றம் கூறிவந்து இப்போது அந்தரங்கத்திலஅதை வியந்து சிறபபிக்கின்றுனே நாமிவ்விடத்தில் வந்து ஒளித்திருக்கிற அரவம் தெரிந்து நம்மைப பரிகாசந்தான்பண்ணுகின்றுனே என்று சந்தேகித்துக்கொண்டிருக்குமளவில் ஓட்டக்கூத்தன் பெண்சாதி வந்து அவனே இராப்பட்டினியிருப்பானேன் உடம்பு சூடுகொண்டுபோகாதா அதிகமாக வேண்டியதிலலே ஏதாவது சிறறுண்டியில ஒரு கொட்டைபபாக்களவானலும் படசிக்கலாகாதா எழுந்திருங்களென்றுள.

III (*a*) Express in Tamil sentences the use of the following words and phrases:—Consist in, consist of, Set at, set in, set to, set up, Upon, over, Variance, variation, variety, Each other, one another, Judicial, judicious

(*b*) Write in *words* in Tamil—Nine millions nine hundred and ninety nine thousand nine hundred and ninety nine and three fourths.

Render into Tamil:—

(*a*) I do not recommend you to try to learn every thing Far from it But while you have one great object in view, you can attend to other things which have a bearing on your object If you were now sent on a special errand to Bombay, while the great object before you would be to do your errand well and expeditiously, ought you not, as you pass along, to use your eyes, and gaze upon the landscapes, the rivers, the hills, the waterfalls which lie in your path? Ought you not to have your ears open to pick up what information you can—story, fact, every thing of the kind

—and thus return wiser? Would you not be fitting yourself, by every such acquisition, to be a more intelligent and useful man?

(*b*) It appeared now and then

(*c*) Hundreds of Rupees

(*d*) It is notorious as not being the sweetest-smelling of districts

(*e*) He would not have them believe that their recommendation to mercy would be entertained

(*f*) Every man, however lowly he may appear to himself, may at least endeavour to produce something for the benefit or use of society

V Write in Tamil a short essay on "The uses of a large navigable river like the Ganges"

TUESDAY, 21ST DEC, 10 A M TO 1 P M

TELUGU GRAMMAR, &c

V SUNDARARAMA AIYA, M A

I Paraphrase

హిందుపులయొక్క సమస్తాచారవ్యవహారములును వారి మతముతో సంబంధించియుండును. ఏ శాస్త్రమును జూచినను నది తత్త్వహిత పురుషార్థంబులఁ బ్రతిపాదించునదియై యుండును. అద్వైత విశిష్టాద్వైతాది రూపంబులగు వేదప్రోక్తమతంబులు ప్రాచీనకాలమునసుండి యీ దేశమున నెలకొన్నవియైనను చార్వాకాది నాస్తిక మతములును నైయాయికాది ఆస్తికనాస్తిక మతములును వైదిక మతముతోడఁగూడనే మనవారిలోఁగి యుండురు. దీనికి శ్రీమద్రామాయణమున రామునికిని జాబాలికిని జరగినవాదము నిదర్శనమై యుండును.

(1) Give the force of the words underlined

(2) Explain the allusion towards the end of the above passag

(3) Explain fully the phrase తత్త్వహిత పురుషార్థంబులు

(4) Distinguish between ఆచారము and వ్యవహారము

II Explain fully అవినాభావ సంబంధము, పెక్కుమడుంగులు, మీమాంసా, వచోగుంభనము, ప్రకృతిజనులు, ఉత్కృష్టత, దురాసదములు, వేదశాస్త్ర పురాణేతిహాసములు

III Give a short account of the Feudal system in simple and grammatical Telugu

IV. Paraphrase the following in plain Telugu

కేళిద లిర్పనాక్షి తిపకేసరి బాహుపరాక్రమంబునం।
గోలుమసంగివైరి గజకుంభవిపాటన మాచరింపఁగా।
వ్రాలినముత్యము ల్కదనరంగమునంగను పట్టువీరల।
క్ష్మీలలనాకర గ్రహణ సీమరచించిన మ్రుగ్గులోయనన్॥

(a) Give the literal meaning of the word కేసరి. What other words are used in the sense in which this word is used here?

(b) Explain the formation of the సమాసము - క్షితిపకేసరి. If it can be formed in more ways than one, show which is the most appropriate one, and give reasons for your answer

(c) కోలుమసంగి. Explain fully

(d) కనుపట్టు Show in how many senses this form of the verb is used? Explain

(e) Give fully the force of the letters underlined

(f) ఆచరింపఁగా. Parse each part of this phrase Show by examples how many meanings can be assigned to the termination of the former part

(*g*) లక్ష్మీలలనా. Explain the సమాసము Is there anything in this that appears to be redundant in sense?

V Explain the following words and phrases.

(1) సునాసీరునిక్, ఈరేడు, శాతోదరులు, చశ్చపలె, వరారోహ, చర్చామచర్చికలు.

(2) అంజు, కీలించు, బ్రాఁతి, జర్జరీభూతము, శమ్యాళీకలు, అధ్వనీనులు.

(3) గీర్వాణవనచరిష్ణుక్, వృష్టిముష్టి ధౌరేయుఁడు

VI. Distinguish between అర్థము and అర్ధము - రాజు and రాజన్యుఁడు, బ్రహ్మ and బ్రహ్మము - శూద్ర and శూద్రి

(*a*) Also between కల్పము and ఆకల్పము - చారము and ఆచారము; నతి and ఆనతి.

VII. Derive శంకర, విష్ణు, చంద్ర, కందర్ప, గుబ్బ, గుబ్బ, వరము, నల్ల, (నల్లనిగుణము) and give the వికృతులు of ధాత్రి, ప్రసరించు, దీపిక and కేళి.

VIII. Correct the sentences where necessary and explain them.

(*a*) దానితాటి బలిమిచేఁ జీవించియున్నాడు

(*b*) ఆడబోయిన తీర్థ మెదురాయె

(*c*) చంకదుడ్డు శరణార్థి

(*d*) నాపేరు పెట్టిపోయినది.

IX. Explain.

(1) బొందితోడనె జంభారిపురికి నరుతు నరఘు వర్తనుఁడగు భవజ్జనకు నట్లు.

(2) ఆతని పేరి కూరనంజకు మున్నపా

(3) కాంతులుడివోయెగృహదీపకళికలెల్ల.

(4) అహంకార వత్ప్రత్యర్థి క్షితిపాలసైన్య.

తిమిర ప్రాభాతమిత్రాయమానాత్యంతోగ్ర భుజాకృపాణ జని తోద్యత్కీర్తి గంగానదీనిత్య క్షాళిత సర్వలోక దురితా నీకుండు

(*a*) Give the Sanskrit and Telugu synonymes of జనకుఁడు, కాంతి, కళిక, తిమిరము.

(*b*) Explain the సమాసములు in భవజ్జనకుఁడు, దీపకళికలు, and తిమిర ప్రాభాత మిత్రాయమాన

X. (*a*) Explain the various meanings of the words వదరు, ధాత్రి, దానము, తనువు, ఇనుఁడు

(*b*) Give an example of an అలుప్త సమాసము.

(*c*) Give the లక్షణము of మహాస్రగ్ధర.

(*d*) ఆలపోఁతు What does it mean? What is a shorter form of the same What is the opposite of పోఁతు

XI చతుర్దశ మహాయుగములు. Calculate the number of years during this period. Analyse the expression మహాయుగము In what combinations does the first word retain its original form Show the connection between the literal and the current meanings of the word యుగము

TUESDAY, 21ST DEC., 2 TO 5 P M

TELUGU. TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

REV R. D. JOHNSTON.

I Render into English —

1 (*a*) ఆంగిలేయ దేశమునందు రాజ్యాధికారము రెండు విధములు కలదిగానున్నది. అవి యనఁగా ధర్మానుశాసనాధికారము, సంప్రభోగాధికారము. అందు ధర్మానుశాసనాధికారమితర దేశములయందువలె నింతను శ్రేష్ఠమైయుండును. ఆ ధర్మానుశాసనాధికారము ముత్తెఱంగులుగల రాజ్యాంగముల కూటమి యనుంచబడి యున్నది అందు రాజుగాని రాణిగాని తొలియంగము. ప్రభువుల సభ రెండవది ప్రకృతి సభ మూఁడవది. ఈ మూఁడంగములుచేరి పార్లిమెంటని వ్యవహరింపఁబడుచున్నది.

(*b*) ఈ యార్యులకు హిందూదేశము జన్మ భూమి యవునని కాదని పలు విధములుగ వాదింతురు. పారసీకము మొక్కతూర్పు భాగమునందుండి వాయవ్య దిఙ్మార్గముగా వీరీ దేశమును ప్రవేశించినవారని కొందఱు వచింతురు. హిమవంతంబున కుత్తరంబున్ననుండు తిబితియను దేశమునుండి యా మహా మహీధ్రమును దాఁటి వీరిందుఁజేరిరని మఱి కొందఱు శఁలుకుదురు. హిమాచల వింధ్య నగ మధ్యగతంబయి యార్యావర్తంబను పేరిచేఁబ్రసిద్ధికెక్కియుండు నుత్తరహిందూ స్థానమందు, గంగా సరస్వతీ నదుల నడుమనుండి వీరు వెడలి వచ్చినవారని యనేకులభిప్రాయముఁ గొందురు అది మొట్టమొదటియుండినను వీరీ

భరతఖండమున కాది నివాసులు కారని వాదించుట కనేక విధములగు హేతువులు గనఁబడుచున్నవి.

(c) మనదేశపుఁబూర్వ స్థితిని దెలిసికొనుటకు సహాయములగు గ్రంథములలో మిక్కిలి మేలయినది మనుస్మృతి. అందుఁజెప్పబడియున్న విధమున డిల్లీ పట్టణమునకు వాయవ్యదిక్కునందుఁ బదామడ దవ్వున సరస్వలీ దృషద్వతీ నదులనడుమ నాఱున్నరామడ దూరము నిడుపును నాలుగామడ దూరము వెడల్పును గల బ్రహ్మావర్తమనంబడు ప్రదేశము హిందువులకుఁ బ్రథమ నివాసస్థానమై యుండెను. వెనుక బ్రాహ్మణులు గంగా యమునలకుత్తరంబుననుండు కురు కోసల కాశీమగధ దేశములను వశ పఱచుకొని క్రమముగా వింధ్యోత్తర భాగమునంతయుఁ దమ యాజ్ఞకు లోపఱచుకొనిరి.

2 ఉ. అల్లదె పైఁడి యిఱ్ఱి ముదమారఁగఁ జూడుము దానిఁ గూడనీ
వెల్ల విధంబుల న్రథమహీన జవంబునఁ దోలుమన్న భూ
వల్లభునాజ్ఞ సూతుఁడనివార్యగతిం దగఁ దోలె వాయువే
గోల్లసితాశ్వ యుక్తమయి యొప్పగునయ్యరదంబు చయ్యనన్

క. ఎక్కడి హేమకురంగం। బెక్కడి మృగయా విహారమెక్కడి విపినం। బిక్కడి కేటికి వచ్చితి। మక్కట మిక్కిలి ప్రమాదమయ్యెన్మనకు.

సీ. మనుజేశ నీవు మూఢుని రీతినిట్లేల మిన్నక భ్రమఁబొంది యున్నవాఁడ।

వాపద ప్రాపించునప్పుడు ధైర్యంబు విడువక మిగుల వివేకబుద్ధిఁ।
దెలివి మై మెలఁగంగ వలయు మానుషమున దైవికమట మీఁద
దప్పదెపుడుఁ।

గావున నిమ్మాని కంఠీరవముఁ జేరి ప్రార్థింపుమేనపరాధి ననుచుఁ॥

గాలకూట విషాగ్నులఁ గడచునితని। భీషణంబైన దుర్వార
రోషవహ్ని। యితని పేర్విన్నఁ దలఁకుదురేమి చెప్ప।
హరి విరించి పురంద రాద్య మరులైన.

3 (*a*) అతడు వీణెను వాయించ సమర్థుడు.

(*b*) ఇది గాలికి చాటు పెట్టుము.

(*c*) దినము మార్చి దినము యీ ఔషధము పుచ్చుకొనుము.

(*d*) ఆడి తప్పని వాడు.

(*e*) తండ్రి వెళ్లిన కొన్ని దినములకు యీ యాపద నాకు ప్రాప్తించెను.

II. Translate into Telugu :—

(*a*) I do not recommend you to try to learn every thing. Far from it. But while you have one great object in view, you can attend to other things which have a bearing on your object. If you were now sent on a special errand to Bombay, while the great object before you would be to do your errand well and expeditiously, ought you not as you pass along, to use your eyes, and gaze upon the landscapes, the rivers, the hills, the waterfalls which lie in your path? Ought you not to have your ears open to pick up what information you can—story, fact, every thing of the kind—and thus return wiser? Would you not be fitting yourself, by every such acquisition, to be a more intelligent and useful man?

(*b*) It appeared now and then.

(*c*) Hundreds of Rupees.

(*d*) It is notorious as not being the sweetest smelling of districts

(*e*) He would not have them believe that their recommendation to mercy would be entertained.

(*f*) Every man, however lowly he may appear to himself, may at least endeavour to produce something for the benefit or use of society.

III. Write a short essay in Telugu on "The uses of a large navigable river like the Ganges."

TUESDAY, 21ST DEC., 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M

KANARESE: GRAMMAR, &c

M. CLAPHAM, ESQ.

I. Explain:—

ಧರೆರಥವೇದಕ್ಷೋಟ ಶಶಿಸೂರ್ಯರಥಾಂಗ ವಿಧಾತಸೂತನಿ।
ರ್ಜರಗಿರಿಚಾಪ ಶೇಷಗುಣ ಮಾಧವಕಾಂಡವವೆಮಾಡಿಸಾಂಬಮು,
ಪ್ಪುರಗಳುಗೆಲ್ದು ದೇನರಿದು ಮಾರುತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನೆಲಂಕೆಯನ್ನು ದ।
ಳ್ಕುರಿಗೆಡೆಗೊಟ್ಟನಚ್ಚರಿಯಿದೆಂದು ಸುರರ್ನುತಿಗೈದರಭ್ರದೊ
ಳ್॥

ತದನಂತರದೋಳೆಂತೆನೆ॥

II Give the ಶ್ಲೇಷಾರ್ಥ of the following passage:—

ಗಿರಿಧರಶಂಖಚಕ್ರಯುತ ಸದ್ಭುವನಾಶ್ರಯನೀಲವರ್ಣಬಂ।
ಧುರದುರಿತಾರಿಶ್ರೀನಿಲಯ ಪುಣ್ಯಾಫಲಪ್ರದನಪ್ರಮೇಯನಿ।
ರ್ಜರವರವಾಹನೀಸಹಿತ ನಿತ್ಯನವೋಷ್ಣಸಮಾನಮಾದನಿಂ।
ತರುಗುಣಮುಳ್ಳಮಾಧವನ ಪೊಲ್ಮಡಲಿರ್ದದುನೋಡೆಚಿತ್ರದೊ
ಳ್॥

III Paraphrase :—

(*a*) ಮೊರೆವತುಂಬಿಯಿಗಾಯಕರ, ನಯಸರದಕೋಕಿಲ.ಪಾ
ಠಕರಬಂಧುರ ದಿಗಿಳಿಗಳಪಂಡಿತರ ಮಾಮರದಕರಿ
ಘಟೆಯಾ ।

ಅರಲಿದೆಂಬುಜಸತ್ತಿಗೆಯು; ಮಂಜರಿಯಕುಸುಮದ ಚಾ
ಮರದಚಾ ತುರವಸಂತನೃಪಾಲನಡೆದನು ಪಾಂಡು
ವಿನಮೇಲೆ.

(*b*) ಜಾನಕಿಯಂಬಸಂನ್ಮಣಿಯು ಚಾರುರಘುದ್ವೀಹನೆಂಬ
ಕಾಂಚನಾ ।

ಧೀನ ವಿಹೀನವಾಗಿಕಳೆಗುಂದಿರೆವಾರುತಿ ರುಕ್ಮಗಾರ
ಮೆಲ್ ।

ಜಾಣನುರಾ ಮನಾಮದೆ ಹಿರಂಣ್ಮಯದುಂಗುರವಂಸ
ಮರ್ಪಿಸಲ್ ।

ಮಾನಿನಿಯಂತು ಕಾಂತಿಯುತವಾದಳನೇಕಮುದಾತ್ಮ
ಳಾಗುತಲ್ ॥

Explain the allusions in the following passages :—

(*a*) ಪತಿಶಾಪದಿಂಮಕರಿಯಾದಗಂಧರ್ವ ಸತಿಧಾನ್ಯಮಾಲಿನಿಗೆ
ಶಾಪವಂ ಹರಿಸಿ

(*b*) ದಿತಿಜಹೇಮಾಕ್ಷಶಿಕ್ಷ

(*c*) ಕಾಕಾಸುರನೇತ್ರವ ಕಳದು

(*d*) ದುಂದುಭಿ ಕಳೇವರವ ಚರಣದಿಂಗುಷ್ಠದಿಂ ಪರಿಹರಂ
ಗೈದು

(*e*) ನಿನಗೆ ಶಾಪವನ್ನು ಇತ್ತಸುದತಿವೇದಾವತಿ

V Give, in your own words in the narrative form, an account of Bhima (ಭೀಮ) slaying Bakasura (ಬಕಾಸುರ)

VI. Who were the following :—

ಪ್ರಹಸ್ತ, ಲಂಕಿಣಿ, ಇಂದ್ರಜಿತು, ಜಮದಗ್ನಿ, ಖಯುತುಪರ್ಣ, ಸುಬಾಹು, ತ್ರಿಜಟೆ, ಸುರಸೆ.

VII. Give the meanings of :—

ಭವ, ಇಂದ್ರಜಾಲ, ದರ್ಭಾಸನಾಸೀನನು, ಸ್ಮರನಾಶ, ಗಕುಜ. ಚೆಂಣನು, ಜಲದಾಭಗಾತ್ರ, ಮಂಜುಳ ವಾಣಿ, ಬಿಂಕವ ಮುರಿ, ಗಾಳಿಸೊಡರ್ ಧನ್ಯನಾದೆನೂ.

VIII Explain the different kinds of Sandhi (ಸಂಧಿ) that occur in the following passage.

ನೋಡುಪುಲಸ್ತ್ಯವಂಶ ಕಲಶಾಂಬುಧಿ ಚಂದ್ರನದಾನವೆಂದ್ರನಂ।
ನೋಡುಸಮಸ್ತನಿರ್ಜರಮನೋತ್ಸಹಭಂಗನಮಂನ್ಮಥಾಂಗನಂ।
ನೋಡುದಶಾಸ್ಯನಿಂಶತಿಭುಜಾಂಬಕ ಶೌಂಡನಸುಪ್ರಚಂಡನಂ।
ನೋಡರಿರಾಯಗಂಡನ ಪರಾವಣನಾಮನಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮನಂ॥

(a) Write the above passage in the ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಭಾವೆ form

IX. Parse the following passage, using Kanarese Grammatical terms :—

ಬಂದನೃಪರೊಳಗೆ ಈತನೇ ನಳನೆಂದೆರಿದು, ಭೀಷ್ಮಕನು ತನ್ನ ಯನಂದನೆಯನೊಲಿದಿತ್ತನಯ್ ಬಳಿಕಾ ಮಹೀಪತಿಗೇ॥

X Explain the different kinds of ಸಮಾಸಗಳು that occur in :—

ದಯಾಪಯೋನಿಧಿ, ಅದೋಕ್ಷಜ, ತ್ರಿಭುವನಂ,ಧರ್ಮಾರ್ಥಕಾಮಮೋಕ್ಷ

XI. Write the meanings of the following ತತ್ಸಮಪೂರ್ವಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಗಳು and give words with one of them joined to each :—

ಅವ, ಆ, ಕು, ಅತಿ, ಪ್ರತಿ, ನಿ, ಪರಿ, ಅ, ವಿ, ಅಭಿ, ಪರಾ, ಉಪ

(*a*) Mention the changes that ತತ್ಸಮ words undergo when ಕನ್ನಡಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಗಳ are joined to them.

TUESDAY, 21ST DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

KANARESE · TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

A SUBBA RAU, B A., B L

I Translate into idiomatic English :—

(*a*) ಯಾತರಾಯಾಸವಿದು ಜಗದ್ವಿ

ಖ್ಯಾತನೆಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಯರಲಿನಳ

ನಾತಗಾದೆ ವಿಪತ್ತಬಲ್ಲಯ್ ಕೇಳಿಪೂರ್ವದಲೀ ॥

(*b*) ಚರಿವಾರಣ್ಯದೆ ಪಕ್ಷಿಗೊಂದು ತರು ಗೊಡ್ಡಾಗಲ್, ಫಲಂ ತೀವಿದಾ

ಮರಗಳ್ ಪುಟ್ಟವೆ ಪುಷ್ಪಮೊಂದು ಬಳಲಲ್, ಭೃಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂವಿಲ್ಲವೇ ।

ನಿರುತಂ ಸತ್ಕವಿಗೋರ್ವ ವಿಭುತಾನುಂ ಲೋಭಿಯಾಗಲ್ ನಿಜಂ

ಧರೆಯೊಳ್ ದಾತರು ಪುಟ್ಟರೇ ॥

(*c*) ಇಂತು ಶ್ರೀಹರಿಯಂ ಭಜಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಪೋರಟು ಬರುವ ಮಾರ್ಗದೊಳ್ ನದಿಯೊಳ್ ಮಿಂದು ಸವುರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಮೊದಲಾದ ದೇಶಂಗಳಂ ನೋಡುತ ಕಾವೇರಿಯಂ ಕಂಡು

ಪಾಂಡ್ಯಮಂಡಲ ಚೋಳ ಕೇರಳ ಧರಾತಳವಂ ಪ್ರ
ವೇಶಿಸಿ ತಾಂಬ್ರಪರ್ಣಿಯಂ ದಾಂಟಿ ಮಾಯಾ ಸರಸ್ಸಂ
ಕಂಡು ಕರ್ಣಾದಿ ರುಷ್ಯಾಶ್ರಮಂಗಳಂ ಸಾರ್ವಿತದೈ
ಷಿಗಳ ಸತ್ಕಾರಮಂ ಪಡದು ಮಲಯ ಪರ್ವತದ ತ
ಪ್ಪಲ್ಲೆದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಶ್ರೀರಾಮನಾಜ್ಞೆಯಂ ತಾಳಿ ಪೊರಟು
ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೇಳು ದಿನಂಗಳಾದವು ಇನ್ನು ಳಿದ ಮೂರು
ದಿನಂಗಳೊಳ್ ಬಂದೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಮಾಗಲರಿದೆಂದು ಚಿಂ
ತಾಕ್ರಾಂತನಾಗಿ ಅನಘನವೃತಮಂ ಕೈಗೊಳಲು ಸಂ
ಪಾತಿಯಿಂದೆ ಲಂಕೆಯನೈದುವ ಮಾರ್ಗಮಂ ತಿಳಿ
ದನು.

11 Render into English:—

ಆಗ ದಮಯಂತಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಚಿಕ್ಕಮ್ಮನಿಗೆ ನಮಸ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು
ಮಾಡಿ – ಎಲೈ, ತಾಯೇ, ನನ್ನ ಸ್ವರೂಪವೊವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿ
ಯದಿದ್ದರೂ ಮಗಳೋಪಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀನು ಕೃಪಾಡಿ
ದ್ದರಿಂದೆ, ಇಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸ ನಿನ್ನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಖವಾಗಿ
ದ್ದೆನು. ನನ್ನ ಮಗಳಾದ ಇಂದ್ರಸೇನೆಯು ತಾಯಿತಂದೆ
ಗಳನ್ನು ಅಗಲಿ ಬಹು ಕಾಲವಾಯಿತು; ಹ್ಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾ
ಳೋ ಅರಿಯೆ. ನಿನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ಪ್ರಿಯವನ್ನು
ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದ್ದರೆ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಬೇಗವಿದರ್ಭನಗರ
ಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸ ಬೇಕೆನಲು; ಆ ದೇವಿಯು ಆಗಲೆಂದು,
ತನ್ನ ಮಗನಾದ ಸುಬಾಹುಕನನ್ನು ಕರತರಿಸಿ, ಹೇಳಿ,
ಆ ಕನ್ಯಾಮಣಿಯನ್ನು ಪಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂರಿಸಿ, ಅನೇಕ
ದಾಸ ದಾಸೀ ಜನಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬೇಕಾದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನೂ
ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಅಂಗರಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಚತುರ್ಬಲವನ್ನು ಜೊತೆಗೊಳಿಸಿ
ಕಳುಹಿಸಲು; ದಮಯಂತಿಯು ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ತೌ
ರಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನೂ ತಾಯಿತಂದೆಗ

ಳನ್ನೂ ನಂಟು ಇಷ್ಟರನ್ನೂ, ತನ್ನ ಸಂಗಾತಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಿ ಸಂತೋಷಪಟ್ಟಳು.

III. Translate into Kanarese :—

(*a*) I do not recommend you to try to learn every thing Far from it. But while you have one great object in view you can attend to other things which have a bearing on your object. If you were now sent on a special errand to Bombay, while the great object before you would be to do your errand well and expeditiously, ought you not as you pass along, to use your eyes, and gaze upon the landscapes, the rivers, the hills, the waterfalls which lie in your path? Ought you not to have your ears open to pick up what information you can—story, fact, every thing of the kind—and thus return wiser? Would you not be fitting yourself, by every such acquisition, to be a more intelligent and useful man?

(*b*) It appeared now and then.

(*c*) Hundreds of Rupees.

(*d*) It is notorious as not being the sweetest smelling of districts.

(*e*) He would not have them believe that their recommendation to mercy would be entertained.

(*f*) Every man, however lowly he may appear to himself, may at least endeavour to produce something for the benefit or use of society.

IV. Write a short essay in Kanarese on "The uses of a large navigable river like the Ganges."

TUESDAY, 21ST DEC., 10 A M. TO 1 P.M.

MALAYALAM: GRAMMAR, &c.

V. ACHUTHA PANIKKAR.

I. Paraphrase in simple Malayalam :—

(*a*) ആഹന്തകൃഷ്ണ ! മമഭാഗ്യത്താനൊ

ഗോഹത്തിൽനിന്നാശു മുദാവരുന്നൂ

കിമിന്ദ്രജാലംമമമോഹമൊവാൻ &c.
ബന്ധംവരുത്താതെപറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടോ
ലെന്തെന്നുതോന്നുംഭഗവാന്നുള്ളിൽ.

(*b*) ശാസനംമമനിശം മൃദുരാത്മാ
ഹാസമേവകൃതവാനവിവേകി
ആശുതസ്യഭവനാദിസമസ്തം
വസ്തുനാശമുപയാസ്യതിനൂനം.

(1) Explain the use of താനൊ and വാൻ and give the primary sense of ബന്ധം; and use it in a sentence to illustrate your meaning.

(2) Quote any other lines from your text books, in which the word is used in the same sense

II. To what benevolent act do the following lines refer?—

കാരുണ്യംപൂണ്ടുദേവിതന്നുടെവചനത്താ
ലാരണ്യദേശേകീഴ്പ്പെട്ടിരുന്നിമഹേശനും.

Parse പൂണ്ടു and ദേശേ.

III. State the cause of the division referred to in the following lines:—(By whom are they addressed?)

രക്ഷോജാതികൾനിങ്ങൾതം; അന്യന്മാരെല്ലാമിനി
യക്ഷന്മാരെന്നുമരുൾചെയ്തിതുരണ്ടുവിധം.

In what sense are അന്യന്മാർ and ഇനി to be understood?

IV. What is meant by അന്യഥാഭവിച്ചീടും? Is this a popular mode of expression? What do you understand by മുപ്പുരവൈരി?

V. What is a സമാസം? Give examples of the different kinds of Samásams.

VI. Give the meanings of ആമയം, ആതുരൻ, കുതൂഹലം, ദാരുണം, ഠക്ഷരം, ചാല്യന്മാർ; and the derivation of കന്ദപ്പൻ. Explain അലംഭാവം and പങ്ങികണ്ണൻ.

VII. ഉണ്ടായിതതപംമമകണ്ടതെല്ലാം * * *
മിണ്ടാതെതന്നൊരുവിഭ്രുതിയല്ലൊ &c

In the above Slóka, the word മിണ്ടാതെ is interpreted in two different ways. What are they? Which do you think to be the more reasonable? Assign reasons for your answer?

VIII. വരുന്നുകണ്ടംബുജനേത്രനപ്പോൾ
കരംപിടിച്ചങ്ങരികത്തിരുത്തി.

Point out any imperfect form of expression observable in either of these lines. Is this allowable in prose?

What instances of the rules of Santhi occur in these lines?

IX. What kind of രസം do the following lines express?

സ്നേഹംതരിമ്പുമെതാരുദേഹങ്ങളാരുമില്ല
ഹാഹന്തകഷ്ടംദശകണ്ണനെറവത്തമാനം.

X. Distinguish between (1) കായ്സാരം and സാരകായ്യം; (2) ഭോഷ്കല്ല പങ്ങികണ്ണ! and ഭോഷ്കല്ലെപങ്ങികണ്ണ! The latter form of (2) has two different meanings: State them.

XI. ആയുസ്സുംതേജസ്സുംബഹുവിധ
മോജസ്സുംവരികെന്നവർചൊല്ലി. Who and why?

XII. Correct any errors appearing in the following passage, and show that the style is defective in more than one respect:—

ഇദ്ദേഹം യോധാവും ജയശാലിയുമായി വിഷ്ണുവി
ന്റെ ഏഴാമത്തെ അവതാരത്തിന്റെ ഹേതു

വായും സൂര്യ്യവംശത്തിലെ രാജാവായ ദശരഥ
ന്റെ ഭാര്യ്യമാരിൽവെച്ച കൌസല്യയിൽനിന്നു
പിറന്നവനും തന്നെ.

To what would you attribute such inaccuracies?

TUESDAY, 21ST DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MALAYALAM:-TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION

T. C. POONEN, B A.

I. Translate the following extracts into English:—

(a) നൃപതികുലനാഥനംരജനിചരനാഥനം
പരിചിനൊടുതങ്ങളിൽസമരമിടക്കുടിനാർ;
പഞ്ചശതപാണികളിലഞ്ചിതമതാകുമൊരു
പഞ്ചശതചാപശരസഞ്ചയമെടുത്തൊരുവൻ;
അഞ്ചുമുടനഞ്ചുമൊരു പാണികളിൽവില്ലുകളും
അമ്പുകളുമൊടുധരിച്ചുവരനംഗദാ
സംഗരവിധങ്ങളുവർത്തങ്ങളിലഭംഗതര
മങ്ങുവർത്തുടങ്ങി; ഇടതിങ്ങിപടപൊങ്ങി.
അവരുടയപടയിലൊരുതടവുനഹിപാത്താൽ
തുരുതുരപരന്നുബഹു നിശിതശരജാലം
വരുണശരമനിലശരമനലശരമിങ്ങിനെ
പലവകയായവരുമഥതെരുതെരയൊഴിച്ചും;
ചതുരതയൊടവരുടയകലഹമതുചൊൽവാൻ
ഫണിവരനുമതിനുമതിയല്ലെന്നതുംദൃഢം.

(b) ദിവ്യവത്സരംനാല്പത്തൊമ്പതിനായിരവും
അവ്യാജംതപസ്സുചെയ്യാൻനീരാഹാരനായെ

ദിക്കാലതത്വവുംനിധീശതത്വവുംകൊട്ടത്തിരു
പുഷ്പകവിമാനവുമക്കാലംവിധാതാവും.
വരവുംവിമാനവുംവാങ്ങിവൈശ്രവണനും
തവരിതംജനകനെച്ചെന്നുകൈവണങ്ങിനാൻ
നന്ദനാഭ്യുദയങ്ങൾകണ്ടുവിശ്രവസ്സുംതൻ
നന്ദനംകൊണ്ടുഗാഢാശ്ലേഷവുംചെയ്തീടിനാൻ.

(c) അറിഞ്ഞുഞാനിന്നു; പറഞ്ഞുകൂടാ:
പറഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്തതിനെന്തുബന്ധം?
തനിക്കുതാൻപോന്നവരൊന്നുചെയ്താൽ
അതിന്നുകുറവംപറയാവതുണ്ടോ?
ഇനിക്കുകോപിപ്പിക്കരുതൊരഹസ്യം?
തനിക്കുകോപിപ്പിക്കരുതായതില്ല;
ഇനിക്രമാലന്യജനംഗ്രഹിച്ചാൽ
ഇനിക്കുകുറവംവരുമെന്നുദോഷം.
ചോദിച്ചവന്നിങ്ങൊരുദേഹമെന്നൊ
ടാദിക്കുതന്നെമണികണ്ടനേരം,
ആദിക്കുതന്നെതിരയുന്നനേരം
ബോധിക്കുമെല്ലാമതുനിശ്ചയംമെ.

II Translate into Malayalam:—

I do not recommend you to try to learn every thing Far from it But while you have one great object in view, you can attend to other things which have a bearing on your object If you were now sent on a special errand to Bombay, while the great object before you would be to do your errand well and expeditiously, ought you not as you pass along, to use your eyes, and gaze upon the landscapes, the rivers, the hills, the waterfalls which lie in your path? Ought you not to have your ears open

to pick up what information you can—story, fact, every thing of the kind—and thus return wiser? Would you not be fitting yourself, by every such acquisition, to be a more intelligent and useful man?

III. Translate into idiomatic Malayalam:—

(*a*) Hear me, I pray you.

(*b*) I took him for another boy.

(*c*) Would that my brother had come.

(*d*) He promised to write to me this day week.

(*e*) Come every other day.

(*f*) Before the thief escaped, I caught a glimpse of him.

IV. Write in Malayalam a short essay on "The uses of a large navigable river like the Ganges."

TUESDAY, 21ST DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HINDUSTANI: GRAMMAR, &c.

REV. E. SELL

(NOTE.—All Grammatical terms must be expressed in Hindustani.)

I. In what language and where is it generally supposed that the الف لیلہ was originally composed?

II. Explain:

(*a*) Why ط occurs twice in خطوط

(*b*) Why the و remains in the causal form of دوڑنا and not in that of سونا

(*c*) What is the difference in usage between کرامت معجزہ استدراج

(*d*) What is the difference in meaning caused by changing the اعراب of the following words, علم — حکم — سن — سبر — اثر

III. (*a*) Give examples of جمع مکسر which are formed according to the following forms.

فُعلٌ — مفا عل — ا فعلہ — مفا عیل — فعا یل — فو ا عل *

(*b*) Point out and give the meaning of the affix in each of the following words:

ناگپور — عینک — لگا وٹ — گلزا ر — ٹکسا ل — د ھو بن *

(*c*) Express the following (*a*) in the ابجد and (*b*) in the رقم character.

19 — 8 — 90 — 100

IV. Change (*a*) into a جملۂ شرطیہ; (*b*) into a جملۂ معللہ; (*c*) into جملۂ مؤصوفہ; (*d*) into a جملۂ اسمیہ; and give in (*a*) the construction of ہاي; in (*b*) that of کھیلنا; in (*c*) that of اچھا; in (*d*) that of

(*a*) تمہا ري ترقي علم پڑھنے پر موقوف ہی *

(*b*) کھیلنا ما رکھا نے کا سبب ہی *

(*c*) علم سیکھا سو شخص ا چھا ہی *

(*d*) ا ستا د شاگرد ون پر مہربا ني کرتا ہی *

V. رندنے ا پنے جا ني د شمن کو ا یذ ا نہ د ی *

Re-write the above in the following بحر viz.; فاعلاتن فاعلاتن

فاعلن فا علا تن. Give the name of this بحر. It is سا لم or غیر سا لم?

VI. Of the following lines the line (*a*) is written in بحر رمل and the line (*b*) in بحر مضارع, but they will not scan. Why not?

(*a*) خنجر قا تل پر رکھہ د و نگا گلا *

(*b*) د کھلایا چشم یا رنے روز سیاہ مجھہ *

VII. What صنعت occurs in each of the following:

(*a*) بلند و پست سب ھموا رہین یا ن ا پنے نظرون مین
برا برسا زمین ہو تا ہی جون سر زیر اوٗر بم کا *

(*b*) گل و نرگس نے باغ مین ھمکو
جلوۂ چشم و رخ د کھاتے ہین *

VIII. Re-write in correct Urdu:

ا یک شا ہزا د ہ بہت میراث ا پنے با ب کی پا یا
اوٗر مسرفون کے طرح بخشش کا ہا تھہ کھولد یا د ا د ود ہش
بہت کیا ا و رسخا و ت کي د ا د د یا غر ض سپاہ کو
نعمت بلا کد اوٗر رعیت کو مال و د و لت بے حد بخشا
ا یک مصاحب یوٗن نصیحت کرنے لگا کہ ا گلے پا د شا ہا ن
ا س نعمت کو بہت کو شش سے جمع کئے ہین اوٗر وا سطے
ا یک د ن کے رکھہ ہین بخشش ٹُک سو چ کر کر و اوٗر
سخاوت سے ٹک ہا تھہ کھینچ لو شا ہزا د ہ یہ با تا ن پسند
نہین کیا *

IX Analyse the following into clauses:

(a)

کسي شخص نے بنگلور کے سفر کا ارادہ کیا تاکہ اپنے دوستون کو دیکھہ لیکن اثناے راہ مین بیمار ہوکر واپس آیا اور دارو درمن مین لگا *

(b)

خدا جو چاہتا سو ہوتا اگرچہ آدمی بہت سي تدبیرین کرتا *

X Parse fully each word of the following sentence.

انھون نے اپني کتابین پڑہا کرتے ہین لیکن زید کبھي دل لگا کر نہین پڑھتا *

XI Explain under what circumstances the following can be properly used

(a) قرض کی کتا مان موی ہی

(b) اُونٹ چڑھے کتا کاٹے *

(c) اُونٹ کے گلے مین بِلّي *

(d) کام چورنوالے حاضِر *

XII Give the derivation of each word, stating the language from which it is derived

بینائي — متصل — فقیری — شطرنج — اَنچت — بگوڑا فارغ البالی — دل آزاری *

TUESDAY, 21ST DEC., 2 TO 5 P M.

HINDUSTANI: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

REV. E. SELL.

I Translate into English,

(a)

راتون کو بھي وہ آکے کئی بار رہگیا
ارمان اب بھي کوی دل زار رہگیا
نو شب کو آتے آتے جو اے یار رہگیا
کیا کیا تڑپ تڑپ کے دل زار رہگیا
کرتا ہون اس طرح سے بسر کوی یار مین
در سے اوٹھا دیا پس دیوار رہگیا
جاگے نہ ایک رات بھي ہمراہ یار کے
خوابیدہ بخت دیدۂ بیدار رہگیا
اب سزاے زلف محبت نہ لا سکے
سب چلدئے مگر ایک گنا ہگار رہگیا
کونا ہیان تو اس لب جان بخش نے نہ کین
صحت نہ تھي نصیب مین بیمار رہگیا
تیری گلي بہشت ہی طوبیٰ ہر اک درخت
کیا فرق تجھہ مین حور مین اي یار رہگیا
کیا آمد خزان ہی صبا کیا ہوا چلي
کیون زمزمون سے بلبل گلزار رہگیا
شیشے کي شکل توڑینگے توبہ شراب خور
چندے جو اوٗرا برگہر بار رہگیا

کہتے ہین جان رند نے دي کوي یار مین
دار الشفا مین مرکے یہ بیمار رہگیا

(b)

ایک بڑے شہر مین دو شخص رہتے تھے اور دروازہ ایک کے گھر کا دوسرے کے دروازے سے متصل تھا ایک شص انمین سے دوسرے شخص پر حسد کیا کرتا محسود نے اسکے حسد اور آزار دینے سے چاہا اس گھر کو چھوڑکے بہت دور جا رہے تا یہہ حسد کہ بسبب نزدیک رہنے کے وہ مجھہ سے رکھتا ہی دور ہو جاے باوجود کہ محسود ہمیشہ حاسد کے ساتھہ سلوک کیا کرتا لیکن وہ حسد سے باز نہ آتا یہان تک کہ محسود نے وہ گھر اور اسباب بیچکر دوسرے شہر مین جا ڈیڑھہ کوس کے فاصلے پر اس شہر سے ایک مکان معقول مول لیا کہ جسمین ایک باغ نفیس اور اندہا کنوان تھا وہ نیک مرد بعد مول لینے گھرکے لباس فقیری کا پہنکر درویش ہو گیا تا کہ آسائش سے گذرے کئي حجرے اپنے گھر مین بنوا کے انمین فقیرون کو رکھکر ہمیشہ مجلسین اور عرس بزرگون کا کیا کرتا *

(c)

آخر اُسي قلعي کے پاس جسکا مین نے پہلے روز دروازہ بند دیکھا تھا لیگئے اور بہت سے آدمیون نے ملکر قفل کو کھولا اور تابوت اور صندوق کو اندر لیچلے ایک پنڈت میرے نزدیک آیا اور سمجھانے لگا کہ مانس

ایک دن جنم پاتا ہی اؤ ایک روز ناس ہوتا ہی
دنیا کا یہی آواگون ہی یہہ تیری استری اؤر پوت
اؤر دھن اؤر چالیس دن کا اسباب بھوجن کا موجود ہی
اسکو لے اؤر یہان رہ جب تلک بڑا بت تجھہ پر مہربان
ہووے مین نے عصے مین چاہا کہ اس بت پر اؤر وہان
کے رہنے والون پر اؤر اِس ریت رسم پر لعنت کرون
وہی مرد عجمی اپنی زبان مین مانع ہوا کہ خبر
دار ہرگز دم مت مار *

II. Translate into idiomatic Hindustani :—

(*a*) Hear me, I pray you.
(*b*) I took him for another person.
(*c*) Would that my brother had come.
(*d*) He would have done it if he had dared.
(*e*) I scarcely had time to enter the house when he saw me
(*f*) I act according to my conscience.

III. Translate into Hindustani :—

(*a*) I do not recommend you to try to learn every thing. Far from it But while you have one great object in view, you can attend to other things which have a bearing on your object. If you were now sent on a special errand to Bombay, while the great object before you would be to do your errand well and expeditiously, ought you not as you pass along, to use your eyes, and gaze upon the landscapes, the rivers, the hills, the waterfalls which lie in your path? Ought you not to have your ears open to pick up what information you can--story, fact, every thing of the kind—and thus return wiser? Would you not be fitting yourself, by every such acquisition, to be a more intelligent and useful man?

IV. Write in Hindustani a short essay on "The uses of a large navigable river like the Ganges."

WEDNESDAY, 22ND DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ARITHMETIC.

CAPT. W. H. COAKER, R.E.; CHARLES WATERS, M.A.

PART I.

I. A merchant purchases 231 gallons of spirit at Rs. 10-12-4 per gallon; 126 gallons at Rs. 12-11-7; and 70 gallons at Rs. 14-8-9; if he sell the mixture at Rs. 13 per gallon how much will he gain by the transaction?

II. Define a decimal; and show how its value is affected by affixing and prefixing cyphers.

Reduce $\dfrac{1+\dfrac{2}{3\frac{1}{5}}}{1-\dfrac{2}{3\frac{4}{5}}} \div \left\{1+\dfrac{4}{9-\dfrac{3}{1-\frac{3}{5}}}\right\}$ to a decimal.

and find the value of

$$\frac{\cdot044 \times 2\cdot1}{\cdot000035} \div \frac{3\cdot\dot{0}76923}{2\dot{3} \times 5\dot{6}}$$

III. Express the sum of $\cdot\dot{5}71428$ of a viss, $\frac{3}{8}$ of $\frac{1}{3\frac{3}{8}}$ of $\frac{317}{384}$ of a maund; and $\frac{3801}{10136}$ of a hundred weight as a decimal of one ton (one viss = 3 lbs. 2 oz.; one maund = $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs.)

IV. If 210 coolies in 7 days of 10 hours each dig a channel 1 mile long, 6 feet broad, and 2 feet deep; in how many days of 7 hours each should 35 coolies dig a channel 660 feet long, $7\frac{1}{5}$ feet broad, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet deep? and how many cubic feet does each cooly dig in an hour?

V. The expenses of a family when rice is 12 seers for a rupee are 50 rupees per month: when rice is 14 seers for the rupee the expenses are 48 rupees a month (other expenses remaining unaltered). What will they be when rice is at 16 seers per rupee?

PART II

VI What are the prime factors in 45090045, and what is the smallest whole number by which it must be multiplied in order to become a perfect square?

VII The cost of carpeting a room is £7-4-0, and of papering the same room, with paper at $2\frac{1}{2}d$ per square foot, £10-12-6 The length of the room is 18 feet, and if the width had been 4 feet less the cost of the carpet would have been £1-16-0 less Find the height of the room

VIII. Find the sum for which the difference between the simple and compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum for three years is £12-4-0.

IX What length of wire will go round the edges of a cube the surface of which contains 187 yards 0 feet 54 inches.

What is the least number of such cubes which will contain an exact number of cubes whose edges are 1 foot 3 inches?

X A merchant's average rate of profit for five years was 5 per cent. on his capital, and for the first four years his average profit was 4 per cent What was his rate of profit the fifth year?

WEDNESDAY, 22ND DEC., 2 TO 5 P M

ALGEBRA

REV J H WALTON

1 Remove from brackets $(c-a-b)-\{(b+c-a)-[a+b+c)-(c+a-b)]\}$

II. If $x=\frac{a-b}{m-c}$, $y=\frac{b-c}{m-a}$, $z=\frac{c-a}{m-b}$

find the value of $x+y+z+xyz$.

III Add together the squares of $2\{\sqrt{ab(1+a)(1+b)}+\sqrt{ab(1-a)(1-b)}\}$

and of $\{(a+\sqrt{1-a^2})(b-\sqrt{1-b^2})-(a-\sqrt{1-a^2})(b+\sqrt{1-b^2})\}$ and simplify the result

IV. What must be the form of m in order that $a^m - x^m$ may have both $a^n + x^n$ and $a^n - x^n$ for divisors, n being any positive integer?

Shew that $2^{4n} - 1$ is divisible by 15.

V. Reduce to its lowest terms $\dfrac{20\,a^5 + 11\,a^3 + 24}{24\,a^5 + 11\,a^2 + 20}$.

VI. State and prove the rule for finding the Least Common Multiple of the two Algebraical Expressions P and Q.

Find the L. C. M. of $1 + a + a^5$ and $1 + a^4 + a^5$.

VII. Simplify

(i) $$\frac{\sqrt{ax}}{\sqrt{a+\sqrt{x}}-\sqrt{a+x}} - \frac{\sqrt{ax}}{\sqrt{a+\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{a+x}}}$$

(ii) $$\frac{\dfrac{a+b+c}{a+b-c}+\dfrac{c+a-b}{b+c-a}}{\dfrac{a+b-c}{c+a-b}+\dfrac{b+c-a}{a+b+c}} \div \frac{\dfrac{a+b+c}{a+b-c}}{\dfrac{b+c-a}{c+a-b}}$$

VIII. Find what term is wanting to make the following expression a complete square: $(a^2 x^4 + 64\,b^2) - 4\,(ax^2 + 8\,b)\,(a - b)\,x$.

IX. Solve (i) $$\frac{x-7}{x-3}+\frac{x-2}{x-9}+\frac{x-4}{x-1}=3$$

(iii) $$\sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x-b}}+\frac{a}{x}=\sqrt{\frac{x-b}{x-a}}+\frac{b}{x}$$

(iii) $$\begin{cases}(a^2+b^2)\,(x-1)=ab\,(2x-y)\\ 4x=y+2\end{cases}$$

X. A person sets out to walk to a certain town. But when he has accomplished a quarter of his journey, he finds that if he continues at the same pace, he will have gone only $\frac{3}{5}$ths of the whole distance when he ought to be at his destination. He therefore increases his speed by a mile an hour, and arrives just in time. Find his rates of walking.

THURSDAY, 23RD DEC., 10 A. M. TO 1 P.M.

GEOMETRY.

F. S. EVANS, M. A.; G. THOM, M. A.

PART I.

I. Give the *enunciations* only of the propositions to which the following are corollaries.

(*a*) Every equiangular triangle is also equilateral

(*b*) All the angles made by any number of straight lines meeting at one point are together equal to four right angles

(*c*) The difference of the squares on two unequal straight lines is equal to the rectangle contained by their sum and difference.

II. ABC is a triangle, and the side BC is produced to D. Prove that the exterior angle ACD is greater than the angle ABC.

III. Prove that triangles on the same base and between the same parallels are equal to one another.

(*a*) Two *equal* triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other. What conclusion do you draw with respect to their included angles?

(*b*) Through the point A of any triangle ABC a straight line is drawn parallel to the side CB: and through C a straight line C D of length equal to AB is drawn, meeting the straight line through A parallel to CB in D, and cutting AB in E. Prove that CE is equal to EB, and AE to ED

IV. ABC is an equilateral triangle, and from A, B, perpendiculars are drawn to CB, AB respectively, intersecting in E. Through E a straight line EF is drawn parallel to BA meeting BC in F, and through F a straight line FG is drawn perpendicular to AB meeting AB in G. If AG be bisected in K, prove that the straight line AB is trisected in K, G.

V. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, prove that the rectangles contained by the whole and each of the parts are together equal to the square on the whole line

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PART II.

VI. In obtuse-angled triangles, if a perpendicular be drawn from either of the acute angles to the opposite side produced, prove that the square on the side subtending the obtuse angle is greater than the squares on the sides containing the obtuse angle, by twice the rectangle contained by the side on which, when produced, the perpendicular falls, and the straight line intercepted without the triangle, between the perpendicular and the obtuse angle

(a) ABC, ADC are two right angled triangles on the same hypothenuse AC. If AD, BC intersect in E, shew that the rectangle AE,ED is equal to the rectangle BE, EC

VII Prove that the angle in a semicircle is a right angle

(a) Two equal circles touch one another externally at A, and a straight line BAC is drawn terminated by the circles in B and C. Shew that the centre of the circle which passes through C and touches the circle AB in B, lies on the circumference of the circle AB.

VIII If from any point without a circle two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle *but does not pass through the centre*, and the other touches it; prove that the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle, and the part of it without the circle is equal to the square on the line which touches it.

(a) BA, AC are chords, in the same straight line, of two circles which intersect in A From B a tangent BD is drawn to the circle ADC, and from C a tangent CE to the circle BEA. With centres B and C, at the distances BD, CE respectively, circles are described intersecting in F. Join BF, FC, and shew that the angle BFC is a right angle

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THURSDAY, 23RD DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

INDIAN HISTORY.

A. L. VENKATARAMANA PUNT, M.A.; THE VERY REV. J. COLGAN.

PART I.

I (a) What part did each of the following persons play in the wars of the English with Mysore?

i. General Meadows.
ii Sir Arthur Wellesley

(b) Enumerate the reverses sustained by the English in their wars with Hyder and his son.

II Write short notes on

(a) The expulsion of the Rohillas
(b) Mr Vansittart's Government

(*c*) The rise and fall of Fort St David.

(*d*) The conquest of the Northern Circars by the English.

(*e*) The Dutch settlements in India.

III. Say what you know of Sir T. Roe, Sevagi, Behram, Lord Macartney, and Yudhisteer.

IV. Name the Moslem dynasties that ruled over Delhi from the death of Shahabudin Ghori to the accession of Akbar. State briefly the circumstances which led to the fall of each.

V. Sketch the career of Mahmud of Ghazni.

VI Who were the *Agnikools*, the *Pandiyans*, and the *Kauravas*?

PART II.

VII. State the principal measures of reform in the Judicial and Educational Departments introduced by Lord William Bentinck whilst Governor General of India.

VIII. What social improvements distinguished the administration of Lord Dalhousie? What Provinces were annexed during his tenure of Office as Governor General? Give the dates of their annexation.

IX. What were the immediate causes of the following events as recorded in Indian History.

i. Invasion of Affghanistan.

ii. First Burmese War

iii. Mutiny of the Bengal Army.

iv. Vellore Mutiny and Massacre.

X. Give one historical fact connected with each of the following:—
Vizier Ali, Chetoo, Kereem Khan, Trimbakji, Maha Bandoola, Goolab Sing, Mecanee, Ghazni, Mahidpore, Yandaboo, Sobraon, Chillianwallah.

XI. Give the name and date of the first and the last battle in the 2nd Burmese War, 1st Mahratta War in the present century, and 2nd Sikh War

FRIDAY, 24TH DEC, 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

PHYSICS AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

W. A PORTER, M. A.; GEORGE DUNCAN, ESQ.

PART I.

I. State the property of air and the property of water illustrated by the experiment in your text book of letting down a corked bottle into deep water.

Would the experiment succeed if the bottle was filled with water before it was corked? Give your reason.

II. State in round numbers the depth at which the pressure on a square inch would be double that of the ordinary atmospheric pressure in each of the following cases:—

(1) In a tank filled with water.

(2) In a vessel of mercury.

(3) In the same vessel when placed under the receiver of an air pump in which the barometer stands at 10 inches.

III. A cork is floating in a vessel of water and a glass tumbler is inverted over it and pushed down till it is wholly immersed. In what part of the tumbler will the cork be seen?

IV. When a body floats in water, what are the two forces that keep it in that position?

Shew how to determine which of two given fluids is heavier bulk for bulk, with no other apparatus than a rod weighted at one end which floats in both.

V Water at the temperature of 0° on the centigrade scale is gradually heated to about 10° on the same scale; what changes of volume take place in the process?

To what general law is part of these changes an exception

VI. Describe an experiment in which the application of cold water makes water that has ceased to boil begin boiling again.

What would be the effect of pouring boiling water on the flask immediately after the cold and why?

What fact is proved by this experiment?

VII. Give two instances in which heat is communicated to a body without increasing the temperature.

A lb. of water at 0° on the centigrade scale mixed with a lb. of boiling water gives 2 lbs. at nearly 50°; whereas a lb. a of ice at 0° mixed with a lb. of boiling water gives 2 lbs. of water at about $10\frac{1}{2}$°. State the inferences from this experiment, and determine from it the amount of heat required to melt a lb. of ice.

PART II.

VIII. Explain the terms 'Dew-point', 'Hard water', 'Silt', 'Crevasse', 'Crater', and 'Breakers'.

IX. State the physical fact or facts to be inferred from each of the following statements:—

(*a*) Coral is made of lime.

(*b*) In *A*, a certain range of mountains, the snow line is 15,000 feet above the sea; while in *B*, another range, it is only 5,000 feet above sea level.

(*c*) *A* and *B* are two streams of equal width, but of unequal depth, running together to form a third stream *C*, which also is of the same width as *A* or *B*.

X. What proofs are there that the interior of the earth is intensely hot?

XI. State the different ways in which *islands* are formed.

XII. Briefly state the cause or causes of the phenomenon in each of the following cases:—

(*a*) Glaciers which come out of the snow fields are not made of snow, but of ice.

(*b*) An iceberg is seen advancing in the face of a stiff breeze.

(*c*) Large boats carrying many tons of merchandise, can at certain regular short intervals of time, pass *up* the Thames (to some distance past London) without the aid of wind or steam or manual labour.

(*d*) A strong current from the Atlantic Ocean continually flows through the Straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean Sea, and many large rivers empty themselves into the Mediterranean also, yet it does not overflow.

(*e*) The rain-fall on the west coast of this Presidency is far heavier than that of the west coast of Ireland, though in each case the rain-bearing clouds for the most part travel over an immense extent of sea

(*f*) The Saraswati or Kaggar rises in the hills between the Satlej and the Jamna, and taking a south westerly direction, disappears without losing itself in another river, a lake, or the sea

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FRIDAY, 24TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P M

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY

C. C FLANAGAN, M. A ; REV E. H DUBOIS

PART I

I Name the following :—

(1) The peninsulas of Europe and America which stretch in a northerly direction.

(2) The rivers of Europe and America which flow into the Arctic Ocean

(3) The boundaries of the great plain in the north east of Europe.

(4) The boundaries of the great central plain of N. America

II Give the position of the following and state one interesting fact in connection with each —

Lofoden Isles, Fredrickshall, Lipari Isles, Ajaccio, Cherbourg, Tierra del Fuego, Sveaborg, Faroe Isles.

III. Sketch a map of the Gulf of Mexico showing the *States* which form its northern boundary, Mexico and Yucatan ; and marking on it two capes, two mouths of rivers, one gulf, and the towns Havana, Tampico and Vera Cruz

IV. Under the heads A, B, C, D write the names of any three of the following:—

A. (1) The largest fresh water lake in the world, (2) a lake nearly 13,000 feet above the sea, (3) the lake through which R. San Juan flows, (4) the largest lake in the British Isles (5) the largest lake in Europe.

B. (1) The highest known point of America, (2) the highest mountain in the British Islands, (3) the range of which Mulhacen is the highest peak.

C (1) The city of the Mormons, (2) the town in England noted for its carpets, (3) the principal sea-port in the West of Ireland, (4) the most important port in Wales

D. (1) The second river in the world in length, (2) the river which flows north through British Guiana, (3) the river on which Londonderry stands, (4) the river which joins the Rhone at Lyons, (5) the largest river of Scotland

V. (*a*) How are the following places separated from the mainland:—Isle of Wight, Funen, Newfoundland, Trinidad, Hebrides.

(*b*) Name the portions of land separated by the following straits:—Le Maire, Bonifacio, Kertch, The Sound.

PART II.

VI. Define Affluent; River Basin; Bore; Delta; Ghat; Plateau; Tropic; and Gulf; and illustrate each by some example in Asia.

VII. "Starting from Bombay the Telegraph Line first reaches Callian where it branches off in one direction by Nassick, Malligaum, Dhoolia, Indore and Gwaliar to Agra; in another direction to Poona, thence to Sattara, Belgaum, and Dharwar to Bellary; in another by Bulsar, Surat, Baroach, Baroda and Ahmedabad, Deesa, Hyderabad, and Bukkur, into the Punjab." Draw a map illustrating the route above described; indicate the places named and mark off, with dotted lines, the boundaries of the districts known as the Dekkan, Concan, and Hindustan Proper

VIII. Name the districts specified below and describe each, as to its physical features by a single epithet.

(1) The district watered by the Obi, Lena, and Yenesei.

(2) The country enclosed by the Caspian sea, the sea of Aral the Bolur Tagh Mountains and the Paropamisan Mountains.

(3) The country enclosed by the Himalayas the Kueniur Mountains and the Yunling Mountains.

(4) The British Colony in the extreme South of Africa.

IX. Name the towns situated at the junction of the following rivers:—Ganges and Jumna, Indus and Punjnud, Murray and Darling, Blue Nile and White Nile, Tobol and Irtish.

X. Give the situation of, and some fact in connection with:—

Khiva; Yarkand; Melbourne; Sreeringam; Cuttack; Port Louis; Ratnagherry and Jaffna.

XI. Name:—

(*a*) The Coffee growing districts of Southern India.

(*b*) The Tea growing districts of India.

(*c*) The Cotton producing districts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

(*d*) Two of the principal Sanataria in each of the three Presidencies.

(*e*) The chief manufacturing industries of the Madras Presidency, specifying their districts.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, DECEMBER, 1875.

MONDAY, 20TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH POETRY.

CAPT. W. H. HALLETT.

I. Paraphrase *one* of the following passages, being careful to make the meaning quite distinct.

(N.B.—The first passage will carry more marks than the second.)

(*a*) "I woo thee not with gifts.
Sequel of guerdon could not alter me
To fairer. Judge thou me by what I am,
So shalt thou find me fairest.
Yet, indeed,
If gazing on divinity disrobed
Thy mortal eyes are frail to judge of fair,
Unbiassed by self profit, oh! rest thee sure
That I shall love thee well and cleave to thee,
So that my vigour, wedded to thy blood,
Shall strike within thy pulses, like a God's,
To push thee forward thro' a life of shocks,
Dangers, and deeds, until endurance grow
Sinew'd with action, and the full grown will,
Circled through all experiences, pure law,
Commeasure perfect freedom."

(*b*) "Not all these, laid in bed majestical,
Can sleep so soundly as the wretched slave
Who with a body fill'd and vacant mind
Gets him to rest, cramm'd with distressful bread,
And, but for ceremony, such a wretch,
Winding up days with toil and nights with sleep,
Had the forehand and vantage of a king

The slave, a member of the country's peace,
Enjoys it; but in gross brain little wots
What watch the king keeps to maintain the peace,
Whose hours the peasant best advantages.

II. (*a*) Rewrite the following passage filling up every ellipsis

(*b*) Parse the italicized words

(*c*) Who is the speaker?

(*d*) Give in the *simplest* language of which you are master the substance of the speech in which the passage occurs

"That ye shall be as gods, since I as man,
Internal man, is but proportion meet;
I, of *brute, human;* ye, of *human, gods.*
So ye shall die perhaps, by putting off
Human, to put on *gods*, death to be wished.
Though threatened, which no worse than this can bring."

III. Contrast *very briefly*

(*a*) The character of Shakespeare's Henry V with that of Tennyson's Ulysses.

(*b*) The characters of Fluellen and Pistol.

IV. Give as nearly as you can in the words of the original—

The description of the English army by Grandpre

or

Eve's soliloquy after eating the forbidden fruit

(N.B —The second of these will carry more marks than the first)

V. Contrast *very briefly* the account given by Shakespeare of the conspiracy of the Earl of Cambridge and his companions, with the account given us by history of that event.

VI. Name the three leading passions which (according to Milton) prompted—

(*a*) Satan to tempt mankind

(*b*) Eve to eat the forbidden fruit

(*c*) Adam to eat the forbidden fruit

(N.B.—The answer to this question will obviously consist of three words only.)

VII. Re-arrange the words in each of the following lines so that they may form blank verse—

'She awhile pausing thus mused to herself'
'Eve thus told her story with blithe countenance
'Our vain commands we may spend as bootless'
'At his father's door this Dauphin we'll chide.'

VIII. Give *concisely* the meanings of the following—

(*a*) Coursing snatchers—

(*b*) Roping icicles—

(*c*) Their cheeks are paper—

(*d*) My ransom is this frail and worthless trunk—

(*e*) We are but warriors for the working day—

(*f*) Behind the topmost valley Gargarus
Stands up and takes the morning—

(*g*) If chance, with nymph-like step, fair virgin pass,
What pleasing seemed, for her now pleases more;
She most, and in her look sums all delight—

(*h*) —— holdfast is the only dog my duck;
Therefore caveto be thy counsellor—

(*i*) Let none henceforth seek needless cause to approve
The faith they owe; when earnestly they seek
Such proof, conclude they then begin to fail—

(*k*) What a beard of the general's cut and a horrid suit of the camp would do among foaming bottles and ale washed wits is wonderful to be thought on.

IX. Explain the following—

(*a*) Rainy Hyades—

(*b*) The abominable that uninvited came—

(*c*) All the courts of France will be disturbed with chaces—

(*d*) The emperor's coming in behalf of France to orde peace between them—

(*e*) More duteous at her call than at Circean call the herde disguised—

(*f*) The happy Isles—

X. (*a*) Write short notes on the following words, explaining any change of meaning through which they have gone, and illustrating your answers by reference to the text books; Unequal — battle — buxom — divine — person — officious — obnoxious — secure

(*b*) Distinguish between—wrought, raught—indite, indict.

MONDAY, 20TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P M

ENGLISH PROSE.

C. COOPER, M.A.

I. Rearrange the following passage in the brief antithetical sentences characteristic of Macaulay's style, making only such changes in the language as may be required by the altered arrangement :—

There is no country in Europe which it is so easy to over-run as Spain, and nothing can be more contemptible than the regular military resistance which Spain offers to an invader, her soldiers being deficient in military qualities, and her armies having too much the character of mobs; so that in no country have such strong fortresses been taken by surprise. But there is no country in Europe which it is more difficult to conquer, and nothing can be more formidable than the energy which she puts forth when her regular military resistance is beaten down, her mobs having in an unwonted degree the spirit of armies, and her peasants as much of military qualities as the soldiers, so that in no country in Europe have unfortified towns made such an obstinate resistance to great armies.

II. Explain the allusions in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and explain and illustrate the assertion in (*d*) :

(*a*) Just at this the most important crisis of his life, Lewis' pride and passions hurried him into an error, which undid all that forty years of victory and intrigue had done.

(*b*) In the year 1710 a violent change took place. A foolish parson preached a foolish sermon against the principles of the Revolution.

(*c*) In the front of the Tory ranks appeared a darker and a fiercer spirit, the apostate politician, the ribald priest, the perjured lover.

(*d*) Despotic governments resemble those savages who cut down the tree in order to get at the fruit.

III. (*a*) Contrast, by means of one or two fitly chosen adjectives or phrases, the military characters of the Earl of Peterborough and of Lord Galway, referring to two occasions, on the one of which the characteristics of the former, and on the other, those of the latter, were signally displayed.

(*b*) Compare the character of the Duke of Berwick, as described by Macaulay, with that of De Bracy, as depicted by Scott, and point out a chivalric feature common to both, referring for illustration, in the case of the latter, to a scene in Ivanhoe.

IV. Give the plain meanings of the following :

(*a*) Somewhat on the bow-hand of fair justice

(*b*) We shall have to pay the piper.

(*c*) Shall we e en give him leg bail ?

(*d*) Wit is a quick apprehensive knave, who sees his neighbour's blind side, and knows how to keep the weather-gage when his passions are blowing high. But valour is a sturdy fellow that makes all split

(*e*) My ears are chiming vespers with the strength of your good wine.

V. Point out, and correct, any errors in thought in the following :

(*a*) Their steeds, of Arabian descent, formed a marked contrast with the large-jointed heavy horses of Flanders, which, placed by the side of these Eastern coursers, might have passed for a personification of substance and shadow

(*b*) Which noble persons, with their cnichts and slaves, and also with the horses and mules, were all in peace with his majesty, and travelling as liege subjects on the king's highway.

VI. (*a*) Point out one anachronism in Ivanhoe in connection with each of the following . (1) a coin, (2) a kingdom, (3) a person, (4) an event

(*b*) Give the substance of an intentional anachronism put into the mouth of De Bracy, and state what Scott intends to illustrate by it regarding the character of the times.

VII. Briefly point out the exact situation of affairs in each of three apartments of Torquilstone castle, at the moment when the "horn thrice winded" interrupted what was going on within them; and express in three brief sentences the precise feature of character which the proceedings so interrupted had just brought out in the case of each of the three captives.

VIII. Give a concise and connected description of the capture of Torquilstone.

IX State what you gather from Ivanhoe of,

(*a*) The rules of Trial by Combat.

(*b*) The formalities of Emancipation among the Anglo-Saxons

X. Write a short essay (not more than a page in length) pointing out any one moral lesson which, in your opinion, a perusal of Ivanhoe is fitted to inculcate.

TUESDAY, 21ST DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GENERAL ENGLISH

J. HUDSON, B.A.

1. Paraphrase

But when the gloomy reign of night returns,
Stript of her fading pride all nature mourns;
The trees no more their wonted verdure boast,
But weep in dewy tears their beauty lost:
No distant landscapes draw our curious eyes;
Wrapt in night's robe the whole creation lies.
Yet still, ev'n now, while darkness clothes the land,
We view the traces of th' Almighty hand;
Millions of stars in heaven's wide vault appear,
And with new glories hangs the boundless sphere:
The silver moon her western couch forsakes,
And o'er the skies her nightly circle makes;
Her solid globe beats back the sunny rays,
And to the world her borrow'd light repays.

II. Read over the following letter carefully and then put the substance of it into your own words, using the direct form of speech:—

It costs me not much difficulty to suppose that my friends, who were already grown old when I saw them last, are old still; but it costs me a good deal sometimes to think of those who were at that time young as being older than they were. Not having been an eye-witness of the change that time has made in them, and my former idea of them not being corrected by observation, it remains the same, my memory presents me with this image unimpaired, and while it retains the resemblance of what they were, forgets that by this time the picture may have lost much of its likeness through the alteration that succeeding years have made in the original. * * * * * But though an enemy to the person he is a friend to the mind, and you have found him so, though even in this respect his treatment of us depends upon what he meets with at our hands; if we use him well and listen to his admonitions, he is a friend indeed, but otherwise the worst of enemies, who takes from us daily something that we valued, and gives us nothing better in its stead.

III. (*a*) Illustrate the *metaphorical* use of the following phrases by composing sentences containing them:

(*b*) Write down equivalent phrases containing no metaphor, and

(*c*) Name (without any explanation) the art, custom or occupation, from which the metaphor is borrowed:—

Redeem one's pledge—wide of the mark—give the cue to—go against the grain—stand out in bold relief—take up the glove—turn the tables—go with the stream—win laurels

IV. Show how the words in the following pairs, once synonymous, have come to be used in different senses:—

(1) Pretence—pretension
(2) Property—propriety
(3) Feminine—effeminate
(4) Handy—handsome
(5) Ingenious—ingenuous
(6) Kind—kindly

V. Write a short essay on the relative advantages of oral instruction and instruction by means of books.

VI In the following passage substitute appropriate *synonyms* for those words which you think are improperly used:—

For three months there has been continual fine weather without an only shower and the grass is totally withered. As an effect there will be a durable famine, for although the cultivators have not been quiet, but have worked hard, there will not be almost as copious crops as last year. This failure will be the reason of much suffering to those who are not endued with property, and some tell that they will not be able to suffer their calamities, and that they think of willingly giving up their lands before they are compelled to do so. Their reasons in favor of this course are very heavy.

VII. Distinguish between the meanings of the passages in each of the following pairs:—

(*a*) Will he not come home to-morrow? answer *Yes*.
Will he not come home to-morrow? answer *No*.

(*b*) I am glad to *see* you.
I am glad to *have seen* you.

(*c*) He said to his servant, 'you *will* come with me.'
He said to his servant, 'you *shall* come with me.'

(*d*) He asked if he *might* go to Madras.
He asked if he *could* go to Madras.

(*e*) If it *rain* you cannot go home.
If it *rains* you cannot go home.

VIII. (*a*) Explain how it has come to pass that there is now no difference in form between the gerundial and the common infinitive.

(*b*) Show the syntactical relation in which the two parts of each of the following compound words stand to one another:—

Even-tide, man-killer, snow-white; earth-shaking; dooms-day; oak-tree; earth-born. ill-looking.

IX. Spell the following words as you would pronounce them:—Rendezvous—kiln—corps—cupboard—diamond—medicine—heir—phlegm—succumb—sieve—respite—rhythm.

TUESDAY, 21ST DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M

TRIGONOMETRY AND EUCLID, BOOK XI.

J. MARSH, ESQ.

I. Prove the relation angle $= k \frac{\text{arc}}{\text{radius}}$ where the value of k is independent of the size of the angle, but dependent on the unit of angular measurement.

What will be the value of k when the unit of angular measurement is $\frac{1}{160}$ of a right angle? and express 78° 45′ in circular measure with the same unit.

II. Trace the change in the sign and magnitude of the expression $\sin\theta + \sin 2\theta$, as θ changes from 0 to 2π.

III. Find an expression for all the angles which have a given tangent.

If $\tan(2\alpha - 3\beta) = \cot(3\alpha - 2\beta)$

and $\tan(2\alpha + 3\beta) = \cot(3\alpha + 2\beta)$

Shew that both α and β are multiples of 18°.

IV. Find the sine of an angle of 18°.

Find the numerical value of $\sin^2 24° - \sin^2 6°$.

V. The limit of $\frac{\sin\theta}{\theta}$ when θ is indefinitely diminished is unity.

Find the limit of $\frac{\sin 2x + 2\sin^2 x - 2\sin x}{\cos x - \cos^2 x}$ when $x = 0$.

VI. Expand $\log_e(1 + x)$ in a series of ascending powers of x assuming $\log_e(1 + x) = a - 1 - \frac{1}{2}(a - 1)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(a - 1)^3 - \frac{1}{4}(a - 1)^4 + \&c.$

Show that $\log_e \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{2}\left\{\frac{1}{1\cdot1} + \frac{1}{2\cdot3} + \frac{1}{3\cdot5} + \&c\right\}$

VII. Express the sine and cosine of half an angle in terms of the sides.

Show that if in a triangle $1 - \cos A$, $1 - \cos B$, and $1 - \cos C$ are in H. P., $\sin A$, $\sin B$, and $\sin C$ are also in H. P.

VIII. Find A and B in the following triangle $C = 60°$, $a = 16$, $b = 65$ having given:—

$\log 3 = \cdot4771213$	L $\tan 46° 20' = 10\cdot0202203$
$\log 7 = \cdot8450980$	L $\tan 46° 21' = 10\ 0204732$

IX. The top of a pole, placed against a wall at an angle α with the horizon, just touches the top of the wall, and when its foot is moved a yards further from the wall, and its angle of inclination to the horizon is β, it touches the top of a window, show that the perpendicular distance from the top of the window to the top of the wall is $a \cot \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$.

X. When is a plane perpendicular to a plane? Define a prism, a cone, and a tetrahedron

XI. If two straight lines which meet one another, be parallel to two other straight lines which meet one another, but are not in the same plane with the first two, the plane passing through these is parallel to the plane passing through the others.

XII. Three planes meet in a point, and through the common section of each pair, a plane is drawn perpendicular to the third, prove that the planes thus drawn generally pass through the same line.

TUESDAY, 21ST DEC, 2 TO 5 P.M.

LOGIC.

P. RANGANADA MUDALIYAR, M.A., W. E. ORMSBY, L.L.D.

PART I

I. Examine the definitions,—"Logic is the art and science of reasoning,"—"Logic is the science of the laws of thought as thought"

II. (*a*) Define the terms *relative*, *privative*, *abstract*, and *connotative*.

(*b*) Are abstract names connotative or non connotative?

(*c*) Describe the logical characters of the following terms.
The unthinkable, Virtue, Cruelties, Democracy, Ten thousand horse, Apathy, A George, George IV., The Georges.

III. Determine the quantity and the quality of the following propositions and state their contradictories.

(1) Self-confidence is not inconsistent with great weakness.

(2) Not every advice is a safe one.
(3) Hardly any virtue is quite safe from passing into a vice.
(4) Not always knightly spurs are worn
The brightest by the better born.

IV. (*a*) State what difficulty is encountered in converting the proposition O by simple conversion or conversion by limitation.

(*b*) Convert the following by the method of conversion by contraposition.

(1) All just acts are expedient acts.
(2) Some useful things are disagreeable.
(3) No planets are self-luminous.

V. Give the rules of definition, and find which of the rules are violated by the following:—

(*a*) Oxygen is a gas.
(*b*) Gold is the most valuable of the metals.
(*c*) Force is that which produces motion.
(*d*) An equilateral triangle is a triangle with three equal angles.
(*e*) Pain is the absence of pleasure.
(*f*) All matter is either solid or liquid.
(*g*) Uninteresting sensations are such as in themselves do not engage our attention.
(*h*) Parallel straight lines are straight lines which being produced ever so far both ways do not meet

VI. What four facts are implicated in the disjunctive proposition, —"You must either pay a fine or go to prison."

PART II.

VII. Define Syllogism. It has been objected against the Syllogistic theory, (*a*) that men reason from one particular case to another without the intervention of any universal proposition: (*b*) that the Syllogism involves the fallacy of begging the question. Explain fully the nature of these objections, and how they may be answered.

VIII. Give the special rules of Syllogism, and determine by general process of reasoning what mood will violate the greatest number of rules. Why is the mood A E O useless?

IX. Construct Syllogisms in Cesare and Ferison, making S the minor term, M the middle, and P the major, and reduce them to the first figure. What is intended by the *k* in Baroko and Bokardo, and by the *p* in Bramantip?

X. What form of arguments will fall most naturally into the second and third figure respectively? Show that in the second figure the conclusion is always negative, and in the third particular. In the valid moods does the quantity of any extreme ever vary in premiss and conclusion?

XI. What is a hypothetical Syllogism, and what rule is necessary for testing its validity? Show (giving an example) the nature of the fallacies involved in the violation of this rule.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

SANSKRIT: GRAMMAR, &c.

F. KIELHORN, PH.D.

I (*a*) Decline अस्थि *n.* 'a bone.'

(*b*) Conjugate बन्ध् 'to bind' in the Imperative and Aorist Parasmai.

II. (*a*) State the rules of Grammar which have been observed in the formation of the compounds अनन्यजानि, अमोघधन्वन्, and अर्धरात्र. What is the gender of the last word?

(*b*) What is the force of the affix ता in जनता, of द्वयस in नारीनितम्बद्वयस, and of सात् in श्रोत्रियसात्कृत्वा.

(*c*) Illustrate the use of कामं—पुनः by an example from the books you have studied.

III Translate into English:—

(*a*) रामादेशादनुगता सेना तस्यार्थसिद्धये ।
पश्चादध्ययनार्थस्य धातोरधिरिवाभवत् ॥

(*b*) नदद्भिः स्निग्धगम्भीरं तूर्यैराहतपुष्करैः ।
अन्वमीयत कल्याणं तस्याविच्छिन्नमंतति ॥

(*c*) पुरोहितपुरोगास्तं जिष्णुं जैत्रैरथर्वभिः ।
उपचक्रमिरे पूर्वमभिषेक्तुं द्विजातयः ॥

(*d*) तस्यावसाने हरिदश्वधामा
पित्र्यं प्रपेदे पदमश्विरूपः ।
वेलातटेषूषितसैनिकाश्वं
पुराविदो यं व्युषिताश्वमाजुः ॥

(*e*) महीं महेच्छः परिकीर्य मूनौ
मनीषिणे जैमिनये ऽर्पितात्मा ।
तस्मात्मयोगादधिगम्य योग-
मजन्मने ऽकल्पत जन्मभीरुः ॥

(*f*) Give the context in the case of each of the above verses.

IV Give a short account of the historical events referred to in the Mudrârâkshasa

V Translate and explain:—

(*a*) मुलभेष्वर्थलाभेषु परसंवेदने जनः ।
क इदं दुष्करं कुर्यादिदानीं शिबिना विना॥

(b) मित्रं ममायमिति निर्वृतचित्तवृत्ति-
र्विश्रम्भतस्त्वयि निवेशितमर्वकार्यः ।
तातं निपात्य सह बन्धुजनाचितोयै-
रन्वर्थतोऽपि ननु राक्षस राक्षमोऽसि ॥

(c) साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन कथितं बिभ्रत्स्वपक्षे स्थितिं
व्यावृत्तं च विपक्षतो भवति यत्तत्साधनं सिद्धये ।
यत्साध्यं स्वयमेव तुल्यमुभयोः पक्षे विरुद्धं च य-
त्तस्याङ्गीकरणेन वादिनइव स्यात्स्वामिनो निग्रहः॥

WEDNESDAY, 22ND DEC., 2 TO 5 P M.

SANSKRIT: TRANSLATION.

F. KIELHORN, PH D

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1. Translate into Sanskrit:—

When Yudhishthira beheld the dead bodies of his kinsmen who had been slain on the plain of Kurukshetra, his heart failed him, and he said that he would not accept the kingdom, but would retire into the forest and spend the remainder of his days in religious devotion. But those around him offered many topics of consolation to him, and after a while his grief left him, and he prepared himself to undertake the duties of Râjâ under his uncle Dhritarâshtra. So when all things had been made ready for his progress from the field of Kurukshetra to the city of Hastinâpura, he ascended a chariot drawn by sixteen white mules; Bhîma seated himself as his charioteer, and bards surrounded his chariot on all sides and recited his praises

II Translate into English

वृत्तेक्षया यष्टिनिवासभङ्गा-

न्मृदङ्गशब्दापगमादलास्याः ।

प्राप्ता दवोल्काहतशेषबर्हाः

क्रीडामयूरा वनबर्हिणत्वम् ॥

सोपानमार्गेषु च येषु रामा

निक्षिप्तवत्यश्चरणान्सरागान् ।

सद्यो हतन्यङ्कुभिरस्रदिग्धं

व्याघ्रैः पदं तेषु निधीयतेऽद्य ॥

चित्रद्विपाः पद्मवनावतीर्णाः

करेणुभिर्दत्तमृणालभङ्गाः ।

नखाङ्कुराघातविभिन्नकुम्भाः

संरब्धसिंहप्रहृतं वहन्ति ॥

(a) Dissolve the underlined compounds and state to which class each of them belongs

III Translate into English

(a) श्यामीकृत्याननेन्दूत्रिपुयुवतिदिशां संततैः शोकधूमैः
कामं मन्त्रिद्रुमेभ्यो नयपवनहृतं मोहभस्म प्रकीर्य।
दृष्ट्वा संभ्रान्तपौरद्विजगणरहितान्नन्दवंशप्ररोहा-
न्नाद्याभावान्न खेदाज्ज्वलनदववनेशाम्यति क्रोध-
वह्निः॥

(*b*) क्षताङ्गानां तीक्ष्णैः परशुभिरुद्यैः क्षितिरुहां
रुजा कूजन्तीनामविरतकपोतोपरुदितैः ।
स्वनिर्मोकच्छेदैः परिचितपरिक्लेशफलया
श्वसन्तः शाखानां व्रणमिव निबध्नन्ति फणिनः ॥
एते च तपस्विनो वृक्षा
अन्तः शरीरपरिशोषमुपाश्रयन्त
कीटक्षतिं शुचमिवातिगुरुं वहन्तः ।
छायावियोगमलिना व्यसने निमग्ना
वृक्षाः श्मशानमुपगन्तुमिव प्रवृत्ताः ॥

(*c*) Give the metre of the above verses

IV Translate into English —

न हि तद्विद्यते किंचिद्यदर्थेन न सिध्यति ।
यत्नेन मतिमांस्तस्मादर्थमेकं प्रसाधयेत् ॥
यस्यार्थास्तस्य मित्राणि यस्यार्थास्तस्य बान्धवाः ।
यस्यार्था स पुमांल्लोके यस्यार्थाः स च पण्डितः ॥
न सा विद्या न तद्दानं न तच्छिल्पं न सा कला ।
अर्थार्थिभिर्न तत्स्थैर्यं धनिनां यन्न गीयते ॥
इह लोके हि धनिनां परोपि स्वजनायते ।
स्वजनोपि दरिद्राणां तत्क्षणाद्दुर्जनायते ॥

अर्थेभ्योपि हि वृद्धेभ्यः संवृत्तेभ्यस्ततस्ततः ।
प्रवर्तन्ते क्रियाः सर्वाः पर्वतेभ्य इवापगाः ॥
पूज्यते यदपूज्योपि यदगम्योपि गम्यते ।
वन्द्यते यदवन्द्योपि स प्रभावो धनस्य च ॥

WEDNESDAY, 22ND DEC, 10 A M TO 1 P.M

GREEK GRAMMAR, &c

R. C W RABAN, M A

1 Τοῦ δὲ λαβυρίνθου τούτου ἐόντος τοιούτου, θῶυμα ἔτι μέζον παρεχεται ἡ Μοίριος καλεομένη λίμνη, παρ' ἣν ὁ λαβύρινθος οὗτος οἰκοδόμηται τῆς τὸ περίμετρον τῆς περιόδου εἰσὶ στάδιοι ἑξακόσιοι καὶ τρισχίλιοι, σχοινων ἐξήκοντα ἐόντων ἴσοι καὶ αὐτῆς Αἰγύπτου τὸ παρὰ θάλασσαν κέεται δε μαχρὴ ἡ λίμνη πρὸς βορέην τε καὶ νότον, ἐοῦσα βάθος, τῇ βαθυτατη αὐτὴ ἑωυτῆς, πεντηκοντόργυιος ὅτι δὲ χειροποίητός ἐστι καὶ ὀρυκτὴ αυτὴ δηλοῖ ἐν γαρ μέσῃ τῇ λίμνη μάλιστά κη ἑστᾶσι δύο πυραμίδες, τοῦ ὕδατος ὑπερέχουσαι πεντήκοντα ὀργυιας ἑκατέρη, καὶ τὸ κατ' ὑδατος οικοδόμηται ἕτερον τοσοῦτο καὶ ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρῃσι ἕπεστι κολοσσὸς λιθινος, κατήμενος ἐν θρόνῳ οὕτω αἱ μὲν πυραμίδες εἰσὶ ἑκατὸν ὀργυιεων, αἱ δ ἑκατὸν ὀργυιαὶ δίκαιαί εἰσι στάδιον ἐξάπλεθρον ἐξαπεδου μὲν τῆς ὀργυιῆς μετρεομενης, καὶ τετραπήχεος τῶν ποδῶν μὲν τετραπαλαίστων ἐόντων, -οῦ δὲ πήχεος, ἑξαπαλαιστου Τὸ δὲ ὑδωρ τὸ ἐν τῇ λιμνη αυθιγενὲς μεν οὐκ ἔστι ανυδρος γὰρ δὴ δεινῶς ἐστὶ ταύτῃ ἐκ τοῦ Νείλου δὲ κατα διώρυχα ἐσῆκται, καὶ ἕξ μὲν μῆνας ἔσω ῥέει ἐς τήν λίμνην, ἑξ δὲ μῆνας ἔξω ἐς τὸν Νεῖλον αὖτις καὶ ἐπεὰν μὲν ἐκρέῃ ἔξω, ἡ δὲ τότε τους ἓξ μῆνας ἐς τι βασιλήιον καταβάλλει ἐπ' ἡμέρην ἑκάστην τάλαντον ἀργυρίου ἐκ τῶν ιχθυων επεὰν δὲ ἐσιῃ τὸ ὕδωρ ἐς αὐτὴν, εἴκοσι μνέας

Compare this account of the lake with the facts of the case

II (*a*) οἰδς γε νεαρᾶς νεοπόκῳ μαλλῷ λαβών

The original reading of this line was οἰδϙ νεαρᾶς κτλ shew that the rules of Scansion require the insertion of γε

(*b*) ἔιπερ ἄιδε κινοῦνται λόχοι
πρὸϛ ἄστυ θήβηϛ ὁν γὰρ ἐσθ' ὅπωϛ πόλιν
κέινην ἐρεῖ τιϛ

The text has been amended to *ἐρεῖψεις* Translate both readings

(*c*) *ὀὺ μητ' ὀκνεῖτε μητ' ἀφῆτ ἔπος κακόν*

Give accurately the difference of the words and tenses

(*d*) *ἄρχει τις αὐτῶν ἢ 'πι τῷ πλήθει λόγος*, Explain the allusion.

III How far is Herodotus' account of the early history of Persia to be depended upon and from whence did he derive it? Account for the error in his dimensions of the Egyptian *Thebes*.

IV (*a*) Shew the differences in meaning of the following words in the active and middle voices—*ἐκπέμπω, φάινω, διδάσκω, ἔχω, παύω* and state the usages of the middle voice

(*b*) Distinguish between *φίλος, ἑταῖρος, ξένος, προξενος δορύξενος*.

(*c*) Give the Attic forms of

ἀποθωυμάζειν, ἑούσης, ἔσχε, βασιληίην, ἑωυτου, συμβαλεόντες, τῆσι,

θῶυμα, σφέας, ξυρεῦνται, προκαλεόμενος, πλέω

(*d*) Render the following expressions into Greek—I repay this kindness by these words—we must hear this man—I grieve to hear these things, but still I bear it—I wish he had come yesterday or the day before—I am my own master.

V What circumstances in the life of Sophocles are connected with the *Œdipus Coloneus*? What other plays were originally performed with it? Name the duties of the Choragus and Chorypheus in a Greek Drama.

VI *Μούνη δὲ ταύτη εἰσὶ φανεραὶ ἐσβολαὶ ἐς Αἴγυπτον. ἀπὸ γαρ Φοινίκης μέχρι οὔρων τῶν Καδύτιος πόλιος, ἡ ἐστὶ Σύρων τῶνΠαλαιστινῶν καλεομένων ἀπὸ δὲ Καδύτιος, ἐούσης πολιός (ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκέει) Σαρδίων ου πολλῷ ἐλάσσονος, ἀπὸ ταυτης τὰ ἐμπόρια τὰ ἐπὶ θαλάσσης μέχρι 'Ιηνύσου πόλιός ἐστι τοῦ 'Αραβίου· ἀπὸ δὲ 'Ιηνύσου, αὖτις Σύρων μέχρι Σερβωνιδος λίμνης, παρ ἣν δὴ τὸ Κάσιον ὄρος τείνει ἐς θάλασσαν ἀπὸ δέ Σερβωνίδος λιμνης, ἐν τῇ δὴ λόγος τὸν Τυφὼ κεκρύφθαι, ἀπὸ ταύτης ἤδη Αἴγυπτος τὸ δὴ μεταξὺ 'Ιηνύσου πόλιος καὶ Κασίου τε οὔρεος καὶ τῆς Σερβωνιδος λίμνης, ἐὸν τοῦτο οὐκ ὀλίγον χωρίον ἀλλ' ὅσον τε ἐπὶ τρεῖς ἡμέρας ὁδὸν ἀνυδρόν ἐστι δεινῶς Τὸ δὲ ὀλίγοι τῶν ἐς Αἴγυπτον ναυτιλλομένων ἐννενώκασι, τοῦτο ἔρχομαι φράσων ἐς Αἴγυπτον ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος πάσης, καὶ πρὸς, ἐκ Φοινίκης, κέραμος ἐσάγεται πλήρης οἴνου δὶς του ἔτεος*

ἑκάστου καὶ ἓν κεράμιον οἰνηρὸν ἀριθμῷ κείμενον οὐκ ἔστι (ὡς λόγῳ εἰπεῖν) ἰδέσθαι. κοῦ δῆτα, εἴποι τις ἄν, ταῦτα ἀναισιμοῦνται, ἐγὼ καὶ τοῦτο φράσω δεῖ τὸν μὲν δήμαρχον ἕκαστον ἐκ τῆς ἑωυτοῦ πόλιος συλλέξαντα πάντα τὸν κέραμον, ἄγειν ἐς Μέμφιν· τοὺς δὲ ἐκ Μέμφιος ἐς ταῦτα δὴ τὰ ἄνυδρα τῆς Συρίης κομίζειν, πλήσαντας ὕδατος. οὕτω ὁ ἐπιφοιτέων κέραμος καὶ ἐξαιρεόμενος ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ, ἐπὶ τὸν παλαιὸν κομίζεται ἐς Συρίην

Explain the Geographical allusions

VII Ω ξεῖν' ἀλῆτα, τῷ σκοπῷ μὲν οὐκ ἐρεῖς,
ὡς ψευδόμαντις τὰς κόρας γὰρ εἰσορῶ
πάσδ' ἄσσον αὖθις ὧδε προσπολουμένας
OI. ποῦ, που τί φής; πῶς εἶπας
AN ὦ πάτερ, πάτερ,
τίς ἂν θεῶν σοι τόνδ' ἄριστον ἄνδρ' ἰδεῖν
δοίη, τὸν ἡμᾶς δεῦρο προσπέμψαντά σοι.
IO ὦ τέκνον, ἦ πάρεστον.
AN αἵδε γὰρ χέρες
Θησέως ἔσωσαν, φιλτάτων τ' ὀπαόνων

Parse ἀλῆτα, ἐρεῖς, κόρας, ἄσσον, εἶπας,
ἄριστον, ἰδεῖν, προπέμψαντα, πάρεστον, χέρες.
ἔσωσαν, ὀπαόνων

VIII. οἱ δ' ἐπωφελεῖν
οἱ τοῦ πατρός, τῷ πατρὶ δυνάμενοι, τὸ δρᾶν
οὐκ ἠθέλησαν, ἀλλ' ἔπους σμικροῦ χάριν
φυγάς σφιν ἔξω πτωχὸς ἠλώμην ἐγώ

Write this passage in prose order.

(*b*) ὀιδ' αὐθόμαιμοι ποῦ νεανίαι πονεῖν

Some read πῶι for πού· Is this correction necessary? State your reasons.

(*c*) τεκν' ἐι φανέντ' ἄελπτα μηκύνω λόγον

Explain the use of the participle with ἐι

IX. Write short notes on ἀμφιδέξιος, πυρφόροσθεός, Ζεὺς Μόριος, Σπαρτοί, Κολωνὸς ἱππότης, Γῆςτε καὶ Νότου κόραι, ἐχέγγυος, Εὐμενίδες, ἀμαιμάκετος, νηφάλιοι θυσίαι—Explain the parenthetic form εἴ τι βροτῶν and the construction of τόδ' ἡμέρας—distinguish ὁδός, ὀδός, ἐι θεμις, ἦ θεμις· οὐμὴ λαβῃς, οὐ λήψει οἶσθ' ὡς μὴ σφαλῆς ὅισθ' ὡς ποίησον

WEDNESDAY, 22ND DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M

GREEK TRANSLATION

R. C. W. RABAN, M.A

Translate the following into English.

I. Τῶν δὲ κροκοδείλων ἡ φύσις ἐστὶ τοιήδε. τοὺς χειμεριωτάτους μῆνας τέσσερας ἐσθίει οὐδέν. ἐὸν δὲ τετράπουν, χερσαῖον καὶ λιμναῖον ἐστί· τίκτει μὲν γὰρ ὠὰ ἐν γῇ, καὶ ἐκλέπει καὶ τὸ πολλὸν τῆς ἡμέρης διατρίβει ἐν τῷ ξηρῷ, τὴν δὲ νύκτα πᾶσαν ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ· θερμότερον γὰρ δή ἐστι τὸ ὕδωρ τῆς τε αἰθρίης καί τῆς δρόσου. πάντων δὲ τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν θνητῶν, τοῦτο ἐξ ἐλαχίστου μέγιστον γίνεται· τὰ μὲν γὰρ ὠὰ, χηνέων οὐ πολλῷ μέζονα τίκτει· καὶ ὁ νεοσσὸς κατὰ λόγον τοῦ ὠοῦ γίνεται· αὐξανόμενος δὲ, γίνεται καὶ ἐς ἑπτακαίδεκα πήχεας, καὶ μέζων ἔτι. ἔχει δὲ ὀφθαλμοὺς μὲν ὑὸς ὀδόντας δὲ μεγάλους καὶ χαυλιόδοντας, κατὰ λόγον τοῦ σώματος γλῶσσαν δὲ μοῦνον θηρίων οὐκ ἔφυσε· οὐδὲ τὴν κάτω κινέει γνάθον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦτο μοῦνον θηρίων τὴν ἄνω γνάθον προσάγει τῇ κάτω. ἔχει δὲ καὶ ὄρνυχας, καρτεροὺς, καὶ δέρμα λεπιδωτὸν, ἄρρηκτον ἐπὶ τοῦ νώτου. τυφλὸν δὲ ἐν ὕδατι, ἐν δὲ τῇ αἰθρίῃ ὀξυδερκέστατον, ἅτε δὴ ὢν ἐν ὑδατι δίαιταν ποιεύμενον, τὸ στόμα ἔνδοθεν φορέει πᾶν μεστὸν ὀδελλέων· τὰ μὲν δὴ ἄλλα ὄρνεα καὶ θηρία φεύγει μιν· ὁ δὲ τροχίλος εἰρηναῖόν οἱ ἐστὶ ἅτε ὠφελεομένῳ πρὸς αὐτοῦ.

II. (α) Εὐίππου, ξένε, τᾶσδε χωρας — στροφ ά
ἵκου τὰ κράτιστα γᾶς ἔπαυλα
τὸν ὀργῆτα Κολωνόν,
ἔνθα λίγεια μινύρεται
θαμίζουσα μάλιστ' ἀηδὼν
χλωραῖς ὑπὸ βάσσαις,
τὸν οινῶπ' ἀνέχουσα κισσὸν
καὶ τὰν ἄβατον θεοῦ
φυλλάδα πυριόκαρπον ἀήλιον
ἀνήνεμόν τε πάντων
χειμώνων· ἵν' ὁ βακχιώτας ἀεὶ
Διόνυσος ἐμβατεύει
θεαῖς ἀμφιπολῶν τιθήναις
θάλλει δ' οὐρανίας ὑπ' ἄχνας — ἀντ ά

ὁ καλλίβοτρυς κατ' ἄμαρ αἰεὶ
νάρκισσος, μεγάλαιν θεαῖν ἀρ-
χαῖον στεφάνωμ', ὅ τε
χρυσαυγὴς κρόκος οὐδ' ἄϋπνοι
κρῆναι μινύθουσι
Κηφισοῦ νομάδες ῥεέθρων
ἀλλ' αἰὲν ἐπ' ἤματι
ὠκυτόκος πεδίων ἐπινίσσεται
ἀκηράτῳ ξὺν ὄμβρῳ
στερνούχου χθονός· οὐδὲ Μουσᾶν χοροί
νιν ἀπεστύγησαν, οὐδὲ ἁ
χρυσάνιος Ἀφροδίτα

(*b*) ΘΗ. τίς αὖ παρ ὑμῶν κοινὸς ἡχεῖται κτυπος
σαφὴς μὲν αὐτῶν, ἐμφανὴς δὲ τοῦ ξένου.
μή τις Διὸς κεραυνὸς, ἤ τις ὀμβρία
χάλαζ' ἐπιρράξασα. πάντα γὰρ θεοῦ
τοιαῦτα χειμάζοντος εἰκάσαι πάρα.

ΟΙ. ἄναξ, ποθοῦντι προὐφάνης, καί σοι θεῶν
τύχην τις ἐσθλὴν τῆσδ' ἔθηκε τῆς ὁδοῦ.
ΘΗ τί δ' ἐστίν, ὦ παι Λαΐου, νέορτον αὖ
ΟΙ ῥοπὴ βίου μοι. καί σ' ἅπερ ξυνήνεσα
θέλω πόλιν τε τήνδε μὴ ψεύσας θανεῖν.
ΘΗ. ἐν τῷ δὲ κεῖσαι τοῦ μόρου τεκμηρίῳ.
ΟΙ. αὐτοὶ θεοὶ κήρυκες ἀγγέλλουσί μοι,
ψεύδοντες οὐδὲν σημάτων προκειμένων

(*c*.) ΟΙ. τίς δ' ἂν τοιουδ' ὑπ' ἀνδρὸς εὖ πράξειεν ἄν
ΙΣ. ἐν σοὶ τὰ κείνων φασὶ γίγνεσθαι κράτη.
ΟΙ. ὅτ' οὐκ ἔτ' εἰμί, τηνικαῦτ' ἄρ' εἶμ' ἀνήρ
ΙΣ. νῦν γὰρ θεοί σ' ὀρθοῦσι, πρόσθε δ' ἄλλυσαν.
ΟΙ. γέροντα δ' ὀρθοῦν, φλαῦρον, ὃς νέος πέσῃ.
ΙΣ καὶ μὴν Κρέοντά γ' ἴσθι σοι τούτων χάριν
ἥξοντα βαιοῦ κοὐχὶ μυρίου χρόνου.
ΟΙ. ὅπως τί δράσῃ, θύγατερ, ἐρμήνευέ μοι.
ΙΣ. ὡς σ' ἄγχι γῆς στήσωσι Καδμείας, ὅπως
κρατῶσι μέν σου, γῆς δὲ μὴ 'μβαίνῃς ὅρων.
ΟΙ. ἡ δ' ὠφέλησις τίς θύρασι κειμένου;
κείνοις ὁ τύμβος δυστυχῶν ὁ σὸς βαρυς.

III Either (*a*) or (*b*) but not *both*.

(*a*) Ἰδομενεὺς δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐνὶ Κρητεσσι, θεὸς ὥς,
Ἕστηκ' ἀμφὶ δε μιν Κρητῶν ἀγοὶ ἡγερέθονται.
Πολλάκι μιν ξείνισσεν ἀρηΐφιλος Μενέλαος
Οἴκῳ ἐν ἡμετερῳ, ὁπότε Κρήτηθεν ἵκοιτο
Νῦν δ' ἄλλους μὲν πάντας ὁρῶ ἑλικωπὰς Ἀχαιούς,
Οὓς κεν ἐυ γνοίην, καὶ τοὔνομα μυθησαίμην
Δοιω δ' οὐ δύναμαι ἰδεειν κοσμήτορε λαῶν,
Κάστορά θ' ἱππόδαμον, καὶ πυξ ἀγαθὸν Πολυδευκεα,
Αὐτοκασιγνήτω, τώ μοι μία γείνατο μητηρ
Ἦ οὐχ ἑσπέσθην Λακεδαίμονος ἐξ ἐρατεινῆς
Ἦ δεῦρο μὲν ἑποντο νέεσσ' ἐνὶ ποντοπόροισι,
Νῦν δ' αὖτ' οὐκ ἐθέλουσι μάχην καταδύμεναι ανδρῶν,
Αἴσχεα δειδιότες καὶ ὀνείδεα πόλλ', ἅ μοι ἐστίν

(*b*) Σκύθαι μὲν τὸ δεύτερον Ἴωσι πιστεύσαντες λεγειν αληθεα, ὑπέστρεφον ἐπὶ ζήτησιν τῶν Περσέων, καὶ ἡμάρτανον πασης τῆς εκείνων διεξόδου αἴτιοι δὲ τούτου αὐτοὶ οἱ Σκυθαι ἐγένοντο, τὰς νομας τῶν ἵππων τὰς ταυτη διαφθείραντες, καὶ τὰ ὕδατα συγχώσαντες εἰ γὰρ ταῦτα μὴ ἐποίησαν, παρεῖχε ἄν σφι, εἰ ἐβούλοντο, εὐπετεως ἐξευρέειν τους Πέρσας νῦν δὲ, τά σφι ἐδρκεε ἄριστα βεβουλεῦσθαι κατα ταῦτα ἐσφάλησαν Σκυθαι μεν νυν τῆς σφετέρης χώρης τῇ χιλός τε τοισι ἵπποισι καὶ ὑδατα ἦν, ταύτη διεξιόντες, ἐδίζηντο τοὺς αντιπολεμίους, δοκεοντες καὶ ἐκείνους δια τοιούτων τὴν ἀπόδρησιν ποιεεσθαι ὁι δε δὴ Πέρσαι τον πρότερον ἑωυτῶν γενόμενον στίβον, τοῦτον φυλάσσοντες ἦισαν καὶ οὕτω μόγις εὗρον τὸν πόρον

IV Translate into Greek

"Wretch," said the King, "What have I ever done to you to oblige you to seek my life!" "What have you done to me?" replied the prisoner, "you killed with your own hands my father and my two brothers, and you intended to have killed me also I am now in your power, and you may take revenge by inflicting on me the most severe torments but I shall endure them all with pleasure, provided I can think that I have been so happy as to rid the world of such a pest" The king (marvelling at these words) ordered him to be set at liberty, and a sum of money to be given him but unknown to the prince the unhappy man was cruelly put to death.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND DEC, 10 A M TO 1 P M

LATIN GRAMMAR, &c

R C W RABAN, M A

1 Turn into the oblique narration —

Tum Gracchus, "Priusquam omnes jure libertatis aequâssem," inquit, "*nemmem* notâ strenui aut ignavi militis *notâsse* volui Nunc, *exsolutâ* jam fide publicâ, ne discrimen omne virtutis igna- " viaeque pereat, nomina eorum, qui, detrectatae pugnae *memores*, " secessionem paullo ante fecerunt, *referri* ad me jubebo, citatos- " que singulos *jurejurando* adigam, nisi quibus morbus causa erit, ' non alitei, quam stantes, cibum potionemque, *quoad* stipendia ' facient, capturos esse Hanc mulctam ita *aequo* animo feretis, si *reputabitis* nullâ ignaviae notâ leviore vos designari *potuisse*"

(*a*) Parse the words in italics

(*b*) *jus libertatis* By what ceremonies was enfranchise ment conferred upon slaves at Rome?

(*c*) *secessionem* Explain the allusion

(*d*) *stipendia.* Give the original meaning of the word, and its different uses in military language

II Explain the powers of the censors referred to in the follow- ing passage —

His superioribusque illis equi adempti qui publicum equum habebant tribuque moti ærarii omnes facti Neque senatu modo aut equestri ordine regendo cura se censorum tenuit, nomina omnium ex juniorum tabulis excerpserunt, qui quadriennis non militâssent, quibus neque vacatio justa militiae, neque morbus causa fuisset

III Write short notes upon the italicized words in the follow- ing passages —

(*a*) De Græcis autum dulcem et facetum festivique sermo- nis atque in omni oratione simulatorem, quem εἴρωνα Græci nominaverunt, *Socratem* accepimus contra Pythagoram et *Periclem* summam auctoritatem consecutos sine ulla hilaritate

Callidum *Hannibalem* ex Pœnorum; ex nostris ducibus *Q. Maximum* accepimus facile celare, tacere, dissimulare, insidiari, præcipere hostium consilia.

(*b*) Nec vero audiendi sunt *Cynici* aut si qui fuerunt *Stoici* pæne Cynici qui reprehenduntet irrident quod ea quæ turpia re non sint, nominibus ac verbis flagitiosa ducamus: illa autem, quæ turpia sint, nominibus appellemus suis.

(*a*) Give the force of *callidus* as applied to Hannibal.

(*b*) What were the philosophical opinions of the *Cynici?*

IV. Give instances of *arsis* and *synæresis* from IIIrd Æneid

(*a*) Festo quid potius die
Neptuni faciam? Prome reconditum
Lyde strenua, Cæcubum
Munitæque adhibe vim sapientiæ.

(*b*) Tyrrhena regum progenies, tibi
Non ante verso lene merum cado
Cum flore, Mæcenas, rosarum, et
Pressa tuis balanus capellis

(*c*) Non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei
Vitabit Libitinam: usque ego postera

(*d*) Tibi qualum Cythereæ puer ales, tibi telas
Operosæque Minervæ studium aufert, Neobule,
Liparæi nitor Hebri

Name the metres of (*a*) (*b*) and (*c*)

Scan the passage (*d*,) and give the rules by which such stanzas are constructed.

V. Give the date at which Cicero wrote the first Book De Officus and a brief summary of its contents. What circumstances prevented Hannibal from carrying on the war in Italy with vigour after the battle of Cannæ? Account for the importance of Sicily to both Rome and Carthage, and mark upon a rough map of the Island the places mentioned in Livy's 24th Book.

VI. Annotate *sors prærogativæ, dies comitialis, capitis minor, decies æris, ad pileum vocati, auspicatos impetus, Pacori manus, Martiæ calendæ, procurare prodigia, philosophi Socratici.*

VII. Distinguish between *si qua fides vati est*, and *si qua fides vati sit*.

Explain the following grammatical constructions—*cur valle permutem Sabina divitias operosiores—pelago volamus—quanto quisque sibi plura negari erit—evulsis truncis juculator audax.*

VIII. (1) Distinguish between *fari, loqui, dicere · concilium, consilium : palla, vestis : contentio, certamen : gradior, incedo : templum, ædes.*

(2) Give the etymology of *aruspices, augurium, læsimabilis, venustas, prætor, provincia.*

(3) Discuss the origin of the Infinitive Terminations in Latin and shew how the want of a definite article is supplied in that language.

(4) Give Cicero's definition of *officium* and explain the philosophical maxim "*naturam sequere.*"

IX. Translate into Latin :—

(α) The letter was dated the fifth of April.

(β) What infatuation drives you to forsake your general ?

(γ) Many reasons occurred to me for thinking that the labour you have undertaken will prove honorable to you.

(δ) He said that a few days after the breaking of the bridge the king would perish with his army from famine.

(ε) There is nothing so becoming as the preservation of consistency in every action of life.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN: TRANSLATION.

R. C. W. RABAN, M.A.

Translate into English :—

I. (*a*) Dextrum Scylla latus, laevum implacata Charybdis
Obsidet, atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos
Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras
Erigit alternos et sidera verberat unda.

At Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris
Ora exsertantem et naves in saxa trahentem.
Prima hominis facies et pulchro pectore virgo
Pube tenus, postrema immani corpore pistrix,
Delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum.

(*b*) Verum ubi nulla datur dextrâ affectare potestas,
Nec potis Ionios fluctus aequare sequendo,
Clamorem immensum tollit—
Praecipites metus acer agit quocumque rudentes
Excutere, et ventis intendere vela secundis.
Contra jussa monent Heleni, Scyllam atque Charybdim
Inter, utramqué viam leti discrimine parvo,
Ni teneant cursus: certum est dare lintea retro.

(*c*) Æli vetusto nobilis ab Lamo,—
Quando et priores hinc Lamias ferunt
Denominatos et nepotum
Per memores genus omne fastos

Auctore ab illo ducit originem,
Qui Formiarum mœnia dicitur
Princeps et innantem Maricæ
Litoribus tenuisse Lirim

Late tyrannus:—cras foliis nemus
Multis et alga litus inutili
Demissa tempestas ab Euro
Sternet, aquæ nisi fallit augur

Annosa cornix. Dum potis, aridum
Compone lignum: cras Genium mero
Curabis et porco bimestri
Cum famulis operum solutis.

II. (*a*) Hi qúia spatio missilibus opus est, procul muro tenebant naves. Junctae aliae binae ad quinqueremes, demptis interioribus remis, ut latus lateri applicaretur, quum exteriore ordine remorum velut naves ageruntur, turres contabulatas machinamentaque aliá quatiendis muris portabant. Adversus hunc navalem apparatum Archimedes variae magnitudinis tormenta in eas, quae procul erant, naves saxa ingenti pondere emittebat; propiores levioribus, eoque magis crebris, petebat telis: postremo, ut sui vulnere intacti tela

in hostem ingererent, murum ab imo ad summum crebris cubitalibus fere cavis aperuit; per quae cava pars sagittis, pars scorpionibus modicis, ex occulto petebant hostem.

(*b*) Ut enim apud Platonem est, omnem morem Lacedæmoniorum inflammatum esse cupiditate vincendi: sic, ut quisque animi magnitudine maxime excellet, ita maxime vult princeps omnium, vel potius solus esse. Difficile autem est, cum præstare omnibus concupieris, servare æquitatem, quæ est justitiæ maxime propria. Ex quo fit, ut neque disceptatione vinci se, nec ullo publico ac legitimo jure patiantur: exsistuntque in re publica plerumque largitores et factiosi, ut opes quam justitia pares. Sed quo difficilius, hoc præclarius.

III. (*a*) Postquam nec ab Romanis vobis ulla spes est, nec vestra jam aut arma vos, aut moenia, satis defendunt, pacem affero ad vos magis necessariam, quam aequam, cujus ita aliqua spes est, si eam, quemadmodum ut victor fert Hannibal, sic vos ut victi audiatis: si non id, quod amittitur, in damno, quum omnia victoris sint, sed, quicquid relinquitur, pro munere habituri estis. Urbem vobis, quam, ex magna jam parte dirutam, captam fere totam habet, adimit; agros relinquit, locum assignaturus, in quo novum oppidum aedificetis: aurum argentumque omne, publicum privatumque, ad se jubet deferri: conjugum vestraque corpora ac liberorum vestrorum servat inviolata si inermes cum binis vestimentis velitis ab Sagunto exire. Haec victor hostis imperat. Haec, quanquam sint gravia atque acerba, fortuna vestra vobis suadet.

(*b*) Hunc vina et unguenta et nimium breves
Flores amœnæ ferre jube rosæ,
Dum res et ætas et Sororum
Fila trium patiuntur atra.

Cedes coëmptis saltibus et domo
Villaque, flavus quam Tiberis lavit,
Cedes, et exstructis in altum
Divitiis potietur heres.

Divesne prisco natus ab Inacho,
Nil interest, an pauper et infima
De gente sub divo moreris,
Victima nil miserantis Orci.

IV Translate into Latin:—

The king hastened by quick marches to reach this new enemy; but though he was reinforced with fresh troops, he found himself weakened also by the desertion of his old soldiers, who from fatigue and discontent at his refusing to divide the spoil among them, secretly withdrew from their colours. His brother however advised him to prolong the war; urging that if the enemy were harassed with small skirmishes, straitened in provisions, and fatigued with the bad weather and deep roads during the winter season, which was approaching, they must fall an easy and bloodless prey. Above all he exhorted him not to expose his own person: but the king was deaf to his advice, and elated with his past success and stimulated by his native courage, resolved to give battle forthwith in person.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PERSIAN: GRAMMAR, &c.

REV. SELL.

(All Grammatical terms must be written in Persian.)

I. Give a short account of the author of the انشاي ابوالفضل. Of what does the book consist? In what kind of prose is it composed?

II. Give a short تذكرة of غني

III. In what sense are the following phrases and words used in the انشاى ابوالفضل

صد رنشينان ارائك اعتلا — معهذا — سجبهٔ مرضيه
مخيم سراد قات — مشعل كلان — كناره دار — ولدالزنا
شاخ د رشاخ

IV. Scan.

(a) دمي كه يار گذارد قدم بخانهٔ ما *

(b) از بسكه ضعيفيم بباد كمر او *

V. Change (*a*) into جملهٔ معلیه ; (*b*) into جملهٔ اسمیه ; (*c*) into جملهٔ شرطیه ; (*d*) into جملهٔ استثنائیه ; (*e*) into جملهٔ معلله

(*a*) حمد ایا *

(*b*) اگر شما ز همت بکشید ترقی خواهید یافت *

(*c*) لهو و لعب سبب شقاوت است *

(*d*) سوائے یک شاگرد هم زیرک هستند *

(*e*) حمد خدائے را که بشر را جان بخشید *

VI Analyse fully the following piece,

باري آن توانگرد رو یش را گفت که چرا خدمت نکني تا از مشقت کار کردن درهي گفت تو چرا کار نکني تا از مذلت خدمت رها ئي یابي که حکما گفته اند نان جوین خوردن و بر زمین نشستن به که کمر زرین بستن و بخدمت ایستادن *

VII Point out the عیوبِ کلام in (*a*) and (*b*); the تصرفاتِ شاعری in (*c*) and (*d*); and the صنایع in (*e*) and (*f*).

(*a*) (ع) پیرهن گل تن گل عارض گل لب دلدارگل *

(*b*)

(ع) اگرچه صد سال زبیخودی ها بخاک راهت دفتاده باشم *

(*c*) (ع) گرهم زر جعفري دارد *

(*d*) (ع) جو مردي چه سیراب چه خشک لب *

(e) کمال عاشقي پروانه دارد
که هیچ ارسوختن پروا نه دارد

(f) پرستار امرش همه چیز وکس
بني آدم ومرغ ومور ومگس

VIII Explain and illustrate

تشبیه موکد — تجنیس مطرف — مجاز مرسل
تجنیس خط *

IX. Give,

(a) the اعراب صحیح of the following,

نکات — سیماً — خدیو — ولایت — خیمه — خشم

(b) the derivation of

پرستار — مستعار — اعلا — نوکبد — استمرار — روابط

(c) the date of the following تاریخ

مکاتبات علامي

X Under what circumstances can the following امثال be correctly used

(a) زیک گل بهار نمی شود *

(b) پا باندازهٔ گلیم خود دراز بکن *

(c) کس نگوید که دوغ من ترش است *

(d) پیش پای خود نگاه بکن *

XI. Re-write in an easy Persian style.

چون در آئین سلطنت وکیش مروت اتفاق مقدم
بر اختلاف وصلح اصلح از حریست علي الخصوص
بیت حق طویت ما که ازمبادی انکشاف صبح شعور تا

این زمان بهواره اختلاف مذهب وافتراق مشارب منظور نداشته وطبقات انام را عبادالله دانسته در انتظام احوال عموم خلایق کوشش نموده ایم *

XII. Give the meanings of

(a) نمی دانم که گرگ مال من چه خرچ خواهد بود *

(b)

از بسکه زمین سربود پای اسپ من سرید و اسپ زمین خورد *

(c) تا ریشه در آب است امید ثمری است *

(d) به ناظر من بگو که یک دست فنجان نلبگین بخرد *

WEDNESDAY, 22ND DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PERSIAN: TRANSLATION.

REV. E. SELL.

I. Translate into English:—

(a)

المنة لله که از اغاز ابتسام صبح اقبال و طلوع نیّر اجلال که مبدای جلوس براو رنگ سلطنت است تا امروز که اعوام سعادت انتظام خلافت بار بعین پیوسته و در نظر دوربین عنفوان ریعان بهار دولت وابتزاز ریحان حدیقهٔ افضالست همگي همت فلکي اعتصام بتکمیل و تربیت مستعدان هر صنفي سیماً مغترفان بحار علوم و حکم بوده وعلي الدوام مستکملان هر فریق در حواشي سریر والا بمطالب عالیه رسیده کامیاب صورت ومعني اند *

(b)

سلالهٔ خاندان لطافت و نقاوهٔ دودمان دولت رافع ملال و اندهي يعني پدر صورت جوان سعادت سزكهي كه دختر بيواسطه مشهور في الاكناف والاطراف المستغني عن الاوصاف سرسبز ست سلام عشق التيام مي رساند *

(c)

آدم خاكي ز حامي دارد ازمي اجتناب
كوزهٔ گل پخته چون گردد نمي ترسد زاب
هر كه در راه سبكسا ري قدم زد چون حباب
هيچ جا پايش نلغزد گر رود برروي آب
دختر رز از نگاه گرم افتد در حجاب
كاش افتادي گل ابري بچشم آفتاب
هست ميل خوردن پان گلرخان هند را
عاشقان گوئي كه از خون خودش دادند آب
نور حسن از ديدهٔ تردامنان پنهان شود
بي نصيب از پرتو شمع ست فانوس حباب
از خجالت برنمي دارد چو نرگس سر زپيش
هر كرا فصل بهاران نيست در ساغر شراب
زاهد بي آبروگر برلب دريا رود
مي شود موج حصير از زهد خشكش موج آب
دامن مطرب مده ازدست در فصل بهار
رشتهٔ گلدستهٔ عشرت بود تار حباب
سرد مهري بسكه در دلهاي مردم جاگرفت
روي گرم از كس نمي بينم غير از آفتاب
تا غني كرد اجتناب از مي پرستان بيخودي
گشت عقل مارنگ نشه پنهان در شراب

(d)

سکنه ایران می توان گفت که منقسم بچهار قسمت بزرگ می شوند - قسم اوّل و اگر اتفاق کنند قوی تر ایشان ایلات و احشامات ایران اند که تا هنوز در حاد رها زندگی و با خلاف تبدیل مکان می کنند و عادتشان عادت سپاهیگری و بیابان گردی است و سکنای بیشتر ان مردم در بلادی ست که از دهنهٔ خلیج عجم گرفته بخط موازی با سواحل این دریا تا شوشتر و از انجا بسمت شمال و مغرب از جانب بسار دجله تا ممالک ارمنیه می رود کرمان و تقریبا جمیع بلاد فارس و بعضی از عراق و تمام کردستان همه داخل در صفحات مزوره است اهالی ان صفحات منشعب بشعب مختلفه می شوند *

II. Translate the following idiomatic sentences into English :—

(a) او خیلی کاهل است که کش و قوس می کند *

(b) آب داغ بیار نه آب شیر گرم *

(c) حاکم شهر تو در خانه نشسته است *

(d) کسی که سواد دارد کتابی را سواد کرد و چیزی ازان ول کرد *

(e) دلاک را بگو که تیغ دلاکی را بیارد *

III Translate into Persian —

When Chengiz Khan invaded Persia one of his soldiers seized Feriduddin Attar, and was about to put him to death when another Moghul, pitying the aged man, and interested by his unaffected piety and resignation, offered to purchase his life for a thousand dirhems The offer would have been gladly accepted, but that Attar, anxious that the bird (his soul) should be emancipated from the cage of its mortal coil,

advised his captor to refuse the price offered, as he might depend upon meeting another customer. After waiting sometime, another Moghul came up, and adverting to the great age of the captive, offered for him a bag of horse fodder, Attar smiling, said, "This is my full value,—sell me," when the Moghul annoyed at having refused the first good offer, in a passion immediately murdered him

IV. Translate into idiomatic Persian.

(*a*) The General bought a pair of riding boots.

(*b*) The Police Peons caught the thief as he was going upstairs.

(*c*) The walls of these rooms are made of brick.

(*d*) The soldiers are going to a review on the other side of the river.

(*e*) Bring the shoe-horn that I may put on my shoes.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TAMIL: GRAMMAR, &c.

H. BOWER, D.D.

I. Paraphrase:

ஐமபுலன்களும்போலேவரும் பதிக
ளாகவுமின்னம் வேறொருவன்
எம்பெருங் கொழுநனவதற்குருகு
மிறைவனே யெனது பேரிதபம்,
அம்புவிதனிற் பெண்பிறந்தவொர்க்கு
மாடவரிலாமையினலலால்
நம்புதற்குளதோ வென்றனள் வதிட்டன்
நல்லறமனேவியே யனேயாள்.

(*a*) Who was Draupadi that uttered this sentiment, what other names had she; and what was the result of the truths uttered by her and her husbands?

(*b*) To what virtuous female is Draupadi compared, and who is supposed to be the person she had in her mind when she said வேலெறுருவன எம்பெருங்கொ ழுநனவதற்குருகும் எனது பேரிதயம.

(*c*) What will be the mas. and fem. sing of ஆட்வா ?

(*d*) Analyse பேரிதயம்.

II Who was Durvasas, what was his character ?

III What does the name *Kalamamuni* (காளமாமுனி) signify, and do you know of any other remarkable person whose history is similar to the one related of Kalamámuni, in the நசகப் பொய்கைச சருககம் ?

IV What are the first words uttered by Hanuman to Ráma after his return from Lanka, and what are the four proofs or reasons he assigns for Sita's purity being unsullied by Rávana ?

Give in plain simple Tamil the substance of

புலலா வெழுகதிற பொருளில வறுங்கோடடி
சலலா வொருவனுரைப்பவங் கண்ணேடி
நலலா வருந்தியுங கேட்பரோ மறறவன
பலலாருணனல பரிந்து.

Point out the subject and predicate, the ஆகுபெயர், and அசை's in the Stanza

VI Quote the stanza in which it is said the wealth of the miser is not his

VII Explain அங்கை, கலாமனம, கோறல, according to Nannul rules

VIII Analyse and explain நாலடியார், திண்டிறம், and நகைகமை

IX What will be the feminine singular and plural of பிராமன, பாபி யுடன்

X. What will be the English of

அக்கியாதவாசம்.
உயிர்குடிப்பேன்.
வீவரோ வீவில்லார்.
ஒருவர் பொறை இருவா நட்பு.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND DEC, 2 TO 5 P M.

TAMIL TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION

S NEVINS PILLAI, B A., B L

I Translate into English,

(a) ஊனமேயான வூனிடையிருக்கு முயிரினேததுறந் துமொண்பூணு
மானமே புரப்பதவனிமேலெவர்கடும வரிசையுந் தோற்றமு மரபு.
ஞானமேயான திருவடிவுடைய்ய ஞாலமுள்ளள வுநிற்றலினு
லீனமே யுயிருகளியறகையாதலினுலென்றனன் வீ மனுக்கிளையோன்.

(b) அடைந்தாப்பிரிவு மரும்பிணியுங்கேடு
முடங்குடம்பு கொண்டார்க்குறலாற—றொடங்கி
பிறப்பினுதென்றுணரும் பேரறிவினுை
யுறப்புணாகவம்மாவென்னெஞ்சு.

(c) ராகூதர்களாலே காவலசெய்யப்படட சோலையி லிருந்த சகல விருகூங்களும் அழிந்துபோகி யும், சீதாபிராட்டியார் எழுந்தருளியிருக்கின் ற ஒரு விருகூமாதகிரம் அழியாமல் பரலோக

பூலோக பாதாளலோகங்களெல்லாம் நாசமாய விடுகின்ற மகாப்பிரளய காலத்திலே ஸ்ரீமந்நா ராயணன் திருக்கண்வளர்ந்தருளாநின்ற ஆல் போல விளங்கியிருந்தது. மிகுந்த பிரகாசத் தையுடைய சூடாமணியாகிய ஜீவாதாரத்தைத் தன் பிராணனுகுசு சமானமாகிய சக்கரவாத் திதிருமகனுக்கு அடையாளமாகக் கொடுக்கச சொல்லி அநுமான் கையில் கொடுத்துவிட்டத னால ஐயோ சீதையானவள் வறுமையை அ டைந்தாளென்று, அவளுக்குத்தாய் வீடாகிய சமுத்திரம் ஒரு சிகாமணியை அனுபபுவித்த துபோலச் சூரியன் உதயமானான். அந்தச சோலையை முழுமையும் பற்றறத்தொலைத்துவி ட்டுத் தனியே நிற்கின்ற ஆஞசனேயர் சதுர்த் தச புவனங்களையும் அளந்த திரிவிக்கிரமனைப போலவும், கடலின் நடுவிலிருக்கின்ற மந்தர கிரியைப் போலவும், யுகாந்தகாலருத்திரனைப் போலவும், பிரகாசித்தார்.

(d) பொன்னிறத்தாவிப் பவளவாய்ச்செங்காற் பொற்
புறுபசியசூட்டாச

வன்னமெய்யுதறிச சிறையுளர்ந்தயல் சூழனக்கு
ழாத்திடைவதிதரலுங

கன்னவிறிரடோளிறைகரதகழுந்துஞ் சிறையினை
க்காண்டலும் வெருவி

முன்னியதன்றென்றிருந்தபுடகுலங்கண்முளரியங்
தடத்தகன்றனவே.

(e) இடும்பைக்கிடும்பை யியலுடம்பீதன்றே
யிடும்பொய்யை மெய்யென்றிராதே—யிடுங்கடுக
வுண்டாயினுண்டாகு முழிற் பெருவலிநோய்
விண்டாரைக்கொண்டாடும் வீடு.

(f) பலகுழுவும் பாழ்செய்யு மூட்பகையும் வேந்தலே
கருங்
கொல்குறும்பு மில்லது நாடு.

(g) நிலைபெற்றுத் தழைந்து ஓங்குகின்ற சிறப்புபபொ
ருந்திய வேத மூதலியவையெலலாம, அலையெ
முகின்ற கடலாற் சூழப்பட்ட பூலோகத்திலுள்
ள தேசந்தோறும் வேறு வேறுய்ப் பொருந்தி
விளங்காநின்ற பலவகை மொழிகளினும் புகழ
த்தக்க தலைமைப் பாட்டோடுகூடி அத்தேசங்
களனைத்திற்கும பொதுவாய் நின்று தேவர்களு
க்கு உரித்தாதலாலே சீர்வாணமென்று இடப்ப
ட்ட பெயருடைத்தாகிய வட மொழியினுள்
இருத்தலால, அவ்வேதமூதலானவைகளைப் ப
டித்தலும், அவைகளினுண்மைப்பொருளகளை
அறிதலும், சிலர்க்கேயல்லாமல் பலர்க்குமபெ
றுதற்குக்கூடாத தன்மையைநாடி, அயனரியர
னென்னு மூவருள் ஒருவராயிருந்து படைபபு
த்தொழில் செய்கின்ற அந்நான்முகக் கடவுளா
னவர், யாவரிடத்தும் உண்டாகிய நிறைந்த அ
ருளினலேதிருவள்ளுவராய அவதரித்தார்.

11 Translate into Tamil:—

"I set boldly forward the next morning. Every day lessened the burden of my moveables, like Æsop and his basket of

bread; for I paid them for my lodgings as I travelled on When I came to Louvain, I was resolved not to go sneaking to the lower professors, but openly tendered my talents to the principal himself. I went, had admittance, and offered him my service as a Master of the Greek language, which I had been told was a desideratum in his University. The Principal seemed at first to doubt of my abilities, but of these I offered to convince him, by turning a part of any Greek author he should fix upon into Latin. Finding me perfectly earnest in my proposal, he addressed me thus: "You see me, young man, I never learned Greek, and I don't find that I have ever missed it."

III. Subject for Composition:—

Describe any journey you have made by Cart, Canal, or Railway.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TELUGU: GRAMMAR, &c.

V. SUNDARARAMA AIYA, M.A.

I. Paraphrase.

అభినవజలధరశ్యామంబులగు నెడ
లాకుజాంపంబుల ననుకరింప।
సాంధ్యరాగోప మచ్ఛాయంబులగుపట్లు
గిసలయోత్కరములగ్రేణి సేయ।
రాజమరాళగౌరంబులై తగుచోట్లు
దఱుచుపూఁబొదల చందంబు నొంద
హరిద్రరుచి సమానాకృతులగు తావు
లడరెడు పుప్పొడులట్లు మెఱయఁ।
గలయ నెగసి ధరాధూళిలలితవనము।

దివికి నలిఁగాఁపు వ్రాయెడు తెఱఁగుదాల్ప।
గోగణముముంగలిగనేల గోడివడఁగ
నడుచుకౌరవ రాజసైన్యంబుఁగనియె

(a) Write short notes explaining the etymology and construction of the words and parts of words underlined

II Explain the following words and phrases

(1) నీడంబోని, బిట్టఱన్, ఆలిగొను, సడిసన్న, ఎత్తెలఁగోను, వ్రేల్మిడి, పుయిలోడు, దండడివెట్టు, పనివిను, ఏడ్తెఱ.

(2) కైదువులేనియలవు కలిమి.

(3) భీష్మద్రోణకృపాదిధన్వినికరాఫీలంబు, ఉదగ్రధ్వ జార్చిష్మ త్వాకలితంబు.

(4) వెదపదనికి ఱాంపిగలంచి వరుజులు పదిలంబుగానమర్చినకే దారంబుతెఱంగు దోఁచుటకునీడై చతురహా లికుండు చల్లుపరువపు మొలకలచెలువునఁ బెల్లుడుల్లు ఫల్గునాశుగసం తాడ నవికీర్ణశత్రుశేఖరవజ్ర వ్రజంబువలనను.

(5) తెక్కలి, ద్రెక్కొనె, పనిపంద, కుండగోళకుని.

III. (a) Derive the following words -సుదతులు, సుకవాసి, పిల్లి, పరువు, గంజాయి, కుక్క.

(b) Give the Telugu synonymes of the following: కైదువు, రావు, పూవు, కొండ, and the Sanskrit synonymes of క్రూరుడు, శ్యామము, గణము, సేన.

IV Correct the following sentences where necessary and explain them:

(a) మొనలొరపుగఁ దీర్చుకొనుఁడు.

(b) తలకుగలదేనిశకునిం బిలిచివిచారింపఁబొమ్ము.

(c) ఏనుంగునకుసిళ్లు చూపిన్లటు

(d) నీయట్టి వాఁడు నిస్సీపోయెడిదేయిట్లు

(e) నాలుకనువుగింజ నానదునాకు

V Where is the earliest mention made of the story of Harischandra? What are the incidents of this story therein related Who relates this story and to whom according to your text.

VI (a) Name and explain the ten పౌరుషనామములు of Arjuna

Is there an eleventh నామము. What is it?

(b) Give as nearly as you can, in the words of the poet, the description of కలహకంఠిక

VII Explain the latent meaning in the following

వెరవరిగాకవీఁడు కురువీరులకుం బొడచూపువాఁడెయి।
చ్చెరువొకమ్రానుసేరియిటఁ జేరఁగవచ్చుచునున్నవాఁడహం।
కరణమకానియొండొకటి గానఁడుమూర్తి విశేషమారయన్।
సురపతియట్లవీని మదిచొప్పదియెట్లొ యెఱుంగనయ్యెడున్॥
తలఁపఁగరిపులకునిమ్మగు
కొలఁదిగడచివచ్చితిమియకుంఠితబాహా
బలమునెఱపఁదఱియయ్యెను।
జలింపవలదింకమనకు శత్రులవలనన్

VIII Explain the following lines

(a) నీపోటువాటుననిపుడిట్లుమమ్ముఁ
బోరించితివిజంత్ర బొమ్మనాయక్క
నీరఁజిచ్చెగయింపనేర్చినతల్లి

(b) పగ్గెలనిచ్చలుబాములఁబెట్టి.

(c) దయ్యంబు
మఱపింపఁదగునుచ్చ మల్లిచందమునఁ

(d) ఈరీతిఁజంటిక్రింగిఱికి యీతొత్తు
కరపులగుడిచాటు కాఁడవైయిట్లు
తరలవుపీపెల్ల దద్దులుగట్ట
నడువకకాదింకనని-

(e) వడిగొనిమూఁడుత్రోవలఁబాఱునేఱు
తొడరికెంజడలలోఁ దుంపురుల్ గురియఁ.

IX (a) Name certain classes of words which are used both as ద్రుతప్రకృతికములు and కళలు.

(b) When is a ద్రుతము inserted in compounding words? Give the rule with examples

(c) How are సాంతసంస్కృతశబ్దములు brought into Telugu? Give the general rules and name exceptions to them

(d) ములికి How is the plural of this word formed? Give the general rule. Name general exceptions to this rule

X. (a) In how many senses is the first case used? Is the first case ever used for any other case? Give examples

(b) What is the Telugu affix that implies అభావము Give an example

(c) In how many senses is the తుమున్నంత Avyayam used in Telugu

(d) A Sanskrit word ending with ఋ, is followed by another Sanskrit word beginning with a vowel How is the sandhi effected. Give the general rule Name any exceptions you can.

XI (a) Explain what is meant by స్వరవళి.

(b) Give the లక్షణములు of ఆటవెలది and తేఁటగీతి.

(c) What is the అలంకారము contained in the passage in I

(d) Give the definitions of అతిరథుఁడు మహారథుఁడు and అర్ధరథుఁడు

XII Explain the compound ఆశ్చర్యధుర్యనిరతిశయ రయభరిత భుజయుగళుండు

Show how it is formed and name each సమాసము

WEDNESDAY, 22ND DEC, 2 TO 5 P M

TELUGU TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION

REV R D JOHNSTON

I Translate into English —

1 అనిమదిన్ దల పోయనామహారాజుఁ
గనుగొని కినిసి నక్షత్ర కుండనియె
నూరకనివ్వెరఁగొంది యిట్లున్న
నేరీతి మా ధనంబిటమీఁద వచ్చు
జెచ్చెరనొకత్రోవఁ జేసిన న్ననిపి
పుచ్చినఁబోదు మీ పోరాటముడిగి
వడినారగైకొనవచ్చుఁ జట్రాతఁ
బడయంగవచ్చును భస్మతైలంబు
నిసుకవంటకముగానే వండవచ్చు
రసము సేయఁగవచ్చు రాలు గరంగ
రాదునీమనసు మార్దవమునొందింప
మేదినీనాథ యీ మేలంబులేల
లేలెమ్ము ధనము జెల్లింపు నీవనిన
భూలోకనాథుఁడప్పుడు విచారించి
నక్షత్రకునిఁజూచి నాదురుణములు

లక్షలు వాని బ్రతుకు నెన్నగ నేల
నాలిని బుత్రుని నంగడిఁ బెట్టి
కాలకౌశికుఁడను కష్టునకమ్మి
కూర్చిన ధనమెల్ల కుదుకన గోలు
నేర్పునఁగైకొంచు నీకునిద్ధించె
మునిశిఖామణితోడ మొరఁగిన మితికి
ధనము జెల్లించు చందము డెందమునను
తలపోసి చూచితిఁ దక్కొండుగాన
నలవడదటుగాన నాలస్యముడిగి
నామీదవచ్చు ధనంబెల్లఁ నీకు
నేమానపుండిచ్చు నీమితిలోన.
నతనికి బంటుగా నమ్ముకోనన్ను
మలిలోన వలదనుమానింపననిన.

2 సీ॥ డెసలుబీటలువాఱ దిప్పరుచిందములు కోలాహలంబులకుఁ
గలంగబడక।
యురువడిసేనలు డెరలిపైఁదోతెంచు ధూళి పెల్లడరినఁ
దూలపోక।
చతురంగములు నతి సాంద్రతఁ గవిసిన యగ్నిశిఖమునకు
బెగ్గడిలక।
శస్త్రాస్త్రములు రథ్యసారథి వర్త్మాంగతతి నాటుతేఱుచునఁ
దల్లడిలక॥

తే॥ బహువిధంబులఁ బగతుర బరవశమున।
నిత్తెఱంగునఁ గలుగు క్రందెల్లనోర్చి।
నిల్చి గెల్చిన సత్కీర్తి నెగడుఁగాక।
దప్పు దప్పుల వెఱిగిన నవ్వరెట్లు॥

గీ॥ ఏచిమున్నీరు చేయూఁతనీఁద నగ్ని।
నుఱుకవానుకి కోరలు వెఱుకఁగడఁగి।
నట్లుకాదె రాధేయ నీవజ్ఞఁనునకుఁ।
బోరనెక్కటి మార్కొనఁ బూనుటరయ॥

క॥ బలుగాలిఁ బేర్చుచాపా।
నలమొక్కరుడాల్వఁ బోయినను దీఱునెనీ।
చలముడుగు సాహసంబునఁ।
గలదే మేలెట్లు నధిపుఁ గావఁగవలదే॥

గీ॥ కురువిభుండును భీష్ముండు గురుఁడు గురుత।
నూభవుండును నీపు నేనును గడంగి।
కూడుకొని తాఁకుదముగాక క్రీడితోడ।
నెంటిమార్కొన వశమె ముక్కంటికైన॥

3 వ॥ ఇట్లనతి దూరంబునఁ నభఘన శరత్కాల దివాకరుండునుం బోలె ననవరత తేజోవిభానితుండైయశేష దిశాస్థము ద్భాసమానుండగు నమ్మునీంద్రునాశ్రమంబునన్ గట్టి యున్న యధ్వరాశ్వంబుంబొడఁగని సముద్యత్తాయుధ హస్తులై యతనిం బరివేష్టించి॥

క॥ మనతండ్రి యధ్వరాశ్వము।
గొనివచ్చిన దొంగవీఁడె గుట్టముతోడం।
జనచోటులేక నిక్కపు మునివలె।
నున్నాడు వీఁడు మోఁదగవలయుఁగ॥

చ॥ తెలివియొకింతలేనియెడఁ దృచ్ఛుడనైకరిభంగిసర్వమున్।
దెలిసితినంచు గర్వితమతిన్విహరించిలిఁ దొల్లి యిప్పుడు।
జ్జ్వలమతులైన పండితుల సన్నిధి నించుక బోధశాలినై।
తెలియనివాఁడనై మెలఁగితింగతమయ్యెనితాంత గర్వ
ముక్॥

II. Translate into Telugu :—

I set boldly forward the next morning. Every day lessened the burden of my moveables, like Æsop and his basket of bread; for I paid them for my lodgings as I travelled on. When I came to Louvain, I was resolved not to go sneaking to the lower professors, but openly tendered my talents to the principal himself. I went, had admittance, and offered him my service as a Master of the Greek language, which I had been told was a desideratum in his University. The Principal seemed at first to doubt of my abilities, but of these I offered to convince him, by turning a part of any Greek author he should fix upon into Latin. Finding me perfectly earnest in my proposal, he addressed me thus: "You see me, young man, I never learned Greek, and I don't find that I have ever missed it."

III. Subject for Composition :—

Describe any journey you have made by Cart, Canal, or Railway.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

KANARESE: GRAMMAR, &c.

A. SUBBA RAU, B.A.

I. (*a*) What is the date of the Channa Basava Purana? Is there any internal evidence which would point to the date of the events narrated in the Purana?

(*b*) To what portion of Kanarese Literature does the Purana belong? Are there any characteristic features which distinguish it from other Standard Kanarese works?

II. Summarise Channa Basava's *Raja Niti* and compare it briefly with Kalinga's.

III. Paraphrase :

(*a*) ಸುತ್ತಲುಂ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಕ್ಕಾಲಕರ ನಗರಂಗ
ಳೊತ್ತೊತ್ತಿಯಿಂ ರುದ್ರ) ವಿಷ್ಣು ಬೊಮ್ಮಾ.. ಗಳ

ಪತ್ತನಂಗಳನಾಂತ ಪೇರ್ಮೆಯಿಂ ರುಗರುಗಿಸುವಾವು
ಹಾಕನಕಗಿರಿಯಾ
ಒತ್ತಿಲಿಹ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಶೆಯೊಳೊಂದುಸಕಲ ದಿಗು
ಭಿತ್ತಿಯಂ ಬೆಳಗುತಂ ಸರ್ವದೆವಪೂರ್ಜಿ
ಸುತ್ತಮಿಹ ಪಟಿಕಸಂಘಟಿತ ಲಿಂಗಮೊ ಎನಲು ಕೈಲಾ
ಸಗಿರಿಮೆರದುದೊ ॥
ಸಾಹಸ್ರ ಕೋಟಿ ಕುಭಾಂಶುಗಳ ರುಚಿರಸಮು
ನಾಹರಂ ಪಿಳಿದು ತನ್ನಯ ಕಳೆಯಕೂಡಿಕಣ್
ಗಾಹಿನಿಂ ಘಟ್ಟಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ ಪುಣ್ಯ ಘುಟಿಕೆಯೋ ಸಕ
ಲಶಿವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಂಗಳಾ ।
ದೇಹ ನಿರ್ಮಳತೆಯೊಬ್ಬಳಿಯಿಂ ಶಿವಂಗೆಸ
ನ್ಮೋಹಿತೋದ್ಯೋತ್ಪೀಠಮಾದುದೊಯಂತೆಂಸು
ಮೂಹಿಸುವಡರಿದೆನಲು ಕೈಲಾಸಪರ್ವತಂ ರಾಮಣಿ
ಯಕಮಾದುದೊ ॥

IV (*a*) ಶ್ರಿವಧುವಿನಂಬಕ ಚಕೋರಕಂ ಪೊರೆಯೆಭ
ಕಾತ್ಮವಳಿಯಹೃತ್ಕಮುದ ಕೋರಕಂ ಬಿರಿಯೆ ಜಗ
ತ್ರೀವಳಯ ದಮಲ ಸೌಭಾಗ್ಯ ರತ್ನಾಕರಂ ಪೇರ್ಚಿನಿಂ
ಮೇರೆವರಿಯೆ ।
ಆವಗಂ ಸರಸ ಕರುಣಾಮೃತದೆ ಕಲೆಗಳಿಂ
ತ್ರೀವಿ ದೆಳೆನಗೆಯ ಬೆಳದಿಂಗಳಿಂ ಪಸರಿಸುವ
ದೇವಪುರನಿಳಯ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀರಮಣ ನಾಸ್ಯ ಚಂದ್ರಾನಂ
ದನಮಗ್ರೀಯಲೀ ॥

(*b*) ಕೋಡೆಯಂಬುರಾತಪ್ರವನುದರ ದೇಶಮಂ
ಪೊಡೆಯಂಬ ರೊಲಿದು ಮುಂಥನವನೆಸಗೆಂಬುದಂ

ಕಡೆಯಂಬ ರಾರಡಿಯ ನಳಿಯಂ ಬರುದೆಕಪ್ರವಾಹಮುಂ
ತೊರೆಯಂಬರೂ ।

Can you quote, or give the substance of two parallel stanzas from your text?

V. Explain the following:—

(a) ಕ್ಷೀರಾಬ್ಧಿಮಧ್ಯೆಚಿಂತಾರತ್ನ ದಂತೆನವ
ಶಾರದಾಭ್ರದಮರೆಯ ಶಶಿಯಂತೆಸತ್ಪುಣ್ಯ
ಧಾರುಣಿಯೊಳಿರ್ಪ ನವನಿಧಿಯಂತೆ ಗುರುಬೋಧೆಯೊ
ಳಗಿಪ್ಪಮುಕ್ತಿಯಂತೆ।
ಆರವಿಗ್ಯಾವ ಗುಪ್ತ ಜ್ಯೋತಿಯಂತೆಮಂ
ದಾರಮುಕುಳದೊಳಿರ್ಪ ಸುರಭಿಯಂತಧಿಕಗಾಂ
ಭೀರ್ಯಾಬ್ಧಿನಾಗಲಾಂಬಿ ಕೆಯಬಸುರೊಳು ತತ್ವನಿಧಿ
ಗೋಪ್ಯದಿಂದಿದ್ದನು।

(b) ನೊಸಲ ಕಂಣವನ ಸುತನೆಂಬುದಂ ಧರೆಗೆಸೂ
ಚಿಸುವೊಲುಜ್ವಲಿಸಿ ಯರಳೆಲೆಯೊಪ್ಪೆ ಪೆಡೆವಣಿಗ
ಳೆಸೆವ ಫಣಿಕುಂಡಲನ ಕುವರನೆಂದೆರುಪುವೊಲ್ಕಿವಿಗ
ಳೊಳು ಪೊಂಜುರಿಗೆಯಾ।
ಮಿಸುಪ ತುದಿಯೊಳು ರನ್ನ ಮಾಗಾಯ್ಗಳೊಲದಾಡೆ
ಸಸಿದಲೆಯ ನಣುಗನೆಂಬುದೆ ತೋರುವಂತೆರಾ
ಜಿಸಲುರದೊಳೆಳೆ ವೆರೆಯ ಮಾಳ್ಕೆಯಿಂ ಪುಲಿಯುಗು
ರ್ಬಾಲಕಂಕಂಗೆಸೆದನು॥

(c) ತೋಯಜಾಕರದಂತೆ ಪದ್ಮಾಲಯಂ ಶಿವನ
ಕಾಯದಂತಿರೆಸರ್ವಮಂಗಲಾಲಂಕೃತಂ
ಕಾಯಜನಪಿತನಂತನಂತಮಣಿ ರಂಜಿತದೊಳರಮನೆ
ವಿರಾಜಿಸಿದುದೊ॥

VI. (*a*) What is the peculiarity in the use of the Passive voice in Kanarese? How many other voices are there? Distinguish them from the Passive?

(*b*) Are there adjective sentences in Kanarese? How is their place supplied, if you think there are not such sentences?

VII. Explain the metre in which Channa Basava Purana is written. Do you know of any other poem written in the same metre?

VIII What was the state of Geographical knowledge when the Purana was written? Support your answer by references to the text.

IX. (*a*) Who were the following:—

ಜರಾಸಂದ, ಪುರೋಚನ, ವಿನತೆ, ಕಕುಂತಳೆ,

(*b*) Annotate the following:—

ಮಳೆಯ ಮಲ್ಲೀಕ, ಜಿನ, ಬುದ್ಧ, ಚಾರ್ವಾಕ, ಸಪ್ತಾಂಗಗಳು, ಅಷ್ಟವಿವಾಹಗಳು, ಚತುರೋಪಾಯಗಳು.

X. Briefly sketch the story of Nala.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

KANARESE: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

M. CLAPHAM, ESQ.

I. Translate into English:—

(*a*) ಗಾಲಿಯೊಂದೇರಥಕೆ; ಜೋಡಾಗಿ ಪೊಡುವರೆ
ಸಾಲದೇಳ್ಹಯಂ; ನಡೆಸುವರೆಸಾರಥಿಗೆ
ಕಾಲಿಲ್ಲ ಲೋಕಯಾತ್ರೆಯನೊಲ್ಲೆನೆಂದೊಡಾಗದೆತನಗೆಲೆ
ರುಗಲೀಕ್ಕೇ
ಕಾಲಗತಿಯಂವಿಾರಬಾರದೆಂದೆಂಬುದಂ

ಮೂಲೋಕಕೆಚ್ಚರಿಸುವಂತೆಪೊರ್ವಾ ಚಲದ
ಮೇಲೆಮೂಡಿದನೆಂ ದಿನವೊಲಬ್ಜ ಬಾಂಧವಂನಯನಾಂಧ
ಮಂದಡಗಲೂ ॥

(*b*) ಪರಕೆಗೆಂದೇತಂದಕುರಿತಾ
ನರಿಯದೆಕಟಾಕೊಲ್ಲುವರೆಂಬುದೆ
ಹಿರಿದು ಹಸಿವಿಗೆತಳರುಗಳಮೆಲುತಿಹುದದಾಯ್ದಾಯ್ದೊ
ನರಗುರಿಗಳದರಂತೆತಮಗಹ
ಮರಣವನುತಾವರಿಯರೀಸಂ
ಸರಣದುಃಖದಿಮಗ್ನ ರಾಗಿಯೆ ಮೃತ್ಯುವಕವಹರೂ

(*c*) ಜೀಯೆಚಿತ್ತೈಸುಬಹುರಚನೆಯಿಂದೆರಮನೆಯ।
ನೊಯಾರದಿಂಗೆಯಿದೆನೀಕ್ಷಿಸೆನೆಹರುಷಪೂ।
ರಾಯೆಮಾ ನಸನಾಗಿಬಸ ವನಾಚನ್ನ ಬಸವಂ ಗೂಡಿನೊ
ಳ್ಪಾಗಲು।
ತೋಯೆಜಾಕರದಂತೆಪದ್ಮಾಲಯಂ ಶಿವನ।
ಕಾಯದಂತಿರೆಸರ್ವಮಂಗಲಾಲಂಕೃತಂ
ಕಾಯಜನಪಿತನಂತನಂ ತಮಣಿರಂಜಿತದೊಳರ ಮನೆಪಿರಾ
ಜಿಸಿದುದು ॥

(*d*) ಎಲ್ಲರುಂಧರ್ಮಿಗಳ್ಳಾನುಷ್ಕರೆಂದೆನಿಸ।
ರೆಲ್ಲರುಂಸರ್ವಜ್ಞರಾಬುದ್ಧರೆಂದೆನಿಸ।
ರೆಲ್ಲರುಂಸಾರಸ್ವತಾಯುಕ್ತರಾಗಿಯುಂತಾಂಜಿಡಧಿಯೆಂ
ದೆನಿಸರು ॥
ಯೆಲ್ಲರುಂರಾಗಿಗಳ್ಳಾಮಾರ್ತರೆಂದೆನಿಸ।
ರೆಲ್ಲರುಂಧನಪರುಂಗುಭ್ಯಕೇಶ್ವರರೆನಿಸ।
ರೆಲ್ಲರುಂಬಲ ಯುತಗೊರ್ಪಾಲರೆನಿ ಸರಾಪಿಷ ಯೆದೆಸ
ಮಸ್ತ ಜನರು ॥ 10

II. Render into English : —

(a) ಜನರು ಹಣ್ಣು ಕಾಯಿಗಳು ತುಂಬಿರುವ ಮರದಕೊನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಕೆಯಿಂದ ಬೊಗ್ಗಿಸಿ ಪಕ್ವಾಪಕ್ವವಾ ದವುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸುವಿಕೆರದಿಂದ ಕತ್ತುಗಳ ಒಳಹೊಕ್ಕು ಬಲಾಬಲಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿ ಅಬಲನಾಗಿ ಇರುವಾಗ ಆತನನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲಬೇಕು. ಉಪೇಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು. ಮತ್ತು ತನಗೆ ಶತ್ರುವಾದವನು ತನಗೆ ಅಣಿಯಾಗದಿದ್ದರೆ ಆತನನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಮಯ ಬಂದಾಗ ತುಂಬಿದಗಡಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಚೂರುಚೂರಾಗಿ ಒಡೆದು ಹಾಕುವಹಾಗೆ ಶತ್ರುವನ್ನು ನಿಶ್ಶೇಷವಾಗಿಕೊಂದು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು.

(b) ಹೀಗಿರುವಷ್ಟರಲೀರೋಷಾರುಣ ನೇತ್ರಗಳುಳ್ಳವನಾಗಿ – ಮಹಾರೌದ್ರಾಕಾರಧರನಾಗಿ – ಊರ್ಧ್ವಕೇ ಶವುಳ್ಳವನಾಗಿ – ಕಪ್ಪಾದಶರೀರವುಳ್ಳವನಾಗಿ, ದಂಷ್ಟ್ರಾಕರಾಳ ಮುಖವುಳ್ಳವನಾಗಿ – ಸಿಂಹದಂತೆ ರೌದ್ರಕರವಾದ ಘರ್ಜನೆ ಉಳ್ಳವನಾಗಿ – ಮಹಾಬಲಶಾಲಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಹಿಡಿಂಬನು ತನ್ನ ತಂಗಿಯಾದ ಹಿಡಿಂಬಿಯು ತಡವಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅತಿಕೋಪಿಷ್ಠನಾಗಿ ಹಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಯುತ್ತಾ, ಔಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಚ್ಚುತ್ತಾ, ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಂಡವನ್ನು ಕಾರುತ್ತಾ ಭುಜಯುಗ್ಮವನ್ನು ಅಪ್ಪಳಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ಕಾಲುಗಳಿಂದ ನೆಲವನ್ನು ಬಡಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಮೇಘದಂತೆ ಘರ್ಜಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ಕೋರೆ ದಾಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಸೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಹಶವ್ರಬಾಯಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಂದ ಪೀಡಿತನಾಗಿ—ನನಗೆ ಅಹಾರವಿಘ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದೆ ದುರಾತ್ಮರುಯಾರು ನನ್ನ ದು

ರಾಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದರೂ ಹಿಡಿಂಬಿಯು ಭೀಂತಿರಿಗಿ ಬಾರದೆ ತಡವ್ರುಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ಎಂದು ಆ ಹಿಡಿಂಬನು ತಾನುಕೂತಿದ್ದ ಮರದಮೇಲಿನಿಂದ ಕೆಳಕ್ಕೆಧುಮುಕಿ ಯುಧಿಷ್ಠಿರಾದಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದೆಡೆಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿರಲು ಅತಿಭಯಂಕರನಾಗಿರುವ ಆತನಬರವನ್ನ ನೋಡಿ ಹಿಡಿಂಬಿಯು ಭೀತಳಾದಳು.

(c) ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವರು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು, ತೇಜೋವಿರಾಜಮಾನನಾಗಿ ಯವ್ವನವಿಜೃಂಭಿತನಾಗಿ ಆನೆಸೊಂಡಿ ಲುಗಳೊಪಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಭುಜಗಳುಳ್ಳವನಾಗಿ ಬಲುತೀರುವ ಮುಡುಸುಗಳುಳ್ಳವನಾಗಿ ಧೈರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಮವತ್ಪರ್ವತದಹಾಗಿರುವ ಆತನಉತ್ಸಾಹಶಕ್ತಿ ಯನ್ನು ನೋಡುವದೆರಲ್ಲಿ – ಈತನು ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸ್ಯಾನು ಎಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ ಅಶಕ್ತನಾದರೆ ಇಂಥಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆಯೋಗುವನೇ ಸ್ಥಾವರ ಜಂಗಮಾತ್ಮಕವಾದಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಿಗೆ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು ವೊಂದುಂಟೇ ಉದಕಾಹಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿ, ಫಲಾಹಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ವ್ರತಶೀಲರಾದ್ದರಿಂದೆ ಶರೀರಗಳಿಂದ ಬಲಹೀನರಾದರೂ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮತೇಜೋಬಲದಿಂದ ಬಲವಂತರಾಗಿರುವರೆಂದು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುವದು. ಯಾವಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣನು ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ತಡಿಯುವರುಂಟೇ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

III. Translate into idiomatic Kanarese:—

(a) "Certainly virtue is like precious odours most fragrant when they are incensed or crushed: for prosperity doth best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue."

(*b*) A man as he manages himself may die old at thirty or young at eighty.

IV. Give Kanarese expressions conveying the same meaning as :—

(*a*) If the cap fit, wear it.

(*b*) A new broom sweeps clean.

V. Render into Kanarese :—

"I set boldly forward the next morning. Every day lessened the burden of my moveables, like Æsop and his basket of bread; for I paid them for my lodgings as I travelled on. When I came to Louvain, I was resolved not to go sneaking to the lower professors, but openly tendered my talents to the principal himself. I went, had admittance, and offered him my service as a Master of the Greek language, which I had been told was a desideratum in his University. The Principal seemed at first to doubt of my abilities, but of these I offered to convince him, by turning a part of any Greek author he should fix upon into Latin. Finding me perfectly earnest in my proposal, he addressed me thus: "You see me, young man, I never learned Greek, and I don't find that I have ever missed it."

VI. Subject for Composition :—

Describe any journey you have made by Cart, Canal, or Railway.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MALAYALAM: GRAMMAR, &c.

T. C. POONEN, B.A.

I. Paraphrase :—

ഉദ്യതമതിനരപതിതന്നുടെവാക്കുകൾകേട്ട
ബുദ്ധിയിലതികനിവുകലർന്നു കുതുകമിയന്നുഹനുമാൻ
വർദ്ധിതതരധവളഹിമാചലസന്നിഭതുംഗശരീരൻ
കുടിലാകൃതിശശികലപൊലെവിളങ്ങിനദന്തകദംബം

ചടുലസ്ഫുടസടകളുമിടകലരുന്നഭയംകരമുഖവും
പരിഖത്തൊടുപടപൊരുതീടിനപൃഥുതരകരദണ്ഡയുഗം
കരതലനഖശിഖരനികായവുമുൾക്കടകണമകണ്ണം
.....വിപുലശരീരം
ശശധരനിഭവദനമതിങ്ങിനെകാട്ടിഹനുമാൻ.

(1) What kinds of samásams do you find in the 3rd line?

(2) Give the derivations of ഉദ്ധത, ബുദ്ധി, വർദ്ധിത and ശരീരം.

II. Explain fully :—
അംഭോജനാളത്തിലുമിയതിൻപൊരു
ളുമ്പതുപതുരണ്ടിൽപെരുക്കീടറു
പഞ്ചാക്ഷരംതടിശാഖാലതാപുഷ്പ
സഞ്ചയംതന്നിൽമറഞ്ഞുനികരുന്ന
സന്താനവേദപ്പൊരുളകംവെച്ചിട്ട
താമരസാക്ഷൻറെ Continue the passage till
എന്നുളുംതെളിവോടുവന്നുണക്കമെ.

III. Analyse in the usual tabular form :—
വിപിനഭവിതപമിയലുമൃഷികളെയുമാക്കുമെ
വിശ്വസിപ്പാൻമെലാപിന്നെയെന്തന്യനെ
കരളിടയിലധികശമഗുണമുടയമന്ത്രനു
കാനനംവേണമെന്നുണ്ടൊതപസ്സിനു.

IV. Explain the allusions in the following passages.

(a) കന്യകാവിവാഹത്തെകാംക്ഷിച്ചുധനഞ്ജയൻ
സന്ന്യസിച്ചുഹൊവസിച്ചില്ലയൊബഹു കാലം

(*b*) ശൂന്നിച്ചവന്നൊരുകുമ്മീരനെഭവാൻ
മണ്ടിച്ചുവെന്നല്ലരണ്ടായ്പിളന്നതും

(*c*) നിജതരുണിയുടെഹരണമതുബതനിമിത്തമായി
നിഗ്രഹിപ്പിച്ചുസുഗ്രീവനുംബാലിയെ

(*d*) ചെട്ടത്തിയാമൊട്ടനുജത്തിയാമൊട്ട
ചെട്ടകപ്പംതന്നെറകളത്രമെന്തിങ്ങിനെ

ശത്രുമാഗ്ഗണമെപ്പ്രവാസമെന്നതുനൂനാം
ഏതുരയുംപരാധീനമായതുനിരൂപിച്ചാൽ.

What case is നൂനാം? What is meant by പരാധീനം? With what is the വാസം compared? Parse fully the second line.

VI (1) Give the meanings of പാഷ്ണതി, കല്ലോലം, ധമ്മില്ലം, അധിത്യക, കണ്ഠീരവം and സദനം

(2) Explain the following words ദ്വിപം, ദ്വിപ, ആശരൻ, ചന്ദ്രൻ, ഭീമൻ, ഹനുമാൻ, പ്ലവംഗമൻ, അനംഗൻ and സദാചാരം.

(3) Give Sanskrit synonyms of ഭൂമി, സംഘം, and സിംഹം.

VII State the different policies suggested by the several ministers of മേഘവർണ്ണൻ for the protection of his kingdom from the attacks of his enemies Give the drift of the arguments of each in favor of his policy, and mention the three descriptions of kings according to ചിരഞ്ജീവി. When is ആഹവം recommended as the best policy?

VIII What story is related in support of the following statement?

യൽക്കുലംതന്നിലൊരുവി ശ്രുതനുണ്ടെങ്കിലെ
തൽക്കുലെജനിക്കുന്നൊക്കുല ക്ഷ്മുണ്ടായ്വരുത്രു.

What is the force of ലെ in the first and വരുത്രു in the second line? Suppose അക്കുലം stands for യൽക്കുലം and the ലെ is changed into ലൊ: How then will the second line terminate?

IX What are തസ്യാന്തരേന്യസ്തം, പദാവർത്തനം, അനുബന്ധവിസർജ്ജനം and അദ്ധ്യാരോപം? Illustrate each with its ലക്ഷണങ്ങളും.

Does any of these occur in any of the above extracts?

WEDNESDAY, 22ND DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M

MALAYALAM:—TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION

V. ACHUTHA PANIKKAR.

I. Translate into English:—

(a) സുജനധനരഹിതനവനൊരുദിനമെദുരയാ
സുപത്തിലേകനെകണ്ടുവരുന്നുത.
ദിവ്യപുമാനവൻബാലനോട്ടുചിവാൻ
ദ്രവ്യമില്ലാഞ്ഞുദുഃഖിക്കവേണ്ടോഭവാൻ.
മഹിതഗുണഗണമുടയയതികളിഹമുന്നുപേർ
മദ്ധ്യാഹ്നകാലെവരുവർതവാന്തികെ
സപദിനിജനിലയമതിലവികലമിരുന്നാശു
സന്ന്യാസിമാരെപ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചുമേവിനാൻ.

ശത്രുശേഷവുമഗ്നിശേഷവുമൃണശേഷം
ഗാത്രജംരോഗശേഷമെന്നിവനാലുംസമം.
അല്പമെന്നുപേക്ഷിച്ചുപോയിതെന്നാകിൽപി
ന്നെ
സല്പകാലംകൊണ്ടതുവർദ്ധിച്ചുബലപ്പെട്ടും.

(*b*) ഇത്ഥംപരാക്രമപ്രൌഢനാമെന്നോട്ട
സിദ്ധമല്ലാതൊരുവൃദ്ധപ്ലവംഗമൻ
നിർമ്മരിയാദംഭുക്ഷിച്ചുപറകയൊ
ടുമ്മപോടാബലീമുഖാദുമ്മതെ.

(*c*) കൊന്നീടൊലാസോദരകന്യകാംമെ,
നന്നല്ലെടൊസ്ത്രീവധമേവനുംകേൾ,
ഒന്നല്ലരണ്ടല്ലകുമാരഷൾക്കം
കൊന്നീലയൊനിക്ഷരുണാശയാനീ.
ചിലർഹപലവാസരംവസിക്കും
ചിലരുടനെനിജകർമ്മണാമരിക്കും
മരണമൊരുവനുംവരാത്തതല്ലെ
ന്നറികഭവാനറിവുള്ളചാരുബുദ്ധെ.

(*d*) പുല്ലുകൊണ്ടുപകാരമുണ്ടാകുംതന്റെ
പല്ലുതേപ്പാനുംകൊള്ളാംപയ്ക്കളെതീറ്റാൻകൊള്ളാം,
മെല്ലവെകണ്ണങ്ങളിലിട്ടടൻചൊറുകിയാൽ
തെല്ലുസൌഖ്യമുണ്ടാകീലാവിധത്തിനുംകൊള്ളാം.

II. Translate into Malayalam —

"I set boldly forward the next morning. Every day lessened the burden of my moveables, like Æsop and his basket of bread; for I paid them for my lodgings as I travelled on. When I came to Louvain, I was resolved not to go sneaking to the lower pro-

fessors, but openly tendered my talents to the principal himself. I went, had admittance, and offered him my service as a Master of the Greek language, which I had been told was a desideratum in his University. The Principal seemed at first to doubt of my abilities, but of these I offered to convince him, by turning a part of any Greek author he should fix upon into Latin. Finding me perfectly earnest in my proposal, he addressed me thus: "You see me young man, I never learned Greek, and I don't find that I have ever missed it."

III. Subject for Composition:—

Describe any journey you have made by Cart, Canal, or Railway.

THURSDAY, 23RD DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

INDIAN HISTORY.

G. OPPERT, PH. D.

I. Give the reasons for the rise and decay of Buddhism in India, and explain the essential differences between Brahmanism and Buddhism.

II. Give a short sketch of the influence of the kings of Ghazni and Ghor on the history of India.

III. Describe the character of Babei, Akbar and Aurangzeb from a political and religious point of view and their position towards the inhabitants of India.

IV. Compare the proceedings of the Portuguese, Dutch, French, and English when settling in India.

V. State the changes which the Government of India underwent when being transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown.

GREEK HISTORY.

I. What was the political state of Greece at the time when the first complications with Persia arose?

II. What was the position of the Persian Empire when the war with Greece broke out?

III. What were the resources for war on both sides, and how did the actual results coincide with the prospects at the opening of the war?

IV. What were the most important events and who were the leading generals and statesmen during the Grecian war between the years 490 and 479 B. C.?

V. What was the immediate influence of those events on the future relations between Greece and Persia?

THURSDAY, 23RD DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

GEOGRAPHY.

D. SINCLAIR, M.A.

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1. (*a*) By what is Yesso separated from Niphon, Sumatra from Java, Hayti from Puerto Rico, Holstein from Schleswig?

   (*b*) Mention (*a*) the highest summit of the Andes and the highest mountain in Scotland with their respective heights, (*b*) the chief town in Queensland, (*c*) the chief seat of the iron manufactures of Russia, (*d*) the smallest county in England, (*e*) the most commercial city in Chili, (*f*) the largest of the Society Islands.

II. With regard to the following countries state (1) the prevailing religion and language and the chief occupation of the people of each, (2) the nature of the Government that obtains in each, and (3) the chief Vegetable and mineral productions that abound in each. Japan, Morocco, Bolivia.

III. What natural advantages from position etc. has enabled Glasgow to rise to be the second city in the United Kingdom?

IV. For what are the following noted either commercially, historically, politically or physically? Gibraltar, Wallachia, Honolulu, The Plateau of Mexico, Strasburg, Ballarat, Galashiels, Peshawur.

V. Sketch the coast line of America from Cape Charles to the mouth of the Amazon, and insert *six* capes, *six* river mouths, and *six* towns Also show with reference to it the relative positions of four islands at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, the four largest of the West India Islands, and Trinidad, Bermuda, Barbuda, Burbadoes.

VI. Taking the middle of the island of Sardinia as a centre, and the distance therefrom to Brindisi as a radius, describe a circle, and mark off on the circumference the countries, seas, and gulfs it passes through.

VII. Account for the fact that though New York, London, and Sebastopol are in very different latitudes, the average annual temperature of the three is the same.

VIII. Of what political importance is it to England that the independence of the Kingdom of Belgium should be maintained?

IX. Why is it that vessels plying between London and Sydney, make their outward voyage *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope and return *viâ* Cape Horn?

X. (*a*) From what places does London import Cinnamon, Cloves, Cinchona, Arrowroot, and Tapioca? What is the nature of the last three.

(*b*) Of what countries are the Ourang-outang, Bison, Ornithorynchus, and Jaguar the characteristic animals?

XI. Suppose the Railway from San Francisco to New York to be constructed in a straight line through what States will it pass and what rivers will it cross?

FRIDAY, 24TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ALGEBRA AND GEOMETRY.

E. P. METCALFE, M.A.; J. MARSH, ESQ.

PART I.

I. If $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2$

Show that

$(1 - ax - by - cz)(1 + ax + by + cz) = (az - cx)^2 + (bx - ay)^2 + (cy - bz)^2$.

Solve the Equation

$$\left.\begin{array}{rcl} \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{1-y} & = & \frac{7}{12} \\ x - y & = & xy - 13 \end{array}\right\}$$

II. Determine the condition that the roots of a quadratic equation may be (1) rational (2) irrational (3) equal and of the same sign

If $ax^2 + bx + c = o$ have its roots equal and of the same sign, show that

$$a^2 x^2 + b(a + b) x + c(a + 2b) = o$$

has one the same, and find the other.

III. Show how to extract the square root of a binomical surd of the form $a + \sqrt{b}$.

Show that

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{11 - 2\sqrt{30}}} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{7 - 2\sqrt{10}}} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{8 + 4\sqrt{3}}} = 0$$

IV. Find the sum of the series

$$a + 2a^2 x + 3a^3 x^2 + 4a^4 x^3 + \ldots\ldots$$

(1) to n terms

(2) to infinity

If $\frac{x}{c + b - a} = \frac{y}{a + c - b} = \frac{z}{b + a - c}$

Show that

$$(b - c) x + (c - a) y + (a - b) z = o.$$

V. If ${}_nC_r$ denote the number of combinations of n things taken r together, show without the aid of formulæ that

$${}_nC_r = \frac{n}{r} {}_{n-1}C_{r-1}$$

VI. Find the middle term of $(1 + x)^{2n}$. Show that when x is any positive integer except unity

$3^{3x} - 26x - 1$ is a multiple of 676.

PART II.

1. If, in a circle, two straight lines, one of which passes through the centre, cut one another, but not at right angles, the rectangle contained by the segments of one of them shall be equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other

II (*a*) Describe a circle about a given triangle

(*b*) Describe a circle which shall pass through a given point and touch two given straight lines.

III. Explain the terms "homologous sides," "duplicate ratio," and "ex equali"

IV. (*a*) If a straight line be drawn parallel to one of the sides of a triangle, it shall cut the other sides proportionally,

(*b*) ABCD is a parallelogram, a point E is taken in BD the diagonal, and CE is joined; a point F is taken in CE and BF is joined; FG is drawn parallel to DC meeting the diagonal in G, and GH is drawn from G parallel to BF and meeting AB in H: show that AH : AB :: DG : DE

V ABC is an arc of a circle, OB is the radius drawn from the centre O, and ADC is a chord drawn at right angles to the radius OB and cutting it at the point D; express DB as a ratio between the chord BC and the radius.

VI. If the vertical angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which likewise cuts the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the base, together with the square on the straight line which bisects the angle.

FRIDAY, 24TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ARITHMETIC.

E. P. METCALFE, M.A.

I. If the value of the rupee varies from 1*s*. 9*d*. to 1*s* 9½*d*., and the franc from 9½*d*. to 10*d*.; find the maximum number of francs which it is always safe to give for Rs. 500.

II. State and prove the rule for reducing a recurring decimal to vulgar fraction.

If one cubic foot of water weighs 62·37 lbs. Avoir: reduce the weight of

$$\frac{3\cdot445 \times 3\cdot445 - 1\cdot554 \times 1\cdot554}{\cdot41 \times 405}$$

cubic feet to the decimal of a ton

III. If the volume of a sphere $= \frac{4}{3} \times 3{\cdot}1416 \times$ the cube of the radius, find how many spherical balls each $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter can be made out of a cubic inch of clay, and how much clay will remain.

IV. Find the simple interest upon £365-10-6 in 3 years and weeks at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., reckoning 52 weeks in the year.

V. Calculate the amount of an annuity of £100 per annum in $2\frac{1}{2}$ years at 5 per cent. compound interest, the annuity and interest being paid half-yearly.

VI. If the true discount on Rs. 1,000 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. simple interest be Rs. 166-10-8, when is the sum due?

VII. The hands of a clock which gains uniformly at the rate of 15′ a day were set at sunset on the evening of the first of the month at six o'clock. The true time of sunrise on the 3rd was known to be a quarter to six but the clock indicated a quarter past six. Find the error made in setting the clock on the 1st.

VIII. How much per cent. must be added to the cost price of goods that a profit of 20 per cent. may be made after throwing off a discount of 10 per cent. from the labelled price.

IX. What must be the price of a £50 railway share which pays a dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. if the purchaser is to make 4 per cent. upon his outlay.

X. A gentleman receives 10 per cent. upon an investment in India. When the exchange is at 1*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ he disposes of his investment at a premium of 60 per cent., and transfers his capital to 6 per cent. English securities at par, which yield him an annual income of £1,770. Find his original income in India per mensem.

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1876.

MONDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH POETRY.

J. HUDSON, B. A

I. Carefully bring out the contrast between the characters of Octavius and Antony. Has Shakspeare modified the character of either as described in history and if so for what purpose?

II. Describe the workings of the mind of Enobarbus as he first gradually falls away from Antony and then is driven to despair on account of his defection.

III. Discuss the meaning of the following passages:—

[N.B.—A mere explanation will not suffice. So much value will not be attached to the conclusions arrived at as to an intelligent discussion of the difficulties.]

(*a*) *Cleop.* Excellent falsehood!
Why did he marry Fulvia, and not love her?
I'll seem the fool I am not; Antony
Will be himself.
Ant. But stirred by Cleopatra

(*b*) O, then we bring forth weeds,
When our quick winds lie still, and our ills told us
Is as our earing

(*c*) O, my oblivion is a very Antony,
And I am all forgotten.

IV. What difference *in thought* is there between the use of *mereiy* in (*a*) and the present use of the word? Also how does the meaning that we would now attach to *shouldst* in (*b*) differ from the meaning in the text?

(*a*) The horse were *merely* lost

(*b*) Thou knew'st too well
My heart was to thy rudder tied by the strings
And thou *shouldst* tow me after.

V. Explain the several meanings of *square* in (*a*) and of *use* in (*b*). Trace the connection between the meanings. Quote another passage where *square* is used as in (*a* 4.)

(*a*) 1 In the brave squares of war
2 I have not kept my square
3. If report be square to her
4. Mine honesty and I begin to square

(*b*) 1. Use me well in 't
2. Antony will use his affection where it is
3. But my full heart remains in use with you.

VI. Show how the figures employed in the following passages illustrate the subject matter.

(*a*) It hath been taught us from the primal state,
That he which is was wish'd until he were ;
And the ebb'd man, ne'er loved till ne'er worth love,
Comes dear'd by being lack'd This common body,
Like to a vagabond flag upon the stream,
Goes to, and back, lackeying the varying tide,
To rot itself with motion.

(*b*) To be called into a huge sphere and not to be seen to move in 't are the holes where eyes should be, which pitifully disaster the cheeks.

(*c*) Her tongue will not obey her heart, nor can
Her heart inform her tongue,—The swan's down-feather,
That stands upon the swell at full of tide,
And neither way inclines

(*d*) That which is now a horse even with a thought
The rack dislimns, and makes it indistinct,
As water is in water . . . . . .
. . now thy captain is
Even such a body :

VII. Scan the following lines and point out the peculiarity of versification of which each line furnishes an example:—

(*a*) Looking for Antony. But all the charms of love
(*b*) Thou kill'st thy mistress: but well and free
(*c*) Enough to fetch him in. See it done
(*d*) To the young Roman boy she hath sold me, and I fall.

VIII. State concisely what you conceive to be the allegorical meaning of Una's adventures as narrated in Canto III.

IX. In the following lines point out all instances in which phraseology and grammar differ from modern usage. If you had never seen the stanza before and were required to name the author, by what marks could you distinguish it as Spenser's.

The Sarazin sore daunted with the buffe.
Snatcheth his sword, and fiercely to him flies;
Who well it wards, and quyteth cuff with cuff:
Each others equall puissaunce envies,
And through their iron sides with cruell spies
Does seeke to perce; repining courage yields
No foote to foe. The flashing fier flies,
As from a forge out of their burning shields,
And streams of purple blood new dies the verdant fields.

X. Show how the following words have changed their meaning since Spenser wrote: —

Address, bespeak, convey, derive, dispense, fare, lively, purchase, purposes, repine, thrill.

XI. Paraphrase

How happy is he born and taught
That serveth not another's will;
Whose armour is his honest thought
And simple truth his utmost skill!
Who envies none that chance does raise
Or vice; who never understood
How deepest wounds are given by praise;
Nor rules of state, but rules of good:
Who hath his life from rumours freed,
Whose conscience is his strong retreat;
Whose state can neither flatterers feed,
Nor ruin make accusers great.

XII (*a*) Explain fully the following passages and the allusions they contain—

1 That the foe and the stranger would tread o er his head
And we far away on the billow

2 No Dolphin came, no Nereid stirr'd,
No cruel Tom nor Susan heard—
A favourite has no friend

3. And the repeated air
Of sad Electra's poet had the power
To save the Athenian walls from ruin bare

(*b*) Write short explanatory and etymological notes on any eight Scotch words in "The Sailor's wife"

(*c*) Give clearly *and concisely* the sense of Lord Bacon's poem

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MONDAY, 14TH FEB, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH PROSE

CAPTAIN W. H HALLETT

(*a*) Paraphrase the following passage *in the simplest language of which you are master*, using as far as possible words of Anglo Saxon origin only—And for matter of policy and Government, that learning should rather hurt, than enable there unto, is a thing very improbable we see it is accounted an error to commit a natural body to empiric physicians, which commonly have a few pleasing receipts, whereupon they are confident and adventurous, but know neither the causes of diseases, nor the complexions of patients, nor peril of accidents, nor the true method of cures, we see it is a like error to rely upon advocates or lawyers which are only men of practice, and not grounded in their books, who are many times easily surprised, when matter falleth out besides their experience, to the prejudice of the causes they handle, so, by like reason, it cannot be but a matter of doubtful consequence, if states be managed by empiric statesmen, not well mingled with men grounded in learning

(*b*) Point out any peculiarities of style or diction

II Give in tabular form a complete list of the charges which Bacon says are brought against learning, showing clearly their divisions and sub-divisions, and giving in each case Bacon's refutation or apology.

(N B.—It is essential that this question be dealt with concisely, a few words only being allowed to each charge. A map of the whole subject is required—not a detailed picture of each feature)

III. What does Bacon say with respect to—

(*a*) The assumption that of several opinions that which survives is necessarily right.

(*b*) The evils of too hastily formulating knowledge.

IV. (*a*) In what manner do Dante and Shakespeare respectively pourtray mediaeval life and thought?

(*b*) How does Carlyle suggest that Shakespeare is a political advantage to England?

(*c*) What is Carlyle's definition of the true man of letters?

(V) (*a*) What conditions does Mill lay down as indispensable in order that Government may exist? What leads to his remarks?

(*b*) What according to Mill was the principal good of the Reform Bill?

VI. Summarize Coleridge's views concerning a Church establishment.

VII. Discuss the following assertions, showing how far they are true.

(*a*) "All that a man does is physiognomical of him. You may see how a man would fight, by the way in which he sings.

(*b*) "Adversity is sometimes hard upon a man; but for one man who can stand prosperity, there are a hundred that will stand adversity."

Explain and expand the following:

(*c*) "So Celia felt, so Clifford acted; the foolish Theorem of life stamped into those young brains, comes out as a solid Practice one day.

VIII. (*a*) Explain the following :—

Our general Byronism of taste
Rule of thumb
Nessus' shirt
Trencher philosophers
Pecçant humours
Eclectic
The humanities
To write lives by parallels

(*b*) Give some account of—

Marcus Antoninus, Mirabeau, St. Pierre, Rousseau.

(*c*) How does Bacon introduce the following :—

"Non rex sum, sed Cæsar."

"Young man it is harder for me to speak it than to do it"

"God forbid sir that your fortune should be so bad, as to know these things better than I."

IX. Write full explanatory notes on the following pairs of words—induction, deduction—sensual, sensuous—analytic, synthetic.

X. Point out any three peculiarities of Carlyle's style.

TUESDAY, 15TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GENERAL ENGLISH.

C. COOPER, M.A.

I. Paraphrase —

'Tis certain greatness, once fall'n out with fortune,
Must fall out with men too; what the declined is
He shall as soon read in the eyes of others
As feel in his own fall: for men, like butterflies,
Show not their mealy wings but to the summer,
And not a man for being simply man
Hath any honour, but honour for those honours
That are without him, as place, riches, and favour,
Prizes of accident as oft as merit;
Which when they fall, as being slippery standers,
The love that leaned on them as slippery too,

Do one pluck down another, and together
Die in the fall But 'tis not so with me
Fortune and I are friends I do enjoy
At ample point all that I did possess
Save these men's looks who do methinks find out
Something not worth in me such rich beholding
As they have often given

II Briefly discuss the following points of Grammar or of Philology

(*a*) Whether conjunctions always connect propositions and never single words

(*b*) Whether the superlative termination *-most* be the same as the adverb *most*

(*c*) How English has acquired the characteristic of being the most sibilant of European languages

III (*a*) There are two tendencies at work in English, the one to widen and the other to contract the application of words Show how some of the following words illustrate the former tendency, and others of them the latter

breakfast, stereotype, red tape, starve, disease, philippic, witch, miser, checkmate

(*b*) Choosing any six of the following words, show that their apparent derivations are not the true ones

business, chance medley, rosemary, Oxford, night mare, runagate, sovereign, Charles Wain, help-meet, beefeater

Give the approximate date of each of any eight of the following British writers, state the branch of literature which that writer chiefly cultivated, and name one of the most important of his or her works or compositions

Madame d Arblay, Samuel Richardson, Christopher Marlowe, Samuel Pepys, Michael Drayton, Hugh Miller, Thomas Hood, Erasmus Darwin, Gilbert Burnet, Robert Langlands, Dean Milman, Edmund Waller

B Name and give the author of

(*a*) The earliest English Comedy, (*b*) The earliest English Tragedy, (*c*) An English Tragedy that closely follows the Greek model, (*d*) The work that originated the name

"John Bull" as a designation of the English people, (*e*) The poem in which the modern form of Blank Verse was first used, (*f*.) A literary forgery of the 18th century.

V. *A*. The following phrases are commonly used by the best English writers. Place each of them appropriately in a sentence, giving its equivalent in English :

(*a*) *status quo*, (*b*.) *ne plus ultra*, (*c*.) *sine qua non*, (*d*.) *primo facie*, (*e*.) *esprit de corps*, (*f*.) *nolens volens*.

B. What were the original words of which the following are abbreviations ?

cit, *spec*, *tick*, *brig*, *don* (*verb*), (*Dan* as in "Dan Chaucer"), *tram* (*in* "tramway"), *chum*, *wig*.

C. Show that each of the following expressions contains the disguised repetition of a word :

(*a*.) Not a whit

(*b*.) No one

(*c*.) All such like things

(*d*.) Every each of them (Burton)

VI. Assign any four of the following to their respective authors :

(*a*.) Hope springs eternal in the human breast ;
Man never is, but always to be, blest.

(*b*.) The age of Chivalry is gone, and that of sophisters, economists, and calculators has succeeded, and the glory of Europe is extinguished for ever.

(*c*.) He knew what's what ; and that's as high
As metaphysic wit can fly.

(*d*.) O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as others see us !
It wad frae mony a blunder free us
An foolish notion.

(*e*.) Is not a patron, my lord, one who looks with unconcern on a man struggling for life in the water, and when he has reached ground encumbers him with help ? The

notice you have been pleased to take of my labours, had it been early, had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am indifferent and cannot enjoy it; till I am solitary and cannot impart it; till I am known and do not want it

(*f*) Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep!
He, like the world, his ready visit pays
Where fortune smiles, the wretched he forsakes;
Swift on his downy pinions flies from woe,
And lights on lids unsullied with a tear

(*g*.) Cowards die many times before their deaths,
The valiant never taste of death but once.

(*h*.) O, what a tangled web we weave,
When first we practice to deceive!

VII. Rewrite the following letter as if correcting it for a friend, taking care to alter only to correct:

My dear Uncle,

January 1st, 1876.

Your letter of the 26th instant has now only come to my hand: By that letter you ask me what profession I will like to follow in the future life. From a long time I have been debating that question between myself, and having at last come to a conclusion I communicate with you the result, hoping that you will concur with my opinion. Of the three learned professions that are available by natives, viz., schoolmaster, doctor, and lawyer, the latter is the one that I like best to adopt. But since it is necessary that one must be a great deal out of the pocket before he can qualify to commence legal practices, my poor circumstance forbids me from indulging in my inclination. Therefore as the next better resource I think of taking up with teachership, and humbly beg to use your influence to get me a post in any Government school. Expecting for a reply, believe me

Your affectionate nephew,

&c.

VIII Write two paragraphs choosing any two of the following as your topics

(*a*) The characteristics of Defoe as a writer of Fiction

(*b*) The meaning of the epithet "myriad-minded" as applied to Shakespere.

(*c*) The characteristics of the Poetry of the so-called Augustan period.

(*d*) The effects of the publication of *Percy's Reliques of English Poetry* on the literature of England.

IX A. Scan the following couplets, by dividing them into feet, and marking the accentuation:

(*a*) I come from haunts of coot and hern,
I make a sudden sally.

(*b*) Deep into that darkness peering, long I stood there wondering, fearing,
Doubting, dreaming dreams no mortals ever dared to dream before.

(*c*) For the moon never beams, without bringing me dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.

B. Arrange the following sentence in a Shakesperian couplet;
That which is flat blasphemy in the soldier's but a choleric word in the captain.

TUESDAY, 15TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P M

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

J. HUDSON, B.A., CAPTAIN W. H. HALLETT, C. COOPER, M.A.

Three separate books.—One for each question.

I. (*a*) Give *in the most suitable language at your command* any well known fable and its moral.

(*b*) Apply that moral to ordinary life.

II Describe the plot, &c., of any play, poem, or novel. (Not a text-book of this year.)

III. State the name of the work referred to in II, and mention in a few words anything in it that strikes you as a fault—in construction, story, or analysis of character.

Give in the form of a dialogue between yourself and the author an attack upon and defence of the point in question.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT, 1.

F. KIELHORN, PH.D.

1. (*a*) What arguments may be adduced to prove that the play Mâlavikâgnimitra has been composed by the author of Śâkuntala?

(*b*) Describe the character of the Parivrâjikâ. To what religious sect does she belong?

II. Translate into English:

(*a*) पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं
न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यवद्यम् ।
सन्तः परीक्ष्यान्यतरद्भजन्ते
मूढः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः ॥

(*b*) वामं संधिस्तिमितवलयं न्यस्य हस्तं नितम्बे
कृत्वा श्यामाविटपसदृशं सस्तमुक्तं द्वितीयम् ।
पादाङ्गुष्ठालुलितकुसुमे कुट्टिमे पातिताक्षं
नृत्तादस्याः स्थितमतितरां कान्तमुज्जायतार्धम् ॥

(*c*) रक्ताशोककरूचा विशेषितगुणो बिम्बाधरालक्तकः
प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरुबकं श्यामावदातारुणम्।

आक्रान्ता तिलकक्रियापि तिलकैर्लीनद्विरेफाञ्जनैः
मावज्ञैव मुखप्रसाधनविधौ श्रीर्माधवो योषिताम्॥

(*d*) अठ इति मयि तावदस्तु ते
परिचयवत्यवधीरणा प्रिये।
चरणपतितया न चण्डतां
विमृजसि मेखलयापि याचिता॥

III (*a*) What are the metres of the above verses?

(*b*) Dissolve the underlined compounds, and state to which class each belongs

(*c*) Give the 3rd Person Singular of the Present, Perfect Aorist, and the two Futures, in Parasmai, Âtmane, and Passive, of **ईक्ष्**, **पत्**, and **अस्** 'to throw'

IV Translate and explain the meaning and context of the following passages —

(*a*) आकृतिविशेषेष्वादरः पदं करोति॥

(*b*) मङ्गलालंकृता भाति कौशिक्या यतिवेषया।
त्रयी विग्रहवत्येव सममध्यात्मविद्यया॥

(*c*) एवं हि प्रणयवती सा प्रक्ष्यमुपेक्षितुं कुपिता॥

(*d*) कुम्भीलकैः कामुकैश्च परिहरणीया चन्द्रिका ॥

(*e*) परिगृह्यण गते सहकारतां त्वमतिमुक्तलताचरितं मयि ॥

(*f*) अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेन्दुमण्डला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति ॥

(*g*) न शोचितव्यस्तत्रभवान्सफलीकृतभर्तृपिण्डः ॥

(*h*) Explain the grammatical construction in (*c*)

V (*a*) What is the meaning of कच्चित्? Illustrate its use by an example from your books.

(*b*) Illustrate the construction of अलम्, ऋते, अन्तरेण, and मा. What cases are governed by the three first, what mood by the last?

(*c*) Illustrate the construction of भवितव्यम् with two Instrumental cases

(*d*) Give the meaning and etymology of उदासीन, निर्वाण, दंपती, वनिता, स्वस्ति, and परीप्सु

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, 2 TO 5 P M

SANSKRIT, II

F KIELHORN, PH D

I Translate into English —

देव महीसुरोपकारायैव देवो गतवानिति निश्चित्यापि देवेन गन्तव्यदेशं निर्णेतुमशक्नुवानो मित्रगणः परस्परं वियुज्य दिक्षु देवमन्वेष्टुमगच्छत् । अहमपि देवस्यान्वेषणाय महीमटन्कदाचिदम्बरमध्यागतस्याम्बरमणेः किरणमसहिष्णुरेकस्य गिरितटमहीरुहस्य प्रच्छायशीतले तले क्षणमुपाविशम् । मम पुरोभागे दनमध्यसंकुचितसर्वावयवां भूपीठाकृतिं मानुषच्छायां निरीक्ष्योन्मुखो गगणतलान्महारयेण पतन्तं पुरुषं कंचिदन्तराल एव दयीपनतहृदयो ऽहमवलम्ब्य शनैरवनितले निक्षिप्य दूरापातवीतसंज्ञं तं शिशिरोपचारेण विबोध्य शोकातिरेकेणोद्गतवाष्पलोचनं तं भृगुपतनकारणमपृच्छम् ॥

II Translate into English —

(a) अथ काले शुभे प्राप्ते तिथौ पुण्ये क्षणे तथा ।
आजुहाव महीपालान्भीमो राजा स्वयंवरे ॥

तच्छ्रुत्वा पृथिवीपालाः सर्वे हृच्छयपीडिताः ।
त्वरिताः समुपाजग्मुर्दमयन्तीमभीप्सवः ॥
कनकस्तम्भरुचिरं तोरणेन विराजितम् ।
विविशुस्ते नृपा रङ्गं महासिंहा इवाचलम् ॥
तत्रासनेषु विविधेष्वासीनाः पृथिवीक्षितः ।
सुरभिस्रग्धराः सर्वे प्रमृष्टमणिकुण्डलाः ॥
तत्र स्म पीना दृश्यन्ते बाहवः परिघोपमाः ।
आकारवर्णसंस्थानाः पञ्चशीर्षा इवोरगाः ॥
सुकेशान्तानि चारूणि सुनासाक्षिभ्रुवाणि च ।
मुखानि राज्ञां शोभन्ते नक्षत्राणि यथा दिवि ॥
(१) श्रूयसे तां गिरः सम्यक्कर्तुं मयि नरेश्वर ।
यास्तेषां लोकपालानां संनिधौ कथिताः पुरा ॥
नाकाले विहितो मृत्युर्मर्त्यानां पुरुषर्षभ ।
यत्र कान्ता त्वयोत्सृष्टा मुहूर्तमपि जीवति ॥
पर्याप्तः परिहासोऽयमेतावान्पुरुषर्षभ ।
भीताहमतिदुर्धर्ष दर्शयात्मानमीश्वर ॥
दृश्यसे दृश्यसे राजन्नेष दृष्टोऽसि नैषध ।

आवार्य गुल्मेरात्मानं किं मां न प्रतिभाषसे ॥
नृशंस बत राजेन्द्र यन्मामेवंगतामिह ।
विलपन्तीं समागम्य नाश्वासयसि पार्थिव ॥
न शोचाम्यहमात्मानं न चान्यदपि किंचन ॥
कथं नु भवितास्येक दृति त्वां नृप रोदिमि ॥

III Translate into Sanskrit —

Amongst the pupils of Varsha was a Brâhman named Pâṇini, a fellow of remarkable dulness, and so incapable of learning that he was at last expelled from the classes. Deeply sensible of this disgrace, he had recourse to devotion; and setting off to the snowy mountains, propitiated Śiva by a course of severe austerities, in consequence of which the god communicated to him the system of grammar which bears his name. Returning in triumph, he challenged me to a public disputation, and we argued on an equality for seven days; on the eighth the discussion was interrupted by a hideous noise, which disconcerted me and my abettors, and left Pâṇini without a competitor From this time his grammar supplanted mine and Indra's and all others, and we were compelled to acknowledge his superiority

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WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

GREEK: GRAMMAR, &c

R. C. W. RABAN, M.A.

I. ' Explain the historical allusions in the following passage, and examine Demosthenes' conduct in the Bœotian affair.

'Αλλ' οἶμαι, οὔτε Φρυνώδας οὔτε Εὐρύβατος οὔτ' ἄλλος οὐδεὶς πώποτε τῶν πάλαι πονηρῶν τοιοῦτος μάγος καὶ γόης ἐγένετο, ὅς, ὦ γῆ καὶ θεοὶ καὶ δαίμονες, καὶ ἄνθρωποι ὅσοι βούλεσθε ἀκούειν τἀληθῆ, τολμᾷ λέγειν

βλέπων εἰς τὰ πρόσωπα τὰ ὑμέτερα, ὡς ἆρα Θηβαῖοι τὴν συμμαχίαν ἡμῖ, ἐποιήσαντο οὐ δι᾽ τὸν καιρόν, οὐ διὰ τὸν φόβον τὸν περιστάντα αὐτούς, ου διὰ τήν ὑμετέραν δόξαν, ἀλλὰ δια τὰς Δημοσθένους δημηγορίας καίτοι πολλὰς μὲν πρότερον πρεσβείας ἐπρέσβευσαν εἰς Θήβας οἱ μάλιστα οἰκείως ἐκείνοις διακείμενοι, πρῶτος μὲν Θρασύβουλος ὁ Κολλυτεύς, ἀνὴρ ἐν Θήβαις πιστευθεὶς ὡς οὐδεὶς ἕτερος, πάλιν Θράσων ὁ Ἐρχιεύς, πρόξενος ὢν Θηβαίοις, Λεωδάμας ὁ Ἀχαρεύς, οὐχ ἧττον Δημοσθένους λέγειν δυνάμενος ἀλλ᾽ ἐμοιγε καὶ ἡδίων, Ἀρχέδημος ὁ Πήληξ, καὶ δυνατὸς εἰπεῖν καὶ πολλὰ κεκδινδυνευκὼς ἐν τῃ πολιτείᾳ διὰ Θηβαίους, Ἀριστοφῶν ὁ Ἀζηνιεύς, πλεῖστον χρόνον τὴν τοῦ βοιωτιάζειν ὑπομείνας αἰτίαν, Πόρρανδρος ὁ Ἀναφλυστιος, ὃς ἔτι καὶ νῦν ζῃ ἀλλ᾽ ὅμως οὐδεὶς πώποτε αὐτοὺς ἐδυνήθη προτέψασθαι εἰς τήν ὑμετέραν φιλίαν τὸ δ᾽ αἴτιον οἶδα μεν, λέγειν δ᾽ οὐδὲν δέομαι διὰ τὰς ἀτυχίας αυτῶν

II Translate the passages (*a*) (*b*) (*c*) giving the different meanings of *πρέπω*, and trace their connexion with the Homeric use of the word.

(*a*) ἔιπερ Ἰλίου πόλις ἐαλωκεν, ὡς ὁ φρυκτός ἀγγέλλων πρεπει

(*b*) ὅμοιος ατμός, ὥσπερ ἐκ ταφου, πρεπει

(*c*) οἶμαι βοὴν ἄμικτον ἐν πόλει πρέπειν

In (*d*) the text was originally στρωματοφθορεῖν which has been amended to σωματοφθορεῖν, δωματοφθορεῖν, ειματοφθ ορεῖν which do you prefer? state your reasons.

πολλὴ γαρ αιδώς, σωματοφθορεῖν ποσιν
φθείροντα πλοῦτον, ἀργυρωνήτους θ᾽ ὑφας

III Give some account of the political life of Demosthenes. What charges did Æschines bring against it, and how far was he able to support them? Enumerate the points of constitutional irregularity in Ctesiphon's proceedings as set forth by Æschines.

IV. Write notes on —βοῦς ἐπὶ γλώσσῃ μέγας βέβηκεν—γάμοι Πάμιδος ὀλέθριοι φίλων—πρόπυργοι θυσίαι—θαργηλιῶνος μηνὸς δευτέρα φθίνοντος —τὸυς κριτὰς τοὺς ἐκ τῶν Διονυσίων, εαὶν μὴ δικαίως τοὺς κυκλίους χορους κρίνωσι, ζημιοῦτε—ὁι ἀπὸ Φιλῆς—ὁι πάραλοι—παγκρατὴς φόνευς

V Write the following passage in prose order, substituting other words for those which occur only in poetry.

πρῶτον μὲν Ἄργος καὶ θεοὺς ἐγχωρίους
δίκη προσειπεῖν, τοὺς ἐμοὶ μεταιτίους
νόστου, δικαίων θ' ὧν ἐπραξάμην πόλιν
Πριάμρυ. δίκας γὰρ οὐκ ἀπὸ γλώσσης θεοὶ
κλύοντες, ἀνδροθνῆτας Ἰλίου φθορὰς
ἐς αἱματηρὸν τεῦχος οὐ διχορρόπως
ψήφους ἔθεντο· τῷ δ' ἐναντίῳ κυτεῖ
ἐλπὶς προσῄει χειρὸς οὐ πληρουμένῳ
καπνῷ δ' ἁλοῦσα νῦν ἔτ' εὔσημος πόλις
ἄτης θὐελλαι ζῶσι· συνθνήσκουσα δε
σποδὸς προπέμπει πίονας πλούτου πνοάς

Give a scheme for iambic verse, and state under what limitations an iambic line can begin with an anapæst.

VI Render into Greek the idiomatic expressions—"the sooner you die the better"—"he did it with impunity"—"I charged Philip with illegal conduct"—"the law, he said, expressly forbade my name to be proclaimed in the Senate or in the Assembly"

Distinguish ἄλλα, ἀλλά—ἄναξ, τύραννος—πῶς καὶ, καὶ πῶς—πολυ φθόρος, πολυφθορός—αὖθις, νῦν, παραυτίκα

VII Explain the grammatical constructions.

(a) Ἀγαμέμνονος γυναικὶ σημανῶ τορῶς
εὐνῆς ἐπαντείλασαν ὡς τάχος, δόμοις
ὁλολυγμὸν εὐφημοῦντα τῆδε λαμπάδι
ἐπορθιάζειν

(b) λέγω κατ' ἄνδρα, μὴ θεόν, σέβειν ἐμέ.

(c) ἔτλα δ' οὖν θυτὴρ γενέσθαι θυγατρὸς
γυναικοποίων πολέμων ἀρωγάν.

(d) τὸ μὴ κακῶς φρονεῖν θεοῦ μέγιστον δῶρον

VIII Give the derivations of παλιμμήκη, δύσορμοι, λαγοδαίτας, ἀμήνιτον, ἐπίψογον, κεροτυπούμεναι.

Illustrate the force of παρα in composition: state the uses of αρα with its consequent variation of quantity: explain the formation and meaning of the 3rd future: and give the force of adjectives in ιμος.

IX. Explain the religious system of Æschylus, and illustrate from the Agamemnon his ideas of φθόνος and ἄτη. With what propriety has Æschylus been termed the poet of the imagination, Sophocles the poet of the feelings, and Euripides the poet of reality?

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M

GREEK.

R. C. W. RABAN, M.A.

Translate into English.

I. (*a*) οὕτω δ' Ἀτρέως παῖδας ὁ κρείσσων
ἐπ' Ἀλεξάνδρῳ πέμπει ξενιος
Ζεὺς, πολυάνορος ἀμφὶ γυναικός,
πολλὰ παλαίσματα καὶ γυιοβαρῆ,
γόνατος κονίαισιν ἐρειδομένου,
διακναιομένης τ' ἐν προτελείοις
κάμακος, θήσων Δαναοῖσι
Τρωσὶ θ' ὁμοίως. ἔστι δ' ἅπη νῦν
ἔστι· τελεῖται δ' ἐς τὸ πεπρωμένον·
ρυθ' ὑποκλαιων, οὔθ' ὑπολείβων,
οὔτε δακρύων, ἀπύρων ἱερῶν
ὀργὰς ἀτενεῖς παραθέλξει.
ἡμεῖς δ' ἀτίται σαρκὶ παλαιᾷ,
τῆς τότ' ἀρωγῆς ὑπολειφθέντες
μίμνομεν, ἰσχὺν
ἰσόπαιδα νέμοντες ἐπὶ σκήπτροις
ὅ,τε γὰρ νέαρος μυελὸς στέρνων
ἐντὸς ἀνάσσων
ἰσόπρεσβυς, Ἄρης δ' ουκ ἔνι χώρᾳ,
τό θ' ὑπέργηρων, φυλλάδος ἤδη
κατακαρφομένης, τρίποδας μὲν ὁδοὺς

στείχει, παιδὸς δ' οὐδὲν ἀρειων,
ὄναρ ἡμερόφαντον ἀλαινει.

ΚΑΣΑΝΔΡΑ.

(b) μάντις μ' Ἀπόλλων τῷδ' ἐπέστησεν τέλει

ΧΟΡΟΣ.

μῶν καὶ θεός περ ἱμέρῳ πεπληγμένος,

ΚΑΣΑΝΔΡΑ.

προτοῦ μὲν αἰδὼς ἦν ἐμοι λέγειν τάδε

ΧΟΡΟΣΕ.

ἀβρύνεται γὰρ πᾶς τις εὖ πράσσων πλέον.

ΚΑΣΑΝΔΡΑ.

ἀλλ' ἦν παλαιστής, κάρτ' ἐμοῦ πνέων χάριν.

ΧΟΡΟΣ.

ἦ καὶ τέκνων εἰς ἔργον ἦλθετον νόμῳ ;

ΚΑΣΑΝΔΡΑ.

ξυναινέσασα Λοξιαν ἐψευσάμην.

ΧΟΡΟΣ

ἤδη τέχναισιν ἐνθέοις ἠρημένη,

ΚΑΣΑΝΔΡΑ.

ἤδη πολίταις πάντ' ἐθέσπιζον πάθη.

ΧΟΡΟΣ.

πῶς δῆτ' ἄνατος ἦσθα Λοξίου κότῳ,

ΚΑΣΑΝΔΡΑ.

ἔπειθον οὐδέν, οὐδέν, ὡς, τάδ' ἡμκλακον.

ΧΟΡΟΣ.

ἡμῖν γε μὲν δὴ πιστὰ θεσπιζειν δοκεῖς.

(c) τὸ μὲν γυναῖκα πρῶτον ἄρσενος δίχα
ἧσθαι δόμοις ἔρημον, ἔκπαγλον κακὸν
πολλὰς κλύουσαν κληδόνας παλιγκότους·
καὶ τόν μὲν ἥκειν, τὸν δ' ἐπεισφέρειν κακοῦ
κάκιον ἄλλο πῆμα, λάσκονταs δόμοις
καὶ τραυμάτων μὲν εἰ τόσων ἐτύγχανεν
ἀνήρ ὅδ', ὡς πρὸς οἶκον ὠχετεύετο
φάτις, τέτρωται δικτυου πλεω λεγειν

II. (*a*) ἐπειδὴ δὲ σιγᾷς, ὅτι μὲν ἀπορεῖς, συγγνώμην ἔχω σοι, ἃ δὲ τότ' ἔλεγες, ἐγὼ νῦν λέξω. οὐ μέμνησθε αὐτοῦ τὰ μιαρὰ καὶ ἀπίθανα ῥήματα, ἃ πῶς ποθ' ὑμεῖς ὦ σιδήρεοι ἐκαρτερεῖτε ἀκροώμενοι, ὅτ' ἐφη παρελθὼν "ἀμπελουργοῦσι τινες τὴν πόλιν, ἀνατετμήκασι τινες τὰ κλήματα τοῦ δήμου, ὑποστέμηται τὰ νεῦρα τῶν πραγμάτων, φορμορρας φοὺμεθα, ἐπὶ τὰ στενά τινες ὥσπερ τὰς βελόνας διείρουσι." ταῦτα δὲ τί ἐστιν, ὦ κίναδος; ῥήματα ἢ θαύματα; καὶ πάλιν ὅτε κύκλῳ περιδινῶν σεαυτὸν ἐπὶ τὸν βήματος ἔλεγες ὡς ἀντιπράττων Ἀλεξάνδρῳ "ὁμολογῶ τὰ Λακωνικὰ συστῆσαι, ὁμολογῶ Θετταλοὺς καὶ Περραιβοὺς ἀφίστάναι συ γὰρ ἂν κώμην ἀποστήσαις; σὺ γὰρ ἂν προσέλθοις μὴ ὅτι πρὸς πόλιν, ἀλλὰ πρὸς οἰκίαν ὅπου κίνδυνος πρόσεστιν; ἀλλ' εἰ μέν που χρήματα ἀναλίσκεται, προσκαθιζήσει, πρᾶξιν δὲ ἀνδρὸς οὐ πράξεις· ἐὰν δ' αὐτόματόν τι συμβῇ, προσποιήσῃ καὶ σαυτὸν ἐπὶ τὸ γεγενημένον ἐπιγράψεις· ἂν δ' ἔλθῃ φόβος τις, ἀποδράσῃ· ἐὰν δὲ θαρρήσωμεν, δωρεὰς αἰτήσεις καὶ χρυσοῖς στεφάνοις στεφανοῦσθαί.

(*b*) "Οταν τοίνυν, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὁ μέν νομοθέτης ἀρχὰς ὀνομάζῃ, οὗτοι δὲ προσαγορεύωσι πραγματείας καὶ ἐπιμελείας, ὑμέτερον ἔργον ἐστὶν ἀπομνημονεύειν καὶ ἀντιτάττειν τὸν νόμον πρὸς τὴν τούτων ἀναίδειαν, καὶ ὑποβάλλειν αὐτοῖς ὅτι οὐ προσδέχεσθε κακοῦργον σοφιστὴν οἰόμενον ῥήμασι τοὺς νόμους ἀναιρήσειν, ἀλλ' ὅσῳ ἂν τις ἄμεινον λέγῃ παράνομα γεγραφώς, τοσοὐτῳ μείζονος ὀργῆς τεύξεται. χρὴ γὰρ ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ αὐτὸφθέγγεσθαι τὸν ῥήτορα καὶ νόμον· ὅταν δὲ ἑτέραν μὲν φωνὴν ἀφῇ ὁ νόμος ἑτέραν δὲ ὁ ῥήτωρ, τῷ τοῦ νόμου δικαίῳ χρὴ διδόναι τὴν ψῆφον, οὐ τῇ τοῦ λέγοντος ἀναισχυντίᾳ.

III. (*a*) σὲ τὸν σοφιστήν, τὸν πικρῶς ὑπέρπικρον,
τὸν ἐξαμαρτόντ' εἰς θεοὺς ἐφημέροι
πορόντα τιμάς, τὸν πυρὸς κλέπτην λέγω·
πατὴρ ἄνωγέ σ' οὔστινας κομπεῖς γάμους
αὐδᾶν, πρὸς ὧν τ' ἐκεῖνος ἐκπίπτει κράτους
καὶ ταῦτα μέντοι μηδὲν αἰνικτηρίως
ἀλλ' αὐθέκαστ' ἔκφραζε· μηδέ μοι διπλᾶς
ὁδοὺς, Προμηθεῦ, προσβάλῃς· ὁρᾷς δ', ὅτι
Ζεὺς τοῖς τοιούτοις οὐχὶ μαλθακίζεται.

(*b*) Καίτοι πολλοὶ παρ' ὑμῖν, ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, γεγόνασι ῥήτορες ἔνδοξοι καὶ μεγάλοι πρὸ ἐμοῦ, Καλλίστρατος ἐκεῖνος Ἀριστοφῶν, Κέφισιος, Θρασύβουλος ἕτεροι μυρίοι· ἀλλ' ὅμως οὐδεὶς πώποτε τούτων διὰ παντὸς ἔδωκεν ἑαυτὸν εἰς οὐδὲν τῇ πόλει, ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν γράφων οὐκ ἂν ἐπρέσβευσεν,

ὁ δὲ πρεσβεύων οὐκ ἂν ἔγραψεν. ὑπέλειπε γράφων ἕκαστος ἑαυτῷ· ἅμα μὲν βαστώνην, ἅμα δ', εἴ τι γένοιτ', ἀναφοράν. τί οὖν; εἰποι τις ἄν, σὺ τοσοῦτον ὑπερῆρας ῥώμῃ καὶ τόλμῃ ὥστε πάντα ποιεῖν αὐτὸς; οὐ ταῦτα λέγω, ἀλλ' οὕτως ἐπεπείσμην μέγαν εἶναι τὸν κατείλη φότα κίνδυνον τὴν πόλιν, ὥστ' οὐκ ἐδόκει μοι χώραν οὐδὲ πρόνοιαν οὐδεμίαν τῆς ἰδίας ἀσφαλείας διδόναι, ἀγαπητὸν εἶναι, εἰ μηδὲν παραλείπων τις ἃ δεῖ πράξειεν.

IV. Translate into Greek:—

The death of Nelson was felt in England as something more than a public calamity: men started at the intelligence, and turned pale; as if they had heard of the loss of a dear friend. An object of our admiration and affection, of our pride and of our hopes, was suddenly taken from us; and it seemed as if we had never, till then, known how deeply we loved and reverenced him. What the country had lost in its great naval hero—the greatest of our own and of all former times—was scarcely taken into the account of grief. So perfectly, indeed had he performed his part, that the maritime war, after the battle of Trafalgar, was considered at an end: the fleets of the enemy were not merely defeated, but destroyed: new navies must be built, and a new race of seamen reared for them, before the possibility of their invading our shores could again be contemplated. It was not, therefore, from any selfish reflection upon the magnitude of our loss that we mourned for him: the general sorrow was of a higher character.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN: GRAMMAR, &c.

R. C. W. RADAN, M.A.

I. Denique tanto opere in dubiis trepidare periclis
quae mala nos subigit vitai tanta cupido?
certa quidem finis vitae mortalibus adstat,
nec devitari letum pote, quin obeamus.
praeterea versamur ibidem atque insumus usque,
nec nova vivendo procuditur ulla voluptas:

posteraque in dubiost fortunam quam vehat aetas,
quidve ferat nobis casus quive exitus instet.
nec prorsum vitam ducendo demimus hilum
tempore de mortis nec delibare valemus,

Write the above passage in Latin prose, changing archaic forms and unusual words into those used by Cicero.

II. Mention the peculiarities of style which are met with in Tacitus, and examine his character of the Emperor Tiberius. Narrate the chief events recorded in the IIIrd Book of the Annals.

III. Distinguish *solus, singularis, unicus; dulcis, jucundus, amœnus; deinde, proinde: ferus, immanis, ferox: hostis, inimicus: timeo, metuo:* and state when *unus* can be used with a plural. Give the root meaning of *atrox*, and interpret its use in the phrases *atrox prœlium, atrox sævitiæ exemplum, Agrippina semper atrox, ingruebat nox nimbo atrox*, derive *proavus, atavus, desidero, mobilitate, succedere. repertores.*

IV. Write short notes grammatical or illustrative on the following passages.

(*a*) Romana civitas olim data, cum id rarum, nec nisi virtuti pretium esset.

(*b*) Viginti clarissimarum familiarum imagines antelatæ sunt, Manlii, Quinctii, aliaque ejusdem nobilitatis nomina.

(*c*) Ne Spartaco quidem post tot consularium exercituum clades inultam Italiam urenti, quanquam Sertorii atque Mithridatis ingentibus bellis laboraret res publica, datum ut pacto in fidem acciperetur.

(*d*) Bibulus hominum admiratione et benevolentia in cœlo est: edicta eius et contiones describunt et legunt; novo quodam genere in summam gloriam venit: populare nunc nihil tam est quam odium popularium. Haec quo sint eruptura, timeo; sed, si dispicere quid coepero, scribam ad te apertius. Tu, si me amas tantum, quantum profecto amas, expeditus facito ut sis, si inclamaro, ut accurras; sed do operam et dabo ne sit necesse est tuum nomen mutare: me faciam Laelium et te Atticum; neque utar meo chirographo neque signo, si modo erunt eius modi litterae, quas in alienum incidere nolim.

(*e*) Quid enim vides agi posse aut quo modo? per senatumne? ast tute scripsisti ad me, quoddam caput legis Clodium in curiae poste fixisse, NE REFERRI NEVE DICI LICERET. Quo modo igitur Domitius se dixit relaturam? quo modo autem iis, quos tu scribis, et de re dicentibus et, ut referretur, postulantibus Clodius tacuit? ac, si per populum, poteritne nisi de omnium tribunorum pl. sententia? quid de bonis? quid de domo? poteritne restitui? aut, se non poterit, egomet quo modo potero? haec nisi vides expediri, quam in spem me vocas? sin autem spei nihil est, quae est mihi vita? itaque exspecto Thessalonicae acta Kal. Sext., ex quibus statuam in tuosne agros confugiam, ut neque videam homines, quos nolim et te, ut scribis, videam et propius sim, si quid agatur—idque intellexi cum tibi, tum Q. fratri placere,—an abeam Cyzicum.

V. Translate and explain—pulcherrimum populi Romani fastigium: interdicere ignem atque aquam: crimen majestatis: potestas tribunitia: usucapio: differre comitia: municipes Jovis lagenas: arma mirmillonis: stemmata: rarae sine Mentore mensae.

Give the provisions of the lex Porcia, and lex Othonis.

VI. Render into Latin the idiomatic expressions:—

(1) I entreat you not to expose yourself to this danger.

(2) Have patience with me, said Gracchus, and all will be for the best for both of us.

(3) I have nothing to do with Pompey or his party.

(4) You are greatly to blame for your conduct on this matter.

(5) There is a point up to which I might pardon him, but he has exceeded the limits which friendship might have allowed.

VII. Distinguish *amatus sum*, and *amatus fui*: give equivalent constructions for the supine in the sentence "venerunt *petitum* pacem" and state in what cases the infinitive is used in Latin without another verb. What parts of speech are *sapiens*, *parens*, *placi-*

tum, *furtum* originally,—account for their use as substantives. Explain what Lucretius means by *animi vivata potestas*, and *opportuna cluebit*, and give synonyms from later writers.

VIII. (1) Prima est haec ultio, quod se
Judice nemo nocens absolvitur, improba quamvis
Gratia fallaci Praetoris vicerit urna.

Give some account of the method in which criminal trials were conducted.

(2) Explain the following line.
Sume duos Equites, fac tertia quadrigenta.

(3) Translate giving the geographical allusions.
Horrida vitanda est Hispania, Gallicus axis
Illyricumque latus: parce et messoribus illis,
Qui saturant Urbem Circo scenaeque vacantem.

IX. (*a*) Explain the following criticism upon Cicero and shew how far his ruin was brought upon himself:—

"O fortunatam natam me consule Romam!"
Antoni gladios potuit contemnere, si sic omnia dixisset.

(*b*) State to what extent Virgil is indebted to Lucretius, and explain the Atomic Theory.

(*c*) Sketch briefly the state of Roman Society in the days of Juvenal.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN: TRANSLATION.

R. C. W. RABAN, M.A.

Translate into English:—

I. (*a*) Et, si non modo omnes, verum etiam multi Catones essent in civitate nostra, in qua unum exstitisse mirabile est, quem ego currum aut quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? nam ad meum sensum et ad illud sincerum ac subtile indicium nihil potest esse laudabilius quam ea tua oratio, quae est ad me perscripta a meis necessariis. Sed causam meae voluntatis, non enim dicam

cupiditatis, exposui tibi superioribus litteris, quae etiamsi parum iusta tibi visa est, hanc tamen habet rationem, non ut nimis concupiscendus honos, sed tamen, si deferatur a senatu, minime aspernandus esse videatur.

Quod si ita erit, tantum ex te peto, quod amicissime scribis, ut, cum tuo iudicio, quod amplissimum esse arbitraris, mihi tribueris, si id, quod maluero, acciderit, gaudeas: sic enim fecisse te et sensisse et scripsisse video, resque ipsa declarat tibi illum honorem nostrum supplicationis iucundum fuisse, quod scribendo adfuisti; haec enim senatus consulta non ignoro ab amicissimis eius, cuius honor agitur, scribi solere.

(*b*) At Romæ non Treveros modo et Æduos, sed quattuor et sexaginta, Galliarum civitates descivisse, assumptos in societatem Germanos, dubias Hispanias, cuncta, ut mos famæ, in majus credita. Optimus quisque rei publicæ cura mærebat: multi, odio præsentium et cupidine mutationis, suis quoque periculis lætabantur; increpabantque Tiberium, quod in tanto rerum motu libellis accusatorum insumeret operam. An et Sacrovirum majestatis crimine reum in senatu fore? exstitisse tandem viros, qui cruentas epistolas armis cohiberent. Miseram pacem vel bello bene mutari. Tanto impensius in securitatem compositus, neque loco neque vultu mutato, sed ut solitum, per illos dies egit; altitudine animi, an compererat modica esse et vulgatis leviora.

II. (*a*) Dirue Maurorum attegias, castella Brigantum,
Ut locupletem aquilam tibi sexagesimus annus
Afferat: aut longos castrorum ferre labores
Si piget trepidum solvunt tibi cornua ventrem
Cum lituis audita, pares quod vendere possis
Pluris dimidio, nec te fastidia mercis
Ullius subeant ablegandae Tiberim ultra,
Neu credas ponendum aliquid discriminis inter
Unguenta et corium. Lucri bonus est odor ex re
Qualibet. Illa tuo sententia semper in ore
Versetur dis atque ipso Jove digna poetae:
Unde habeas quaerit nemo, sed oportet habere.'
Hoc monstrant vetulæ pueris repentibus assae;
Hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellae.

(*b*) quamlibet immani proiectu corporis exstet,
qui non sola novem dispessis iugera membris
optineat, sed qui terrai totius orbem,
non tamen aeternum poterit perferre dolorem
nec praebere cibum proprio de corpore semper.
sed Tityos nobis hic est, in amore iacentem
quem volucres lacerant atque exest anxius angor
aut alia quavis scindunt cuppedine curae.
Sisyphus in vita quoque nobis ante oculos est,
qui petere a populo faces saevasque secures
imbibit, et semper victus tristisque recedit.
nam petere imperium, quod inanest nec datur umquam,
atque in eo semper duram sufferre laborem,
hoc est adverso nixantem trudere monte
saxum, quod tamen *e* summo iam vertice rusum
volvitur et plani raptim petit aequora campi.

III. (*a*) nam si, ut ipsa petit maiestas cognita rerum,
dicendum est, deus ille fuit, deus, inclyte Memmi,
qui princeps vitae rationem invenit eam quae
nunc appellatur sapientia, quique per artem
fluctibus e tantis vitam tantisque tenebris
in tam tranquillo et tam clara luce locavit.
confer enim divina aliorum antiqua reperta.
namque Ceres fertur fruges Liberque liquoris
vitigeni laticem mortalibus instituisse ;
cum tamen his posset sine rebus vita manere,
ut fama est aliquas etiam nunc vivere gentis ;
at bene non poterat sine puro pectore vivi :
quo magis hic merito nobis deus esse videtur,
ex quo nunc etiam per magnas didita gentis
dulcia permulcent animos solacia vitae

(*b*) Is metu Germanici fidus Romanis æquabilis in suos, mox superbiam in nos, sævitiam in populares sumpsit ; fretus bellis, quæ secunda adversum circumjectas nationes exercuerat, et senectutem Tiberii ut inermem despiciens, avidusque Armeniæ, cui, defuncto rege Artaxia, Arsacen liberorum suorum veterrimum imposuit, addita contumelia et missis qui gazam a Vonone relictam in Syria Ciliciaque reposcerent : simul veteres Persarum ac Macedonum terminos,

seque invasurum possessa Cyro et post Alexandro, per vaniloquentiam ac minas jaciebat. Sed Parthis mittendi secretos nuntios validissimus auctor fuit Sinnaces, insigni familia ac perinde opibus, et proximus huic Abdus, ademptæ virilitatis. Non despectum id apud barbaros, ultroque potentiam habet. Ii ascitis et aliis primoribus, quia neminem gentis Arsacidarum summæ rei imponere poterant, interfectis ab Artabano plerisque aut nondum adultis, Phraaten regis Phraatis filium Roma poscebant: nomine tantum et auctore opus, ut sponte Cæsaris, ut genus Arsacis, ripam apud Euphratis cerneretur.

IV. Translate into Latin:—

The death of Nelson was felt in England as something more than a public calamity: men started at the intelligence, and turned pale; as if they had heard of the loss of a dear friend. An object of our admiration and affection, of our pride and of our hopes, was suddenly taken from us; and it seemed as if we had never, till then, known how deeply we loved and reverenced him. What the country had lost in its great naval hero—the greatest of our own and of all former times—was scarcely taken into the account of grief. So perfectly, indeed had he performed his part, that the maritime war, after the battle of Trafalgar, was considered at an end: the fleets of the enemy were not merely defeated, but destroyed: new navies must be built, and a new race of seamen reared for them, before the possibility of their invading our shores could again be contemplated. It was not, therefore, from any selfish reflection upon the magnitude of our loss that we mourned for him: the general sorrow was of a higher character.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

TAMIL: GRAMMAR, &c.

S. NEVINS PILLAI, B A., B.L.

1 Paraphrase:

1. பூநனைசினைதுன்றிப புள்ளிடை இடைபம்பி
நானிற நளிர்வல்லிக்கொடி அளவிலமல்கி

மானினம் மயில்மாலை குயிலினம் வருகானம
தீங்கிசைத் தொழிலாடைத் திரைபொருவனபா
ராய்.

2. எனைத்துளமறை அவை இயம்பற்பாலன
பனைத்திரள் கரக்கரிப் பரதன் செய்கையே
அனைத்திறமலலனஅல்ல அன்னது
நினைதிலே என்வயின் நேய நெஞ்சினால்.

(a) Give the தொடர் in the first line of 1.

(b) Parse மாலை in 1, and செய்கை and அன்னது in 2.

(c) What is பால in இயம்பற்பாலன ?

(d) What is the பொருள்கோள் in 1.

(e) Arrange the words in 2 so as to form only one sentence.

II. (1) How are morning and evening described in the Ramayanam ?

(2) Describe the residence of Rama in சித்திரகூடம்.

(3) What is known from the Ramayanam about funerals, letter writing, hereditary succession, and rishis ?

(4) What account is given of the transmission of the story of the Bhavagavatham ?

(5) How many incarnations of Vishnu are specified ? What are they ?

III. Paraphrase :

1. விளக்கழற்கொழியா வெண்மதிக்ககலா விரி
திரைக்கருங்கடன் முகட்டின்
முளைத்துயர் பசும்பொன் வரைவலத்திரியு
மொட்டுவெங்கதிரவற்கேகா
உளத்திள்ருகடியு மாயவன்தொன்னூலுறை
மதியென்றபைந்தேறல்

துளக்கறவொழுகியன்னைபங்தொடை யாழ்
முனிவரன் சொற்றனனகன்றான்.

(*a*) How many sentences are in this stanza? Give the subject and predicate in each.

(*b*) Parse வலம் in line 2, and தேறல் in line 3.

(*c*) How is சொற்றனன் formed? Give three other words formed in the same manner.

(*d*) Analyse முனிவரன். Who is யாழ்முனி?

IV. (1) What do you know of விராடடு, சனகன், மாவலி, and மரீசி?

(2) What are துவரை and மதுரை? Is there anything in the text to determine their position?

(3) What periphrases are used in the Bhagavatham for Vishnoo, Brahma, and Naradha?

V. Give the allusions in the following passages:

1. தார்மாரிதரப்புலவோரொழுகாட்
கார்மாரிவிலக்கினே.

2. தகைகொண்டிடுதானவனுமழல்
உகுகின்றடர்சூறை யொழித்தவனே.

3. தாடொடு தடக்கை.

4. இடைவருங்கால மீண்டிரண்டும் நீத்தது
கடைவருந்தெறிக்கலியினட்சியோ.

5. காட்டுவாரணமூன் சொல்லக் காத்துவெங
ஞசன்வாயிற்
கோட்டுவாரணத்தைக்கொன்றகுரிசில்.

VI. (*a*) Give the meaning of the following:

1. உலகெலாந் தனி யுதிப்பதுமொழிந்தடங்குவ
துமம

அலகிலாதவன்பாலலதிலையவயவமாங்
கலையலாதுவேறுலகெனக்காடடலுமிலையால்.

2. இன்பசசீலமன்றியும் செய்தவம் வேறுமொன்றுளதோ.

3. மனையில்மெய்யெனு மாதவம்புரிந்தவன் மைந்தன்.

4. அருப்பு, உலம், இந்தியத்தியோகி, ஐவனம், அங்குரம், வந்திகர், வள்ளை, வடிம்பு, ஈமம், பஞ்சராத்திரம், கந்தரம்.

(b) Fully explain the formation, quoting your authority from the Nannul, of, தபோதனர், வருடை, யாண்டையான், பிரதபூசனை, and ஆடினை.

VII. (1) What is இல்லறம்? What are the different kinds of அறம்?

(2) Paraphrase:

தென்புலத்தார் தெய்வம் விருந்தொக்கறானென்றாங்
கைம்புலத்தா றோம்பறலை.

(a) Parse தலை. Why தென்புலம்? Why is தான் included?

(3) When did Tiruvalluvar live?

VIII. (1) How is the past tense formed? What இடைநிலை are used, and when?

(2) When does a difference in புணர்ச்சி affect the meaning? Give three examples.

(3) Give three examples for each of the following —(a) வேற்றுமைமயக்கம்; (b) அன்மொழித் தொகை; (c) இருமடி ஆகுபெயர்; and (d) இடவழு.

IX (1) How are verbs derived from nouns? What is the name given to such verbs?

(2) How are nouns derived from verbs, and how are such, nouns called?

(3) Are there defective verbs in Tamil? If so, give examples

(4) Are there frequentative, augmentative, and diminutive, particles or words in Tamil? If so, give examples

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WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB, 12 NOON TO 2 P M

TAMIL TRANSLATION

H BOWER, D D

I Translate into Tamil

1 "Learning is like mercury, one of the most powerful and excellent things in skilful hands, but in unskilful the most mischievous"

2 "What Sculpture is to a block of marble, Education is to a human soul The Philosopher, the Saint, the Hero,—the wise, the good, or the great man,—very often lie hid in a Plebeian, which a proper Education might have brought to light."

3 "It is idleness that is the curse of man—not labour. Idleness eats the heart out of men as of nations, and consumes them as rust does iron When Alexander conquered the Persians, and had an opportunity of observing their manners, he remarked that they did not seem conscious that there could be anything more servile than a life of pleasure, or more princely than a life of toil"

4. "Life is short, art long, opportunity fleeting, experiment slippery, judgment difficult." These are the first words of the medical aphorisms of the wise Hippocrates.

Quote the passage similar to this in the *Náládiyar*.

5. "The maxim of the French Revolution was, 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.' This is sometimes expressed in the words, 'one man is as good as another.' In a certain sense this is correct, but it is a great mistake to suppose that age, rank, and office are to be disregarded."

6. "Shakspeare is the greatest Dramatist. Of his writings it is remarked by Coleridge that 'one sentence begets the next naturally; the meaning is all inwoven.' The Poet Young says of him: 'Whatever other learning he wanted he was master of two books unknown to many profound readers,—books which the last conflagration can alone destroy, I mean the Book of Nature and that of Man.' Dr. Johnson says: 'The merit of Shakspeare is such as the ignorant can take in and the learned add nothing to.'"

II. Translate into English:

1. பொழியும் கண்ணிற் புதுப்புனல் ஆட்டினர்
மொழியும் இன்சொல்லின் மொய்ம்மலர் சூட்டினர்
அழிவில் அன்பெனும் ஆர் அமிர் தூட்டினர்
வழியில் வந்த வருத்தத்தை வாட்டினர்.

2. ஆடுகாட்டி வேங்கையை யகப்படுத்துமாறு போல்
மாடுகாட்டி யென்னை நீ மதிமயக்கலாகுமோ,
கோடுகாட்டி யானையைக் கொன்றுரித்த கொற்றவா
வீடுகாட்டி யென்னை நீ வெளிப்படுத்தல் வேண்டுமே.

3 தேகததோடு மற்றவையெல்லாம அழிந்து போகிறது, தாமம ஒன்றே இறந்தபினனும் அதுசரிகிறது, ஆதலால அதுவே மேலான சிநேகிதன்.

உண்மையைசசொனனால சானறினன [சாடசிக்காரன்] பரிசுததனகிறான், தாமமவளருகிறது; ஆகையால சகல வருணததார விஷயததிலும சான்றினர் உண்மையேசொல்லவேணடியது.

மனிதருக்கெல்லாம தன் தன் அந்தராதமாவே சான்றாகவும [சாடசி] கதியாகவும் இருகிறது; ஆதலால மேலான சான்றாகிய உன் அநதராதமாவை நீ அவமானஞசெயயாதே.

4. மனத்தானு மாநதாக் குணர்சசி
இனத்தானு மின்னனெனப்படுஞ சொல்.

5. பெண்ணைக் கடடிகொடுக்குமபோது, பிதாவித்தியாசாதுரியனுக்குக் கொடுகதவேண்டுமென்றும, தாயானவள மகள ஐசுவரியவானுககு வாழகைபபடவேண்டுமெனறும், சுற்றத்தார நலல குலஸ்தன வந்து வாய்ககவேண்டுமெனறும, அந்தப பெண் அழகில சிறநதவனைக கடடவேண்டுமெனறும நினைகிறதுண்டு; ஆயினும அது அபபடியே வாயகுமா? தெய்வசசெயலின்படியலலவோ சமபவிகும்.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB, 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

TELUGU: GRAMMAR, &c.

V. SUNDARARAMA AIYA, M.A.

I. Explain the following :—

(1) అప్పుడాయార్యసభయాంతతాద్భుతప్ర ।
మోదమందాక్ష వృత్తిఁగేల్మాగిచియుండె ।
నంతరారమ్ము మనుజపయజ్ఞఫలము ।
నెసఁగెదఁగొనుమని విభావసూద్భవుండు ॥

(2) అమరనగరమున నపుడుత్తమనీతి విచిత్రవీర్యతనయజ్యేష్ఠ ।
త్వమునఁదనరారునృపసత్తమునియతివశతసుతాప్తిఁదద్దయు
వెలసెన్ ॥

(3) ఘనశరవేదనల్బలియఁగావనకుంభినివ్రాలియున్నయ ।
మ్మునియుగళంబుదొట్రువడముంచితినాతలిదండ్రులన్మహా।
ఘనదినిఁకేమనన్నెఱయఁగాననికన్నులవారివృద్ధులం ।
దనరఁదదంఘ్రిచేర్పుననుధార్మికుఁడాయననమ్రవక్త్రుడై ॥

II. Name and define the అర్థాలంకారములు in the following and show the applicability of the definitions.

(1) ఒక్కతెభయశోకమ్ముల। వెక్కుచుమెయిగలవిలాసవిభ్రమల
క్ష్మల్।
దక్కుటయునునెకయొఱపై। నెక్కొనధరణీశునెదుటనిలిచి
వినీతిన్ ॥

(2) నీడగడువఁబాఱనేలకువెలిగాఁగ। నడుగువెట్టితిరుగనాత్మమొ
ఱగిఁ।
యొకటిఁదలఁపనరులకొదవిననెదవదే। కరణిమృత్యుదేవికన్ను
ఁబ్రామ॥

(3) గళితశృంఖలమైనగంధనాగమువోలెఁబ్రజలపైఁబేరెముల్వాఱి పాఱి॥

III Name and define the various వృత్తులు, రీతులు and పాకములు Show which of the definitions apply to the following

ఓయిదయావిహీనమతి యూరకయీపసిబిడ్డఁగొట్టగాఁ జేయెటులాడెనీకునిది చేసినదేమివృథాశపింతురే బోయవెయాఁడుతోడునను బుట్టవెశాపనిమిత్తమేతపం। బీయెడనున్నశాంతిపరులేమనువారికనీచరిత్రముల్॥

IV. Explain the following extracts fully

(1) చండకరకరహిండనంబునం బాండుప్రభలునిండి పఱచుఁ దఱచుసెల యేఱులసూరెలంగారుకొనుభూరుహనికాయంబుల్లు

(2) కఱకుటరిబరి పఱియవడంబొడిచి కడచినిలిచినం

(3) ధృతరాష్ట్రుండు, దుర్యోధనుండు, దుశ్శాసనుండు

(4) హారిమృగవ్యనవ్యవిహితాదరుఁడా ధరణీతలేశుఁ డధ్వారచిత శ్రమాకలితుఁడై కడుమెచ్చెను సురాపగాజలాసార సమాగమాహిత మసారస సారససార, సారభో దీరణకారణంబునతి ధీరసమీరకి శోరవారముల్॥

Give the Sanskrit synonyms of the following words

భార్య, గరిమ, అంతరాయము, ఆఖేటకము, పులకములు

N B —Note in what gender or genders the synonyms are used

VI Quote a verse from your texts illustrating అతిశయోక్తి

VII Write in grammatical Telugu the history of కాలయవన

N B —Your answer should not occupy more than two pages. Special attention should be paid to spelling

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

TELUGU: TRANSLATION.

REV. R. D. JOHNSTON.

I. Translate into Telugu:

1. "Learning is like Mercury, one of the most powerful and excellent things in skilful hands, but in unskilful the most mischievous."

2. "What Sculpture is to a block of marble, Education is to a human soul. The Philosopher, the Saint, the Hero,—the wise, the good, or the great man,—very often lie hid in a Plebeian, which a proper Education might have brought to light."

3. "It is idleness that is the curse of man—not labour. Idleness eats the heart out of men as of nations, and consumes them as rust does iron. When Alexander conquered the Persians, and had an opportunity of observing their manners, he remarked that they did not seem conscious that there could be anything more servile than a life of pleasure, or more princely than a life of toil."

4 "Life is short, art long, opportunity fleeting, experiment slippery, judgment difficult." These are the first words of the medical aphorisms of the wise Hippocrates.

5. "The maxim of the French Revolution was, 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.' This is sometimes expressed in the words, 'one man is as good as another.' In a certain sense this is correct, but it is a great mistake to suppose that age, rank, and office are to be disregarded."

6. "Shakspeare is the greatest Dramatist. Of his writings it is remarked by Coleridge that 'one sentence begets the next naturally; the meaning is all inwoven.' The Poet Young says of him: 'Whatever other learning he wanted he was master of two books unknown to many profound readers,—books which the last conflagration can alone destroy, I mean the Book of Nature and that of Man.' Dr. Johnson says: 'The merit of Shakspeare is such as the ignorant can take in and the learned add nothing to'"

II Translate into English

1 క॥ వేదండము తొండము సరి।
కోదండముఁ దివియు నెడమఁ గుడి నిబిడ జ్యా।
నాదము రోదసి నిండఁగ।
భేదించుఁ గండ శిలలు పృథు బాణములన్॥

వ॥ యుగ విగమ సమయ సముద్భూత జీమూత పటలంబు
నుంబోలెం శైలాసగిరి నితంబప్రాంత కాంతార
పర్యంతింబు నిరంతరంబై కారుకొన్నయొక్క గహన
రేఖం గరాంగుళిం జూపి యూపతికిట్లనియె॥

క॥ అల్లదె కంటివె పొనపొనఁ।
దెల్లని గట్టయుత మబ్బు దేడ్డిడు పొలమం।
దెల్లడఁ జూచిన ధరణీ।
వల్లభ నీరాము సేన వాలు మెకంబుల్॥

2 నీ॥ అడవి యెల్లను దానయైనది యనఁగమేయములగు
సంప్ర రోహములు గలిగి।
యాశలెల్లను దానయైనదియనఁగనెంతఁ బరగిఁగనబహు
విటపములు గలిగి।
యవని యెల్లను దానయైనది యనఁ దన నీడ నెప్పా
రెడు నెలపు గలిగి।
యభ్రమెల్లను దాన యైనది యన బహు పక్షీసర్పాశ
యమైన పఱపుగలిగి॥

నీ॥ పక్వఫల సాంద్ర వర్ణసంపన్న నిరంత।
రంబు నిర్మేఘ సురధనురై శ్వభవంబుఁ।
జూపుచును నద్భుతోదయ స్ఫురిత మహిమఁ।
దనరు నొక్క మహా వట తరువుఁ గాంచి॥

(Substitute కాంచిరి for the last word to complete the sense)

3. చ॥ శ్రమఘుడుగుం దనూ జడిమ జొరుఁ జలాచల లక్ష్య భేదన।
క్రమము లెరుంగ వచ్చు మదిఁ గానఁ బడుం బర జాతి ధీతి కో।
పముల విచేష్టితంబులివి భావమునం దలపోయనన్నిఁ చం।
దములఁ బ్రియంబె యంచు నరనాథుఁడు వేటకు నుద్యతాత్ముఁడై॥

ఉ॥ హారి మృగవ్య నవ్య విహితాదరుఁడా ధరణీ తలేశుఁ డ।
ధ్యారచిత శ్రమా కలితుఁడై కడు మెచ్చె ఘురాపగా జలా।
సారస మూగ మూర్ఛితమసారస సారస సారసారభో।
దీరణ కారణంబు నతి ధీర శమీర కిశోర వారమున్॥

4 నీ॥ ఇట మీఁదఁ నీ రాత్రి కేడవ దినమునఁ బర్వ్మ గర్భున కొక్కఁ పగలు నిండు।
భూర్భువాదిక జగంబులు మూఁడు విలయాగ్నిలోన మునుంగు నాలోనఁ బెద్ద।
నావ చేరఁగ వచ్చునా పంపు పెంపున దానిపై నౌషధ తతులు బీజ।
రాసులు నిడి పయో రాశిలో విహరింపఁ గలవు సప్త ఋషులఁ గలసి తిరుగ॥

గీ॥ మ్రోలఁ గాన రాక ముంచు పెంజీకటి।
మునుఁగు చుండు మునుల మేని వెలుఁగు।

దొలుకు చుండు జలధి దోధూయ మానమై।
నావ తేలుచుండు నరవరేణ్య॥

క॥ నీవు వెలియైన భోగము।
లేవియు నేనెల్ల నిన్ను నెప్పుడుఁ గొలువం।
గావలయు నాకు ననుపలు।
కావిభుఁ డొక భంగి నోర్చి యా సతి తోడన్॥

ఉ॥ ఏనును నీ వియోగము సహింతునె నాకిది సత్య శాసనం।
బైన తెఱంగు మజ్జనకు నాజ్ఞయు నక్కట నీకు నేటి
కిం।
గాన లెఱుంగ వీవు పలుగాములుఁ బాములుఁ గ్రించు
చెంచులన్।
దానవ మాయలుంగల పథంబులు దుర్గమ భంగులంగ
నా॥

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

KANARESE . GRAMMAR, &c.

M. CLAPHAM., ESQ.

I. Re-write the following passage in Kanarese prose avoiding as much as possible the use of తత్సమ words:—

(a) సకలక్షత్రకిరీటకౌడితపదాంఖోజాతనాస్థానవీ।
దికేగుత్తానికచిత్రవీత్రధరస్యోర్వ్వంకార్యవిజ్ఞాప
స్యో।
త్సుకచిత్తంధవళోత్తరీయవసనంలంబోదరంలంబ
కూ।
ర్జకళాపంసికకంఝకంత్వరితదింబందంప్రకిఱారకం॥

(b) జికరిపుసుశేఁంద్రమన్యు । క్షేతిపకిరిపున్నృపకులాంగనాజన
మన్యూ ।
ద్గతబాష్పసలిలధారా । ప్రకౌనదింకేఁర్తివల్లియంబిళయి
సిదం ॥

(c) ఒప్పిసిమనమంమానిని । గొప్పిసికనువంతపక్కేమునిమన
సిజనిం ।
సొప్పాగిర్దోఁజ్చవడియ । కుప్పసమంప్రోల్తుశ్రీరగేనేఁ
రిదనాదం ॥

II. Explain the following passages and name the అలంకారగళు that occur in them :—

(a) వనజంపంకాంకితంగోఁవళికియ మీలేయోక్తింగేపక్కా
య్తుగోఁవ ।
ర్ధనవక్షోఁజాగమావ్వర్జ్వలనబఱళధూమాకులంపాల
మునిఁ ।
రనపాయస్థానమిందాపురవరదవణిగ్వాటఱర్మ్యంగళో
ళ్ళుం ।
నినసంబారస్వజావంపరిపడిపదపింలక్ష్మినిశ్చింతమిర్ద్ద
ళ్ ॥

(b) ఖండిసిప్పేరివంశవనమంకడిదుద్ధతశాఖియంశుజా ।
దండక్రుపాణదింసమరికంటకమంగమిదాతపత్రదిం ।
జండకరప్రకౌపమఖిళోఁవర్రినిల్లిసేకణ్పుమాడిదం ।
దండధరోఁక్తమందశరధంసఫలిఁకృతసన్మనోఁరథం ॥

III Name the chief points of difference (విశేషజేఁదగళు) between the ఖాస్తిక and నాస్తికరామాయణగళు

IV. Give the meaning and connexion of —

(a) లూరయలవరుత్పత్తిగే । కారణమినిసిర్దజనకనందశరధ
నం ।
మారణమంపోర్దిసువేం । కారణవిఘటనమికార్యవిఘ
టనమత్తే ॥

(b) ఏనంప్రత్యుపకారమ । నానోడరిసువేంకుమారకంనే
యనిత్తేం ।

(c) ఒంటికుతారదిందడవియంకడివంకిరిపోడుగారని ।
న్నోందుకుజాసియింశబరకోటియనిక్కినిశాటకో
టిగా ।
నందమనుంటుమాల్పిన్ * * *

V. Point out the కావ్యదోషగళు in :—

(a) * * * కృగళా । నేయకయ్యంనఖకాంకిజంద్రికేగళం
కేళ్మాడుగుంజానుబా ।
శియకంకంగళనేందోడేపోగళ్వేశోశానాకియంనాకి
యం ॥

(b) లుర్వరేమణిపర్వతమం । శార్వరిపరివూర్ణజంద్రనం
పడువంతం ।
తర్వక్నిసర్వలక్షణ । సర్వగుణాన్వితనేనిపసుతనంపడ
దళ్ ॥

(c) లిమృతాంశుపిర్చిపిచ్చువ । సముద్రమింతంతేరామజం
ద్రందివస ।
మదినకివృద్ధివేత్తా । క్రమినిదనకిముగ్ధకావమంశృశవ
మం

VI. What peculiar sense is each of the following words used in, in your text :—

లూవళి, సమయ. కల్పం, యుగం, ముహూర్త.

(*a*) Give దీశ్య synonyms for —

సంసార, సూర్య, వంశ, కాంతి, ఙంద్ర, మనస్సు, శుద్ధ, విమాన ఏకాంత and మండల.

(*b*) Give the derivation of :—

సురభి, విపక్ష, కుముదిని, కూర్జక, కృపాణ, తిగ్మాంశు, మరీచి, శ్రీక, కంబుకీ and లవతంస.

VII. Name the సప్తసంతానంగళు and రాజలక్షణగళు.

VIII. Distinguish between :—

కరణత్రయ దోషగళు and కర్మత్రయదోషగళు ;

సాత్త్వికభావంగళు and సంచారిభావంగళు

లూశా and కామ ; ప్రాప్తి and ప్రాకామ్య ; మతి and బుద్ధి ,

క్షమా and శాంతి ; మీధా and ప్రజ్ఞా ; క్రోధ and మాత్సర్య.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

KANARESE: TRANSLATION.

A. SUBBA RAU, B.A., B.L.

I. Translate into Kanarese :

1. "Learning is like Mercury, one of the most powerful and excellent things in skilful hands, but in unskilful the most mischievous."

2. "What Sculpture is to a block of marble, Education is to a human soul. The Philosopher, the Saint, the Hero,—

the wise, the good, or the great man,—very often lie hid in a Plebeian, which a proper Education might have brought to light."

3. "It is idleness that is the curse of man—not labour. Idleness eats the heart out of men as of nations, and consumes them as rust does iron. When Alexander conquered the Persians, and had an opportunity of observing their manners, he remarked that they did not seem conscious that there could be anything more servile than a life of pleasure, or more princely than a life of toil."

4. "Life is short, art long, opportunity fleeting, experiment slippery, judgment difficult." These are the first words of the medical aphorisms of the wise Hippocrates.

5 "The maxim of the French Revolution was, 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.' This is sometimes expressed in the words, 'one man is as good as another.' In a certain sense this is correct, but it is a great mistake to suppose that age, rank, and office are to be disregarded."

6. "Shakspeare is the greatest Dramatist. Of his writings it is remarked by Coleridge that 'one sentence begets the next naturally; the meaning is all inwoven.' The Poet Young says of him: 'Whatever other learning he wanted he was master of two books unknown to many profound readers,—books which the last conflagration can alone destroy, I mean the Book of Nature and that of Man.' Dr. Johnson says: 'The merit of Shakspeare is such as the ignorant can take in and the learned add nothing to.'"

II. Translate into English:

(a) మగనాదంసఱుచీవిగీందూసగీవీల్దాతంగీజేంబొన్నర్థా
తగళంవస్త్రవిలీపనాశ్రణమంసాల్వన్నేగంకోట్టనా
జగకివల్లజనేన్నవూణ్కి తుదిగీర్దుత్తేందుసంప్రీతిక్వే
ంగీసంసారశరీరశోగపరినిర్వేగంతపఃప్రీతియిం॥

(b) కోట్టిలమగంగీపట్టం
గట్టిజరత్రణసమానమినేవసుమతియం

బిట్టుజినదిఁ క్షేగొండం
ముట్టువినంకేఁకిఁచిసేగళంకేఁకిఁసిదం॥

(౧) బండిసిప్పేరివంశవనమంరడిదుద్దరశాబేయంశుగా
దండక్రుపాణాదింసమరిరంటరమంసమేదాకపత్రదిం
జండకరప్రకాపమఖశోఁవఁరినిల్లేనేకణ్పునూడిదం
దండధరోఁత్తమందశరథంసఫలిఁకృతసన్నసోఁరథం॥

III Render into English —

లాగ రావణను బందులాకేయన్ను ఎబ్బిసి సోసేగళ
న్ను సమదాయిసి లంకః పురక్కే కళుహిసి రణదిఁ క్షే
యన్ను కృకొండు భలద మాతుగళన్నాడుత్తా కొ
రడలు నానా వాద్యగళన్ను బారిసిదరు కుదురేగళ
న్ను కట్టి, ధ్వజపతవన్ను ఎత్తి, సంగరక్కే బేఁకాద
సామగ్రియగళ కుంబి, సారథియు సన్నద్ధనాగి రథ
వన్నుతందు నిల్లిసలు రావణను లా కేఁరన్ను ఏరి
సారంశదింద రణక్కే బరుత్తిరలు ముందణ కహళేగ
ళు రణశ్రీరవనల్లి కాళగ బేఁడ రిపు శాయంకరనల్లి
కోఁటి బేఁడఖేందు కూగుతిరలు రావణను ఉత్తు కోఁ
ళుగళల్లి ఉత్తుధనుస్సుగళన్ను ధరిసి ఉత్తు కోఁళుగళిం
ద బాణగళన్ను బిడుత్తా బరలు ఒందొందు బాణక్కే
ఉత్తు నూరు సావిర కపిగళ తలేగళు బీళుత్తిరలు కపి
సేఁనాపతిగళు బేదరి గవయను నొందను. గజను
తిరుచికొండను వినతన ప్రాణగళు కుది మూగినల్లి కేర
ళిదవు జాంబవంతను నరళుత్తా నడదను మిక్క కిసు
రుళ్ళ సాహసిగళు రావణన సమ్ముఖదల్లి నింతిరలిల్లి.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB, 10 A M TO 12 NOON.

MALAYALAM GRAMMAR, &c.

T C. POONEN, B.A., AND V. ACHUTHA PANIKKAR.

PART I.

I. Whence is the name Bharatam derived? Who is the hero of the Mahabharata? What place do you assign to the Bharatam in Malayalam classics, and for what reasons?

II. Give the അന്വയം, and a free English translation, of the following —

തത്രൈവകൂടിംഗതാസാതപനവേക്ഷ്യകുന്തീ
പുത്രാൻഭുജ്യതമിതിപ്രോവാചസപ്രമോദം.
പശ്ചാൽസാകുന്തീപ്രസമീക്ഷ്യകന്യകാം കൃഷ്ണാം
അശ്രുപാംഗീം കഷ്ടംമയാഭാക്ഷിതമിത്യുവാച.
സാചവാദിനീകുന്തീതദന്തരചിന്തയന്തീ
സാധർമ്മഭീതാചാഭിവിലജ്ജമാനാകുന്തീ
സാദരംപാഞ്ചാലീഗൃഹിതൈപാപജഗാമകന്യാം
നന്ദനംയുധിഷ്ഠിരംവചനമുവാചേദം.

(1) Parse അനവേക്ഷ്യ, പുത്രാൻ, കന്യകാം, മയാ, നന്ദനം, and ഉവാച.

(2) Decline അഹം and തവ in the singular number.

III Sketch briefly the character of Arjuna.

IV. Explain clearly the following, stating in what connection each occurs :—

(a) കോകിലനാരിപോലെനീപരഭൃതയല്ലെ

(b) അവനിയന്നുശൈത്യയുപലക്ഷണയായാം

(c) ശീർണ്ണപർണ്ണാർണ്ണവായുഫലമൂലാശികളായി
താർണ്ണപല്യംകസ്ഥലസ്ഥണ്ഡിലശായികളാ
യി.

(d) പ്രകൃതിയാകുന്നതുംപുരുഷനാകുന്നതും
സകലാത്മാവായിട്ടും നിന്തിരുവടിയല്ലൊ.

(e) സന്യാസിവരനിവനെന്നറിഞ്ഞീലെനീ
യും
ചെന്നിനിശൂശ്രൂഷിച്ചീടെന്നയച്ചിതുകൃഷ്ണ
ൻ

Point out the പ്രാസം and യതി in (e)

Give the different meanings of വരൻ.

V (1) What do you understand by കർത്താവിൽക്രിയ and കർമ്മണിപ്രയോഗം? Give examples

(2) What ambiguity of meaning do you find in the samasams പൊന്മണി and ചൊൽപൊരുൾ?

PART II.

I. What and how many ലക്ഷണങ്ങളും does the Bhágavatam contain and which does the Shashta Skantha expound?

II Paraphrase in simple Malayalam:—

.. ..അഖിലേശ്വരനീശ്വരർ
നാലായവേദാന്തസാരാർത്ഥനവ്യയൻകാലാരിസേ
വിതപാദാംബുജൻപരൻ

കാലൂൻസചരുപാൻകമലാലയാവരൻന്നീലാംബുദാമല
കോമളൻസുന്ദരൻ
നിലാരവിന്ദദളായതലോചനൻലോകൈകദേശി
കനാത്മാനിരഞ്ജനൻ
ലോകാരവിന്ദഹൃദിസ്ഥിതൻതമ്പദംവീണ്ടൊഴു &c

Give the derivations of വേദം, പാദം, അംബുദൻ and ലോകം; and the meanings of the component parts of each of the following words—വിരിഞ്ചൻ, പ്രപഞ്ചം, പുരന്ദരൻ, പുരോഹിതൻ, ദാനവൻ and അന്തകൻ

III What words in the following extract may be rejected as unnecessary in prose, and what omission can you point out? Is there any figure employed in these lines —

നിങ്കനിവെകലിങ്കരിച്ചീടുകിൽസങ്കടവങ്കടൽതൻകരയേറുവാൻ
പങ്കജാക്ഷ! തുലോമുണ്ടെളുപ്പം പദപങ്കജേസ്വംസമ്പ്രയാമിപ്രഭൊ!

IV Justify and prove the following statement by quoting instances from your text book—ദൈവാശ്രിതന്മാക്കുസങ്കടമില്ലെടൊ.

V Explain അവരോധിക്ക, വിധേയന്മാർ, അരയിരിക്കുസ്ഥാനം, തങ്ങൾ, നമ്പിടി ആറുതിരുത്ത, തലപ്പം and അകം; and state briefly the merits of the Keralotpathi in a literary point of view

VI. Correct the following sentences —

പൈയന്തർഗ്രാമത്തിലുള്ളവർനിരുപിച്ചു, പരശു
രാമൻ അരുളിച്ചെയ്യുപോലെ അന്വസരിക്കേ
ണമെന്നനിശ്ചയിച്ചു.

അതുകൊണ്ടവേനിൽകാലത്ത ആറുമാസം വക്ഷം
ആകുന്നത

എല്ലാവരുടെ വസവിനേൽ.
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WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB., 12 NOON TO 2 P M

MALAYALAM TRANSLATION

T. C. POONEN, B A

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1 Translate into Malayalam —

1 "Learning is like Mercury, one of the most powerful and excellent things in skilful hands, but in unskilful the most mischievous"

2. "What Sculpture is to a block of marble, Education is to a human soul. The Philosopher, the Saint, the Hero,—the wise, the good, or the great man,—very often lie hid in a Plebeian, which a proper Education might have brought to light"

3. "It is idleness that is the curse of man—not labour Idleness eats the heart out of men as of nations, and consumes them as rust does iron When Alexander conquered the Persians, and had an opportunity of observing their manners, he remarked that they did not seem conscious that there could be anything more servile than a life of pleasure, or more princely than a life of toil."

4 "Life is short, art long, opportunity fleeting, experiment slippery, judgment difficult" These are the first words of the medical aphorisms of the wise Hippocrates

5 'The maxim of the French Revolution was, 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity' This is sometimes expressed in the words, 'one man is as good as another In a certain sense this is correct, but it is a great mistake to suppose that age, rank, and office are to be disregarded'

6 "Shakspeare is the greatest Dramatist Of his writings it is remarked by Coleridge that 'one sentence begets the next naturally, the meaning is all inwoven' The Poet Young says of him 'Whatever other learning he wanted he was master of two books unknown to many profound readers,—books which the last conflagration can alone destroy, I mean the Book of Nature and that of Man' Dr Johnson says 'The merit of Shakspeare is such as the ignorant can take in and the learned add nothing to

II Translate into English —

(a) എത്രയും ശ്രീമാനിവൻനാകേന്ദ്രസമനല്ലൊ
സുസ്ഥിരൻപീനസ്കന്ധനാജാനുബാഹുയുഗൻ
വിസ്തവക്ഷസ്ഥലനവ്വത്തോരുദ്വന്ദ്വധരൻ
ശക്തിമാൻബ്രഹ്മക്ഷത്രതേജസ്സീയുവാവേററം
ശക്തിയില്ലായ്കിലിത്തഭാവിക്കയില്ലയെന്നും
സിദ്ധമല്ലായ്കതന്നെയല്ലെന്നുധരിച്ചാലും;
ബ്രാഹ്മണക്കസാദ്ധ്യമായില്ലൊരുകർമ്മങ്ങളും
സാമ്യമില്ലവരുടെമാഹാത്മ്യത്തിന്നുമേതും
ജലമാരുതഫലമൂലാഹാരന്മാരിവർ
ബലഹീനന്മാരത്രകൊണ്ടെന്നുനിനക്കേണ്ടൊ.

(b) വിദ്യയത്രുംധരിച്ചേഴഹൊരാത്രത്താൽ
വിദ്യാധരേന്ദ്രനായ്വന്നാൻനരേന്ദ്രനും
ചിത്തത്തെളിഞ്ഞുസംകഷ്ടണമുത്തിയെ
സത്ത്വാഭജിച്ചിരിക്കുംനാളൊരുദിനം
പ്രത്യക്ഷനായനാഥൻപദ്മാംഭൊരുഹം

നതാമഹ മുഹ സ്തുതാപലവിധം.

(c) വീയ്യുമുണ്ടായിട്ടല്ലൊസൂയ്യനെഭയപ്പെട്ട
കൂരിരിട്ടകംപോയിപ്പാതാളെവസിക്കുന്നു;
ചാരുസുന്ദരനായചന്ദ്രനെക്കാണുന്നേരം
ചാരത്തുമരത്തണൽപിടിച്ചുനിൽക്കുന്നല്ലീ.
വൈരിയെചതിക്കണംവല്ലജാതിയെന്നാലും
നാരിയെപ്പോലെസേവിച്ചിരുന്നാൽനന്നല്ലേ
തും.
തന്നുടെയവകാശംലഭിപ്പാനാളല്ലാത്ത
മന്നവന്മാരുംപുല്ലുംഭേദമില്ലറിഞ്ഞാലും
വൈരസേനിയെക്കണ്ടാൽപുഷ്കരനിനക്കുളി
ൽ
വൈരമില്ലയൊകഷ്ടംനിന്നുടെകർമ്മംതന്നെ.
ഉമ്മരപ്പുല്ലുകൊണ്ടുമെല്ലവെചിരിക്കയും
വെണ്മയിലണ്ണയ്ക്കിടപുല്ലുകൊണ്ടിറുമ്മിയും
ദുർമ്മുഖംകാട്ടന്തൊറുംഭക്തിയുംവിശ്വാസവും
ധർമ്മശാലിയാംനിൻറെജീവനം ചിത്രം ചിത്രം.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB, 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON

HINDUSTANI: GRAMMAR, &c

REV. E. SELL.

I By whom, when, where, and why was the Araish-i-Mahfil written

II Scan

(b) ماہ ہی ایک خال رخسارہ شب دیجور کا

(a) ہی بہت دل مدں خدال اک رلف عنبر بدزکا

III. In the following بیت point out the وصل — روی — صنعت — تخلص — ردیف

یوسے کي آرزو مین ناصح کي
جان آئي ہي جان ہونٹھون پر

IV. Write the following تاریخ in the رقم character.

عیسوی صوري معنوی ہجری
اک ہزار آٹھہ سو چھیاسٹھہ سال

V. Re-write the following نثر (state whether you intend to write in Urdu or in the Dakhani idiom).

مجھکو اب ساقی گلفام سے کچھہ کام نہین
مي سے کچھہ کام نہین جام سے کچھہ کام نہین
دلہن خوش آئي ہین صحرا کی ہولین پرخار
اب کسي سرو گل اندام سے کچھہ کام نہین
اپني آرام سے ہون دشت جنون مین تنہا
کسي محبوب دلارام سے کچھہ کام نہین
طبع روشن کو نہین خوف سیہ روزیکا
صبح محشر ہو مجھہ شام سے کچھہ کام نہین

VI. Re-write (*a*) in Dakhani and (*b*) in Urdu.

(*a*)

بادشاہ نے اصبلون کو کروروں روپي دئے پیش حدمتون نے بادشاہت کی چین کئے قد سیہ محل پر طبیعت جو آئي رفعت وشان فلک ہفتم پر پہنچا ئی کئے کرور روپي اُس منظور نظرنے صرف کئے خزانے خالي کر ہستا جون کے گھر بھر دئے *

(b)

باپ میرے سے بولا کہ پہلے پہل اس کنے جا کر اسکو
آؤ کر کر بولو میں نیچ وہاں جا کر اُسے بولے سریکا اُسکوں
بولا پر وہ نیچ آتا ہوں کرکے جواب دیا کیونکہ اسکے
طرف جانا نہیں چاہتا ہوں تبھی میں اپنے باپ کو
کہا کہ اسکے من منے کیا ہی سو مجھے کیا معلوم *

VII (a) Write short sentences illustrating the uses of each of the following words

اپنا ـ کرکر ـ سریکا ـ کہ ـ جو

(b) Compose one of each of the following —

جملۂ معترضہ — جملۂ ندائیہ — جملۂ معللہ

جملۂ قسمیہ

(c) Explain the following terms

علم عروض — علم صنایع — علم بدیع — علم نحو

VIII (a) Give the ماخذ (root) of each of the following if there is an affix explain clearly its force

باگن — بربط — مشابہ — تسبیح — اعتدال

ناسخ — غمناکی — گلزار

(b) From each of the following words give four derivatives and their meanings.

سکونت — حکم — علم — درس

(c) Explain the difference in the use of نا and بے as negative prefixes

IX (a) The following words have two meanings according as they are of Indian or Persian origin Give the two meanings of each according to their respective origin

مور — جام — بام — کام — باد — بالا — باني
چوگان

(*b*) Give two plural nouns the singular forms of which are not used in the same sense in Hindustani.

X. Show how you would use the following idiomatic sentences or proverbs.

(*a*) یہاں فرشتے کے بھی پر جلتے ہیں

(*b*) ولي کو ولي ہي پہچانتا ہي

(*c*) ناچ نہ جانے انگن ٹیڑہا

(*d*) اُلٹا چور کوتوالے دانڈے

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

HINDUSTANI: TRANSLATION.

REV E. SELL.

I. Translate into Hindustani:—

(1) "Learning is like Mercury, one of the most powerful and excellent things in skilful hands, but in unskilful the most mischievous."

(2) "What Sculpture is to a block of marble, Education is to a human soul. The Philosopher, the Saint, the Hero, —the wise, the good, or the great man,—very often lie hid in a Plebeian, which a proper Education might have brought to light."

(3) "It is idleness that is the curse of man—not labour. Idleness eats the heart out of men as of nations, and consumes them as rust does iron. When Alexander conquered the Persians, and had an opportunity of observing their manners, he remarked that they did not seem conscious that there could be anything more servile than a life of pleasure, or more princely than a a life of toil."

(4) "Life is short, art long, opportunity fleeting, experiment slippery, judgment difficult." These are the first words of the medical aphorisms of the wise Hippocrates.

(5) "The maxim of the French Revolution was, 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.' This is sometimes expressed in the words, 'one man is as good as another.' In a certain sense this is correct, but it is a great mistake to suppose that age, rank, and office are to be disregarded."

(6) "Shakspeare is the greatest Dramatist. Of his writings it is remarked by Coleridge that 'one sentence begets the next naturally; the meaning is all inwoven.' The Poet Young says of him: 'Whatever other learning he wanted he was master of two books unknown to many profound readers,—books which the last conflagration can alone destroy, I mean the Book of Nature and that of Man.' Dr. Johnson says: 'The merit of Shakspeare is such as the ignorant can take in and the learned add nothing to.'"

11. Translate into English:—

(a) اس چمن مین ہین بہ شمار درخت
پر کہان مثل قد یار درخت
وہ ترا سرو قد ہي بہ سایہ
صد قے ہین لاکھہ سایہ دارد رخت
مبرے سو زد رو ن سے کبا نسبت
مین ہو ن انسان اؤر چنارد رخت
ہر روش پر تري ہي مجھے کو
کھڑے ہین باندھ کر قطارد رخت
آ نکھین بادام ہي ز نخدان سدب
قد جانان ہي صبو ہ دارد رخت
شبنم افشان نہین ہي اي حوش دد
نہیرے غم مین ہین اشکبار د رخت

(b)

کرنال ایک قلعہ ہي پہاڑ پر ہنود کا بڑا معبد ۔ اسمین بہت سے چشمے ۔ قریب اسکے اکثر دریاے بنادر دریاے شور سے ملے ہین ۔ اوراس مقام مین مچھلیان ایسي نازک ہوتی ہین اگر ایک دم دھوپ مین رکھیئے تو پگھل جائین ۔ اطراف مین اسکے اُونٹ گھوڑا نہایت وی وچالاک ہي ۔ سومنات قدیم بتخانہ ہي نہایت مشہور ۔ شوردریا اُس سے تین کوس تابع سکے پانچ بنادر - سرستي بھي قریب اُسے نکلي ہي ۔ ہنود اُسکو بڑا مبرتھ جانتے ہین ۔ مشہور ہي کہ پانچ ہزار برس اِس سے اگے پانچ چھ کڑوڑ آدمي جادوگرون کي قوم سے سرستي اوُر ہرن کے درمیان ہنسي خوشي آپس مین لپٹ لپٹ کرگرے اوُر ڈوب گئے *

(c)

بادشاہت چھوڑ جب ادھم چلے
کوہ وصحرا کي طرف کو شہر سے
بیٹے کو اپنا کیا قائم مقام
بادشاہت وہ لگا کرنے نمام
آپ لے پھر راہ صحرا کي غرض
مال دنیا سے نہ کچھ رکھي غرض
ساتھ اِک پیالہ لیا اوُر بوریا
ایک مسواک اوُر اک تکیہ لیا
ایک سوزن حرف سینے کے لئے

بس یہہ اسباب ضروری لے لئے
شہر سے باہر نکل جو کي نظر
سوتے دیکھا ایک کو وان خاک پر
بوریا پھینکا وہاں اوڑیہہ کہا
خاکسا رون کو زمین ہي بوڑیا
آگے جاد یکھا تو اِک بیچارہ آب
اُوک سے پیتا ہي بیٹھا بے حجاب
ہاتھہ سے پیالہ کو بھي توڑا وہین
یعنے پي لبوینگے ہم پاني یوہین
آگے دیکھا ایک سوتا ہی غریب
ہاتھہ کو رکھے سرہانے بے نصیب
تکیہ بھی چھوڑا فضولي جانکر
یعنے اِک یہہ بھي ہي مجھہ پر بار سر
آگے جا کر دیکھا تو اک نیک خو
انگلیون سے ما نجھتا تھا دانت کو
ہاتھہ سے مسواک بھي تب پھینکدی
پاس اپنے ایک سوزن ہي رکھي

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB., 3 TO 5 P.M.

ORIGINAL COMPOSITION IN VERNACULARS.

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1. Describe the Prince of Wales' visit to India; or,
2. Write an Essay on the advantages of Travelling.

THURSDAY, 17TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

J. MARSH, ESQ.

I. Prove the rule for finding the G.C.M. of two Algebraical quantities.

Show that $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ and $dx^3 + cx^2 + bx + a$ will have a common divisor of the second degree if :—

$$\frac{abc - a^2b - b^2d + acd}{ac - bd} = \frac{ac^2 - bcd - a^3 + ad^2}{ab - cd} = \frac{d(ac - bd)}{a^2 - d^2}$$

II. If α and β be the roots of the equation $x^2 + px + q = 0$, then $\alpha + \beta = -p$ and $\alpha\beta = q$.

If one root of the equation $x^2 + (c + d)x + q = 0$, be a root of the equation $x^2 + (c - d)x + b = 0$, its other root is a root of the equation $x^2 + (c + 3d)x + (c + d)^2 - (c^2 - d^2) + b = 0$.

III. If I buy n articles for Rs. 1 each, $n - 1$ articles for Rs. 2 each, $n - 2$ for Rs. 3 each, and so on up to one article for Rs. n., find the sum I shall have to pay.

IV. If the 7th and 8th terms in $(a + b)^n$ are in the same ratio as the 6th and 7th in $(a + b)^{n+1}$ find n.

V. Find the present value of an annuity, to commence at the end of p years, and to continue q years.

A person 30 years of age having Rs. 20,000 wishes to purchase an annuity which is to begin when he attains the age of 50: if his life be valued at 60 years, and interest be reckoned at 3 per cent., find the value of the annuity he may purchase, having given

log. 3	= ·4771213	log. 1·8061	= ·2567418
log. 2	= ·3010300	log. 2·4272	= ·3851056
log. 1·03	= ·0128372	log. 6·211	= ·7931615
		log 4·2348	= ·6268329

VII Prove geometrically that

$$\text{Cos } A + \text{Cos } B = 2 \text{ Cos } \frac{A + B}{2} \text{ Cos } \frac{A - B}{2}$$

Show that $\text{Cos } A + \text{Cos } 2A + \text{Cos } 3A = \dfrac{\text{Cos } 2A \sin \frac{3A}{2}}{\text{Sin } \frac{1}{2}}$

VIII. Give $\tan 3\theta + \tan 2\theta + \tan \theta = 0$, find $\tan \theta$.

IX. *In any triangle the sides are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles.*

$$\text{Given } a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$
$$b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ac \cos B$$
$$A + B + C = 180^\circ$$

Show that $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$

X. Find the radius of a circle which touches one side of a triangle and the other sides produced.

If O_1, O_2, O_3 be the centres of the escribed circles, show that

$$O_1\ O_2 = \frac{c}{\text{Sin } \frac{1}{2} C} \qquad O_3\ O_1 = \frac{b}{\text{Sin } \frac{1}{2} B}$$
$$O_2\ O_3 = \frac{a}{\text{Sin } \frac{1}{2} A}$$

XI. Two rows of houses of equal height are at right angles to each other, on a sun shiny day the distance of the corner of the shadow from the corner where the rows meet is observed twice, and found to be a and b respectively; if h be the height of the houses and α the difference between the altitudes of the sun on the two occasions, then

$$h^2 + (a - b)\, h \cot \alpha + ab = 0$$

THURSDAY, 17TH FEB, 2 TO 5 P.M.

GEOMETRY.

E. P. METCALFE, M.A.

I. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other each to each, but the angle contained by the two sides of the one greater than the angle contained by the two sides equal to them of the other, the base of that which has the greater angle shall be greater than the base of the other.

II The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another

From the intersection of the diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle, perpendiculars are let fall upon the sides; prove that the semi-sum of two opposite angles of the quadrilateral formed by joining the feet of these perpendiculars is equal to one of the angles formed by the diagonals of the former quadrilateral

III Triangles of the same altitude are to one another as their bases

ABCD is a square and the side AD is bisected in E If BE be joined cutting the diagonal AC in the point F, show that of the triangles thus formed

$$AEF : CEF : ABE : BCF :: 1 : 2 : 3 : 4$$

IV Every solid angle is contained by plane angles which together are less than four right angles.

The sides of a pyramid consist of the greatest possible number of equal equilateral triangles Determine the form of its base.

V. In the fig. Euc. 1.22. "To make a triangle of which the sides shall be three given straight lines, &c.," if D F, F G, G H be taken equal to the given straight lines and F K G be the triangle required show that the circles described about the triangles D K G, F K H both pass through the centre of the circle described about the triangle DKH and their common chord bisects the angle F K G also if this chord meets F G in L, and the straight line bisecting F G at right angles in M, the rectangle F K, K G is equal to the rectangle K M, K L.

VI. If the tangent to any conic at a point P intersect the directrix in the point Z, then P S Z is a right angle

Hence show that if the normal at P meet the axis in G

$$SG : SP :: SA : AX.$$

VII. If Q V be an ordinate to the diameter of a parabola at P

$$QV^2 = 4SP.PV.$$

If the ordinate pass through the focus and G be the intersection of the normal and axis show that P G is a mean proportional between the segments into which the ordinate is divided at the focus.

VIII. If from the foci S, S' of an ellipse S Y, S' Y' are drawn perpendicular to the tangent at P; show that

$$S Y . S' Y' = B C^2$$

also S Y : S P :: B C : C D where C D is conjugate to C P.

IX. If through any point in the diagonal produced of the rectangle formed by the tangents at the vertices of a hyperbola and its conjugate an ordinate be drawn cutting the curve in P and the other diagonal produced in r, show that the rectangle R P. Pr is constant: and deduce the characteristic property of an Asymptote.

If the Asymptotes be given in position, and one point on the curve: determine the position of the foci and directrices.

X. Investigate the nature of the section of a cone made by a plane whose inclination to the axis is greater than half the vertical angle of the cone.

Prove that the section of a cylinder made by a plane which is not at right angles to the axis nor parallel to it, is an ellipse.

FRIDAY, 18TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PHYSIOLOGY.

WM. MACRAE, A.M., M.B., C.M.

I. What is Protoplasm? Where does it occur? What are its properties?

II. What are the chief forms of Epithelium? Mention one locality of each kind.

III. Describe shortly the skin and its functions in man.

IV. What are the differences in the circulation of the blood and in the blood itself, of Mammals, Reptiles and Fishes?

V. Describe shortly the nature of the processes by which the heat of warm-blooded animals is sustained.

VI. What are the orders of Insects? Give an example of each order? Describe the Oral apparatus of Insects generally.

VII. Whence do plants derive their food? In what form and by what organs do they absorb it? Where do they digest it?

VIII. Describe the Mammalian Ovum and the Mammalian Placenta.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

I Define Physical Geography. What terrestrial phenomena owe their origin to the sun's influence?

II. What is a glacier? Describe its formation, its mode of motion, and some of its effects.

III. What are the chief forms of clouds? Describe the causes of their formation and dissipation.

IV. What is Dew? Explain its formation. On what surfaces and in what kind of weather is it most abundant?

V. Define River basin, and Water-shed What becomes of all the rain that falls to the ground?

VI. What are meant by Flora and Fauna? What animals and what plants are characteristic of Australia? What is the general form of the surface of that country

VII. What are the distinguishing features of the Hindus, Chinese and Negroes?

VIII Explain the causes and phenomena of tides.

IX. Describe the ordinary course of Cyclones in the Indian Ocean.

FRIDAY, 18TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P M.

CHEMISTRY.

W. MACRAE, A M., M.B., C.M.

I. Give your reasons for supposing that matter consists of Atoms. What is meant by a Molecule? What do you understand by the Atomicity of an element and the Basicity of an acid?

II. A Litre of Hydrogen at 0° C. add 760 Millimetres Barometric pressure, weighing ·0869 grammes·—What volume of oxygen under these conditions may be obtained from 150 grammes of Chlorate of Potash?

III. What is the composition of Gunpowder? Describe the Chemical changes that occur on igniting it, and give an idea of the amount of energy put in action

IV. In the manufacture of sulphuric acid on the large scale what substances must be collected, and what must be done with them? Show by equations the various chemical changes that take place.

V. Describe the structure and use of the blowpipe flame.

VI. Given a mixture of organic and inorganic matter: mention two ways of getting rid of the former and retaining the latter.

VII. Whence is Alcohol derived? What are the conditions favourable for its formation? What is the action of sulphuric acid upon it?

N.B.—Laboratory experiments performed in addition to the above paper.

ELEMENTS OF PHYSICS.

I. What is a Balance? What are the conditions of accuracy and of delicacy of the ordinary Balance?

II. What are meant by the specific gravity and the elastic force of Gases? On what does the volume of any given quantity depend?

III. A little water gets into the vacuum above the Mercury in an ordinary Barometer:—State clearly what will happen in consequence.

IV. Describe a Daniell's Hygrometer; What is the use of it?

V. Describe the changes in volume and state of H_2O in passing from 10° Fh. to 240° Fh. at the ordinary Barometric pressure.

VI. Construct a diagram illustrating the use of the simple microscope, and explain it.

VII. A horizontal wire conducts a strong current of electricity from South to North, and a magnet free to move in a horizontal plane is placed close beneath it. What position will the magnet assume, and why?

VIII. Describe a Leyden jar and its use.

FRIDAY, 18TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LOGIC.

W. E. ORMSBY, M.A., LL.D.

I. Write a note on the Definition and Province of Logic.

II. What is Mr. Mill's view of the functions and logical value of the syllogism?

III. What are the Laws of Thought, and Canons on which the special rules of syllogism are founded ?

IV. What do Logicians understand by a Dilemma ? How may its validity be tested by Aristotle's "Dictum ?" Give an example

V Consider shortly Sir W. Hamilton's doctrine of the quantification of the Predicate, and say whether or not you consider it an improvement in formal logic, giving your reasons.

VI. State exactly the meaning of the term Induction. Professor Bain remarks that "the semblance of Induction is put on by certain operations purely Deductive." What instances of such are given by him ?

VII. Enunciate the canon of the Joint Method of Agreement and Difference, and illustrate its application.

VIII. How does a plurality of causes affect the experimental methods, and how may a case of plurality best be dealt with ? What "further circumstance" is noticed by Professor Bain as working to invalidate the operation of the methods ?

IX What is a chance coincidence ? How may we determine what coincidences are due to chance and what not ? Give examples of the practical utility of the doctrine of averages.

X. The full scope of the Deductive method comprises three operations. What are these ?

XI. What is meant by an empirical law, and what are the chief criteria of such ?

FRIDAY, 18TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P M

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

W. E ORMSBY, M.A. LL.D.

I In what sense does Professor Bain use the phrase "Moral duties" ? By what two kinds of motives are they enforced ?

II. What is Professor Bain's answer to the objection that the principle of Utility contains no motives to seek the happiness of others ?

III. The immediateness of the judgments of the Moral Sentiment has been adduced as a proof of its intuitive character. Give Professor Bain's view, and his illustrations of it.

IV. How does Butler show that self love and the particular passions, appetites, and affections are totally different ?

V. "To do mischief is not the end of envy, but merely the means it makes use of to attain its end." Whence the necessity of this remark to the argument in the first sermon on human nature ? Write down as nearly as you can Butler's own summary of that sermon.

VI. "Language itself," says Butler, "should teach people another sense of the words following nature, than barely acting as we please" ?

VII. What does Butler say regarding the connection between our ideas of wickedness and of punishment ? Whence comes it that one class of actions regarded as of good desert is less noticed than another ?

VIII. What is Mackintosh's Theory of Conscience ? If you have not read Mackintosh, state briefly your own views on the subject.

IX. Write a short outline of the contribution of Scotland to the Theory of Ethics during the 18th century.

X. Select for a more detailed and critical examination the Ethical writings of any one philosopher mentioned in your answer to the preceding question.

FRIDAY, 18TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MECHANICS.

E. P. METCALFE, M.A.

I. Enunciate the Theorem called the Parallelogram of forces. Assuming that it is true for the direction of the resultant when the forces are commensurable, prove that it is also true when they are incommensurable.

II. Show how to find the centre of gravity of a system of heavy particles lying in one plane.

If weights of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, lbs. be placed in order at the angular points of a regular hexagon determine the position of their centre of gravity and its distance from the centre of the figure.

III. Prove that any system of forces acting in one plane can be reduced to a single force, and a single couple.

A straight line is drawn parallel to one side of an equilateral triangle through the intersection of the straight lines which bisect the angles. If the sides of the quadrilateral thus formed taken in order represent a system of four forces in direction and magnitude, find the moment of the couple necessary to maintain the system in equilibrium.

IV. In a system of pullies where there are two blocks and the same string passes round all the pullies, determine the relation between the power and the weight.

What force must a man exert in order to sustain himself by means of the rope and pullies—if his weight be W and n the number of strings at the lower block.

V. Distinguish between stable and unstable equilibrium.

If a heavy cone rests upon a horizontal cylinder—determine the relation between the height of the cone and the radius of the cylinder that the equilibrium may be stable.

VI. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium when a body rests upon a rough plane.

A uniform beam whose length is $2\,l$ lies horizontally upon a rough cylinder at right angles to the axis.

Show that the greatest weight that can be attached to one end without causing the beam to slide is

$$\frac{W\,r\,\tan^{-1}\mu}{l - r\,\tan^{-1}\mu}$$

where W is the weight of the beam, r the radius of the cylinder, and μ the coefficient of friction.

VII. If s be the space described from rest by a particle under the action of a uniformly accelerating force f in time t establish the equation

$$s = \tfrac{1}{2} f t^2$$

If 32 be the measure of the accelerating force of gravity, when a foot and a second are respectively the units of space and time, find the unit of time when the measure of gravity is 24 and the unit of space is one yard

VIII. Show that a body projected in any direction which is not vertical and acted upon by the force of gravity will describe a parabola.

An elastic ball is projected from the ground, and at its greatest height strikes a vertical wall. After one rebound upon the ground it reaches a point just half way between the wall and the point of projection, determine the coefficient of elasticity.

IX. Show how the height of a mountain may be determined by means of a pendulum.

If a seconds pendulum taken to the top of a mountain loses 10 oscillations in 24 hours, find the height of the mountain.

FRIDAY, 18TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HYDROSTATICS, ASTRONOMY, AND OPTICS.

J. MARSH, ESQ.

N.B.—The answers in Astronomy should be illustrated by figures.

I. Define the measure of the density of a body. Obtain the equation $W = g\rho V$.

If 20 lbs. be the unit of weight, 4 ft. the unit of length, and $\frac{1}{4}$ second the unit of time, what is the density of the standard substance compared with that of water in the equation $W = g\rho V$?

II. If two liquids that do not mix together meet in a bent tube, the heights of their upper surfaces above their common surface will be inversely proportional to their densities.

A fine tube, bent so as to have two straight arms, rests with each arm inclined at an angle 30° to the vertical, and contains equal volumes of two liquids of densities ρ and 2ρ, find the vertical height of their common surface. What will be the height of the common surface when it is turned through an angle of 30° in the plane passing through the tube?

III. The pressure of a given quantity of air at a given temperature varies as the space it occupies. (Prove for compression only.)

Find the depth to which a diving bell in the shape of a right hollow cone must be immersed in order that the water may rise within to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the height of the bell.

IV. Describe Smeaton's air pump, and find the density of the air in the receiver after n strokes.

If the top of an open jar receiver be tightly covered with a piece of skin capable of bearing a pressure of 3 lbs. to the square inch, how many strokes can be made before the skin breaks, supposing the pressure of the atmosphere to be 15 lbs. per square inch, and the ratio between the volumes of the cylinder and the receiver to be 1 : 9 ?

Given log. 2 = ·30103, and log. 3 = ·47712.

V. Explain how the difference of altitude of two stations above the level of the sea can be found by means of the barometer, and find an expression for this difference.

Apply the expression when the heights of the barometer are 20 and 25 inches respectively, and the constant of variation ·01.

VI. Define the terms, "Declination circles," "Right ascension," "First Point of Aries," and "Hour angle."

VII. State Kepler's laws, and apply them in accounting for:—

(*a*) The difference between mean and solar time.

(*b*.) The variation in the apparent diameter of the sun

(*c*.) The greater the radius of a planet's orbit, the less is its velocity.

VIII. (*a*) What must be the declination of the sun, so that, at a place situated 58° N. lat., twilight may continue all night?

(*b*.) What is meant by nutation? How is it produced, and how are astronomical observations affected by it?

IX. Show that there cannot be more than three lunar eclipses in the year.

X. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after direct refraction at a spherical surface.

Ex. refractive index $= \frac{3}{2}$; rays incident on a concave mirror whose radius is 5 ft.; distance of the geometrical focus from the centre of the mirror = 10 ft. What is the nature of the incident rays?

XI. When a pencil is refracted through a prism in a principal plane, find the deviation of its axis.

A ray passes through a prism in a principal plane, the deviation being equal to the angle of incidence, and each of them equal to twice the angle of the prism, show that the latter angle $= \cos^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{\mu 2 - 1}{8}}$

XII. Describe the simple microscope, and explain by means of figure how it produces a magnified image.

Explain by a figure how, by the use of a proper lens, short sight may be remedied.

SATURDAY, 19TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

BAIN'S MENTAL SCIENCE.

P. RANGANADHA MUDALIYAR, M.A.

I (*a*) Describe the structure and functions of the spinal cord and the corpora quadrigemina.

(*b*) Which of the two modes of classifying the nerves is important as regards function?

II. Give some account of the intellectual sensations of Touch proper.

(*a*) Is touch by itself competent to give us a sensation of weight?

(*b*) Time, in Mr. Bain's opinion, is a simpler fact than Space Shew clearly that it is so.

III. (*a*) How do odours act on the organ of smell?

(*b*) How does the eye-ball adjust itself to secure distinct vision at varying distances?

IV. (*a*) What sources of active impulses distinct from the Will does Mr. Bain point out?

(*b*) How does Mr. Bain explain the workings of sympathy?

V Show that the localization of our bodily feelings is an acquired perception

VI. How does likeness in diversity obstruct the revival of the past through similitude? Illustrate your answer with reference to sensations of Touch

VII. What analysis does Mr. Bain give of Contrast as contributing to the re-production of past thoughts and feelings?

VIII. (*a*) Describe the influence of feeling on constructiveness.

(*b*) How far are the constructions of Fine Art bound to be consistent with truth and nature?

IX. State what proof Mr. Bain offers of the existence of spontaneous movement. Are you aware of any exception that has been taken to this doctrine?

SATURDAY, 19TH FEB, 2 TO 5 P.M.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—BAIN AND MASSON.

P. RANGANADHA MUDALIYAR, M.A.

I. Discuss the question as to whether the perception of distance is instinctive or acquired.

II. What considerations does Mr. Bain urge to shew that the so-called necessary truths do not point to an innate origin?

III. Berkeley maintains that the *esse* is *percipi*. Whence according to him then do our sensations come, seeing that they are not products of our own will?

IV. State the cardinal points of Hume's Philosophy. What are the most essential differences between Hume and Brown?

V To the Cartesian maxim "*Cogito ergo sum*," Gassendi objects that existence may equally well be inferred from every other human function as from thought,—that it may equally well be said "I walk, therefore I am." Is this criticism valid?

VI. Explain clearly the opposition between Sir W. Hamilton's doctrine of the Relativity of human knowledge and his Natural Realism. Do you consider Mr. Masson successful in his attempt to explain away the inconsistency?

VII. Mr. J. S. Mill holds that Mind and Matter are both series of feelings, but with a difference. What is the difference?

Give very briefly the substance of Mr Masson's criticism as regards this differenced

VIII. Why does Mr. Masson call Mr. J. S Mill a Cogitationist in preference to a Constructive Idealist?

IX. Give a brief sketch of either Sir Wm. Hamilton's or Mr. J. S. Mill's theory of the origin of the notion of casuality.

X. State what use is made of *Belief* by Sir Wm. Hamilton and Mr. J. S. Mill in building up their Philosophy.

MONDAY, 21ST FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

D. SINCLAIR. M.A.

I. What changes had taken place in the Government of England immediately before the invasion of the Danes in the ninth century? Show how the condition of the country facilitated the Danes in making the conquests they did.

II. Write a brief account of the origin of trial by jury, and of the various changes afterwards made in it until it was brought to its modern condition.

III. What were the peculiar circumstances of the country that led to the institution of the House of Commons? What additions did it make to its power between the date of its foundation and the death of Henry VI?

IV. On what grounds did Edward I. lay claim to the overlordship of Scotland? Give reasons for your opinion as to whether his claim was a rightful one?

V. Freeman, writing of the reign of Edward III., says: "England was successful in battles, but she was thoroughly beaten in war." Show the truth of the *latter part* of this statement.

VI. When and by whose influence was the Test Act passed? State *in a very few words*, the peculiar circumstances of the time that led to such a bill being passed. How long did this bill remain in force?

VII. What led to the trial of the seven Bishops and what influence did it exert in hastening on the Revolution? What principle held by the "Abhorrers" made them so reluctant to leave the side of the king?

VIII What were the causes that led to the Quadruple Alliance and to the Seven Years' War Who were the parties engaged in each?

IX. Explain:—

(*a*) How it was that Pitt (Earl of Chatham), when at the very height of his success as Secretary of State, had to resign office.

(*b*) The principle of Free-trade, and give an account of the movement during the present century.

(*c*) The terms, the Junto, the Trimmers, Petitioners, Patriots, Protectionists, Radicals.

(*d*) The nature of the legislative enactments with which the following names are associated. Grenville, Charles James Fox, Lord John Russell, Wilberforce.

MONDAY, 21ST FEB., 2 TO 5 P M.

THE REIGN OF CHARLES I.

G. OPPERT, PH. D

I Describe briefly the political state and disposition of England, when Charles I. began to reign.

II. In what manner was the Duke of Buckingham connected with the wars against Spain and France, and why was he so generally disliked by the people?

III (*a*) How did it happen that though the first Parliament of Charles I. was personally well inclined towards the king, the Commons only granted for a year the tonnage and poundage duties, which had been previously granted for the whole reign of his predecessors?

(*b*) Describe shortly the object and the contents of the Petition of Right, and

(*c*) State the reasons which induced the king to dissolve his first three parliaments, and say whether he acted according to the constitution of the Realm in trying to reign without Parliament.

IV. (*a*) Characterize briefly the acts of Lord Strafford and Archbishop Laud in State and Church.

(*b*) What led to (1) the trial of Prynne, Burton, and Bastwick and (2) to that of Hampden?

V. Why did Scotland rise against Charles I. and how did this event affect the affairs of England?

VI. What is the difference between impeachment and attainder and why was a change made from the one to the other in the trial of Lord Strafford?

VII. When the war between the King and Parliament broke out,

(*a*) What counties sided with the King and what with the Parliament?

(*b*) What side was generally adopted by the larger towns?

(*c*) Who were the most influential advisers of the King, and who the most eminent members of Parliament? Name three on the King's and three on the Parliament's side and characterize each person in three lines.

(*d*) Name the leading generals on both sides.

(*e*) Give the names and the dates of the decisive battles.

VIII Under what circumstances did Charles I. surrender to the Scotch, and why did the latter hand over the king to the English Parliament?

IX. What was the cause (1) of the disagreement between Parliament and the Parliamentary army and, (2) why and by whom were eleven members of Parliament impeached?

X. State briefly the manner in which the Parliament conducted the process against the king, whether the proceedings were legal, and, if so, whether the execution of the king was an act of good policy.

—:o:—

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

———:o:———

MONDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M TO 1 P M

ENGLISH.

JOHN BRADSHAW, M A.

The Faerie Queene, Bk. I.—Midsummer Night's Dream—Richard II—King Lear—The Alchemist—The Fall of Seyanus.

I (*a*) State briefly the design of the First Book of the *Faerie Queene.*

(*b*) Describe the procession of the Six Counsellors of Lucifera, giving their names, the beasts on which they rode, and the characteristic epithet Spenser applies to each.

(*c*) In this category of the Seven Deadly Sins how is Pride represented ?

(*d*) What is the origin of the allegory of the Seven Beadmen of the Hospital ?

(*e*) What is the moral of Orgoglio and Ignaro ?

II. Explain by paraphrase :—

(1) He wept that cause of weeping none he had.

(2) His living like saw never living eye.

(3) " Mishaps are maistered by advice discreet,
And Counsel mitigates the greatest smart ;
Found never help, who never would his hurts impart."
" Ah but," quoth she, " great grief will not be told,
And can more easily be thought then said."
" Right so," quoth he ; " but he, that never would
Could never ; will to might gives greatest aid."
" But grief," quoth she, " does greater grow displayed,
If then it finds not help, and breeds despair."
" Despair breeds not," quoth he, " where faith is staid."
" No faith is fast," quoth she, " but flesh does pair."
" Flesh may impair," quoth he, " but reason can repair."

III. Explain the allusions in the following :—

(1) There was that great proud *king of Babylon*,
That would compel all nations to adore
And him as only God to call upon.
And after him *old Ninus*.

(2) In his hand *a Jacob's Staff*.

(3) His dwelling is, low in a valley green,
Under the foot of *Rauran* mossy hoar.

(4) Like as if it had been many an angel's voice
Singing before the eternal majesty,
In their *trinal triplicities* on high.

IV. Comment on the following grammatical forms :—eyne ; Pegasus *his* kind ; *y*wrought ; hempen ; *him* list ; *strook* ; and piercen.

V. Give the meanings of *whalley* ; *wood* (*adj.*) *foreby* , *hest*, *clean* (*adv.*) ; *train* ; *clouts* ; *uneath* ; and *fry* (noun).

VI. Explain by paraphrase : —

(1) The winds, piping to us in vain,
As in revenge, have sucked up from the sea
Contagious fogs, which falling in the land,
Have every pelting river made so proud,
That they have overborne their continents ;
The ox hath therefore stretched his yoke in vain,
The ploughman lost his sweat, and the green corn
Hath rotted ere his youth obtained his beard.

(2) I am denied to sue my livery here.

(3) He that hath suffered this disordered spring
Hath now himself met with the fall of leaf.

(4) Thieves are not judged but they are by to hear.

(5) Equalities are so weighed, that curiosity in neither can make choice of either's moiety.

(6) Oft 'tis seen
Our means secure us, and our mere defects
Prove our commodities.

VII. Explain the expressions :—(*a*) Every one according to his cue. (*b*) Everything is left at six and seven. (*c*) Razed out of my impreses. (*d*) Important tears. (*e*) I found him pight to do it.

VIII. In what sense does Shakespeare use '—*worm ; shrewd ; virtuous ; abridgements ; security ; convey ; incontinent ; practice ; suggestion ; o'erwatched.*

IX. Explain :—

(1.) May Don Provost ride afeasting long
In his old velvet jerkin, and stained scarfes,
Ere we contribute a new crewell garter
To his most worsted worship.

(2.) As that bow
Is most in hand, whose owner best doth know
T'affect his aims, so let that statesman hope
Most use, most price, can hit his prince's scope.

(3) We must keep him to stalk with.

(4) Larded with ease. 5 All's one to him.

(6) I'll be bound. (7) Mercury sublimate.

(8) You talk like a foolish mauther.

X The rest entire
Shone with a glossy scurf, undoubted sign
That in his womb was hid metallic ore,
The work of sulphur. *Paradise Lost.*—l. 674.

A passage in the *Alchemist* explains the above ?

MONDAY, 14TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH.

JOHN BRADSHAW, M.A.

Paradise Lost, x—xii.—Absalom and Achitophel,—and Hudibras, Part I.

I. (*a*) Give the substance of the Archangel's reply to Adam's question :—

If our Deliverer up to Heaven
Must re-ascend, what will betide the few
His faithful left among the unfaithful herd,
The enemies of truth ? Who then shall guide
His people, who defend ?—xii. 479—483.

(*b*) There are several traces of the Author's political and religious faith in the last three books of *Paradise Lost*. Cite some instances of each.

II Give instances (two under each head) of Latinisms in *Paradise Lost*,—in the syntax, idiom, and use of words.

III. (*a*) Paraphrase the following passages, so as to bring out all the meaning.

(*b*) Give the construction of the italicised words.

(*c*) Comment on the punctuation, stating what other is found in each case.—

(1) Oft they assayed
Hunger and thirst constraining, drugged as oft,
With hatefullest disrelish *writhed* their jaws,
With soot and cinder filled; so oft they fell
Into the same illusion, not as man,
Whom they triumphed, once lapsed Thus were they plagued
And worn with famine, long and ceaseless hiss;
Till their lost shape, *permitted*, they resumed. x, 567—574

(2) Besides
Mine own that bide upon me, all from me
Shall with a fierce reflux on me redound—
On me, as on their natural centre, light
Heavy, though in their place.—x. 737—741.

(3) In those days might only shall be admired,
And valour and heroic virtue called;
To overcome in battle, and subdue
Nations, and bring home spoils with infinite
Man-slaughter, shall be held the highest pitch
Of human glory, and for glory *done*
Of triumph, to *be styled* great conquerors.—xi. 689—695.

IV. Briefly *point out* any grammatical peculiarity in each of the following passages —

(1) Attendance none shall need, nor train, where none
Are to behold the judgment, but the judged.

(2) Thou hast achieved our liberty, confined
Within hell gates till now.

(3) Both Death and I
Am found eternal, and incorporate both

(4) Who was that first man, whom had not Heaven
Rescued had in his righteousness been lost ?

(5) Let no man seek
Henceforth to be foretold what shall befall
Him or his children; evil he may be sure
Which neither his foreknowing can prevent;
And he the future evil shall no less
In apprehension than in substance feel.

(6) The clear sun on his wide watery glass
Gazed hot, and of the fresh wave largely drew,
As after thirst, which made their flowing shrink.

(7) They both descend the hill;
Descended, Adam to the bower, where Eve
Lay sleeping, ran before.

V. In what sense does Milton use—*person, unoriginal, explode; extenuate; servitude; defend; manure;* and *bottom* (noun.)

VI. (*a*) What faults does Johnson point out in *Absalom and Achitophel;* and what defects in the subject ?

(*b*) How did Dryden wish that the poem should conclude ?

(*c*) Who assisted him in the Second Part ?

VII. Explain the allusions in the following:—

(1) Resolved to ruin or to rule the state,
To compass this the *triple bond he broke.*

(2) *His* head a *vare* of justice did uphold.

(3) As the Devil owes all his imps a shame
He *chose the apostate* for his proper theme.

(4) 'Twere pity treason at his door to lay,
Who makes *heaven's gate a lock to its own key.*

(5) *He* with watchful eye
Observes and shoots their treasons as they fly:
Their *weekly* frauds his keen replies detect.

VIII. To whom does each of the following quotations refer:—

(1) For close designs and crooked counsels fit;
Sagacious, bold, and turbulent of wit.

(2) A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one but all mankind's epitome

(3) Cool was his kitchen, though his brains were hot.

(4) The friend of David in distress.

IX. Under what names do the following appear in *Absalom and Achitophel*?

Sancroft—Sir Edmondbury Godfrey.—Titus Oates.—Dryden.—General Monk—and the Roman Catholics.

X. (*a*) *Hudibras* is a satire, a burlesque, and a parody?

(*b*) What, according to Johnson are the defects in the Action, the Dialogue, and the Diction of *Hudibras*?

(*c*) What was Pepys' opinion of it?

XI. Explain

(*a*) Never did trusty Squire and Knight,
Or Knight with Squire jump more right

(*b*) After many a painful pluck
From rusty durance he bailed tuck.

(*c*) She that would have been the mistress
Of Gundibert.

(*d*) Canonical cravat of Smeck.

(*e*) To set by the ears.

(*f*) Toledo trusty

(*g*) Rosycrucian lore.

XII Give the meanings of *nuncheons; nim. huggermugger. comfit; bases; huckle; crony;* and *pyballed.*

TUESDAY. 15TH FEB, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH

JOHN BRADSHAW, M.A.

Areopagitica—Dryden's Parallel of Painting and Poetry—Selections from the *Spectator.*

I (*a*) What arguments against an Index Expurgatorius does Milton adduce (1) from the analogy of God's dealings with us, (2) from Scripture, (3) from Nature?

(*b*) Give the substance of the passage in which he speaks of the origin of evil, of 'our knowing good by evil,' and of 'a cloistered virtue unexercised.'

(*c*) Three kinds of harm from promiscuous reading?

(*d*) None of them a sufficient argument for prohibiting or licensing books?

(*e*) "Many there be that complain of Divine Providence for suffering Adam to transgress." How does Milton answer such?

II. Explain—

(1) Sometimes five imprimaturs are seen together dialogue-wise in the piatza of one title-page, complimenting and ducking to each other with their shaven reverences, whether the author, who stands by in perplexity at the foot of his epistle, shall to the press or the spunge. These are the petty responsories, these are the dear antiphonies that so bewitched of late our prelates and their chaplains, with the goodly echo they made, and besotted us to the gay imitation of a lordly imprimatur, one from Lambeth house, another from the west end of Paul's, so apishly romanising that the word of command still was set down in Latin.

(2) To sequester out of this world into Atlantic or Utopian politics, which never can be drawn into use, will not mend our condition.

(3) Who shall then stick closest to ye, and excite others? Not he who takes up arms for coat and conduct, and his four nobles of Danegelt.

III. (*a*) What are the three Parts in Painting, and what are their parallels in Poetry?

(*b*) Dryden's test of the best Painting or best Poem?

(*c*) "The principal figure of the subject must appear in the midst of the picture under the principal light to distinguish it from the rest, which are only attendants." How does Dryden enlarge on this? What is his simile for the hero of a Poem?

(*d*) Illustrate the old use of the word *idea* from a passage in Dryden's *Parallel.*

IV. (*a*) The Action of an Epic Poem should have three qualifications? How does *Paradise Lost* fulfil each of these?

(*b*) What according to Addison is Milton's 'distinguishing excellence'?

(*c*) The persons introduced in the Tenth Book of *Paradise Lost* may be considered under *four* heads?

V. (*a*) What are the various species of false Wit enumerated by Addison?

(*b*) Addison quotes Hudibras as ridiculing a certain kind of false wit. What is the reference?

(*c*) What is Addison's definition of a pun?

(*d*) What is his test of true Wit?

(*e*) What is Locke's distinction between Wit and Judgment; and how does Addison qualify his definition of Wit?

(*f*) Dryden's definition of Wit does not satisfy Addison?

(*g*) What does Addison mean by mixed Wit, and who does he cite as the greatest example of it?

VI. (*a*) Describe a Sunday at Sir Roger de Coverley's.

(*b*) Name the theologians whose sermons the chaplain preached.

(*c*) A *cry* more *tuneable*
Was never halloaed to nor cheered with horn.

This passage in the *Midsummer Night's Dream* is explained in one of the Coverley papers?

TUESDAY, 15TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P M.

ENGLISH.

JOHN BRADSHAW, M.A.

Johnson's *Lives of Dryden, Pope, and Savage*—Burke's *Speech on Fox's India Bill—Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful.*

I. (*a*) Johnson's estimate of what the Language owes to Dryden in Criticism, in Poetical Diction, and in Translation.

(*b*) Who wrote the arguments for Dryden's *Æneid*?

(*c*) What does Johnson consider to be the 'noblest ode' in the Language?

II. (*a*) Give the substance of Johnson's remarks on Pope's *Essay on Man*.

(*b*) How does Johnson illustrate Pope's powers of Invention, Imagination, and Judgment?

(*c*) To whom did Pope dedicate his *Iliad*?

(*d*) What was the first work published by subscription?

III (*a*) Give some account of Savage's connection with Sir Richard Steele and with Lord Tyrconnel What led, in each case, to his patron's deserting him?

(*b*) What does Johnson say was the 'reigning error' of Savage's life? In what respect does he regard him as the benefactor of mankind?

(*c*) The style of Johnson's *Life of Savage* differs somewhat from that of his other *Lives*. How do you account for this?

IV. (*a*) Burke's four conditions to justify the "taking the administration of their affairs out of the hands of the East India Company"

(*b*) "Were we to be driven out of India this day, nothing would remain to tell that it had been possessed during the inglorious period of our dominion by anything better than the ourangoutang or the tiger."

What are the grounds on which Burke comes to this conclusion Do they hold good to-day?

(*c*) What examples does Burke give of his assertion that there are "none who have ever confided in us who have not been utterly ruined?"

(*d*) Give the substance of his panegyric on the author of the Bill

V. (*a*) Enumerate the properties of the Beautiful, according to Burke.

(*b*) What causes keep up the distinction between what is Sublime and what is Beautiful.

(*c*) Discuss the following:—

(1) "The Sublime is an idea belonging to self-preservation."

(2) "No work of art can be great but as it deceives, to be otherwise is the prerogative of Nature."

(3) "A clear idea is another name for a little idea."

(4) "Very polished languages (as the French) are generally deficient in strength; whereas the Oriental tongues have a great force and energy of expression; and this is but natural."

VI. (*a*) Derive—*heresy; noisome; puny; climate; treacle; causeway; forestall; mob; priest.*

(*b*) Give the dates of:—Wicklif's Translation of the Bible; the Death of Chaucer; King James' Bible; the first Folio of Shakespere; *Areopagitica;* First Edition of *Paradise Lost;* the *Dunciad;* Johnson's Dictionary.

(*c*) Name the author, and the occasion or subject of each of the following:—*the Medal; the City Mouse and the Country Mouse; the Progress of a Divine; the Memoirs of a Parish Clerk; Lycidas; the Loves of the Triangles.* and *Barnaby Rudge.*

(*e*) Where is each of the following quotations to be found?

(1) Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle, and low; an excellent thing in woman.

(2) Heaven still guards the right.

(3) He doth study murder as a fine art.

(4) Tyranny must be,
Though to the tyrant thereby no excuse.

(5) Drawn from the mouldy rolls of Noah's ark.

(6) Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
In wit, a man; simplicity a child.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH PROSE COMPOSITION

JOHN BRADSHAW, M.A

Choose a subject for composition out of *each* of the following pairs.—

(1) The influence of the French Language and Literature on that of England.

Or

(2) A critique on any standard English or French poem.

And

(1) The influence of Individuals on the Progress of Society.

Or

(2) The influence of Literary Academies on National Culture.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

RECIPROCAL TRANSLATION.

K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.

I. Translate:—

He sketched his various wars, victories, and treaties of peace assuring his hearers that the welfare of his subjects and the security of religion had ever been the leading objects of his life. As long as God had granted him health, he continued, only enemies could have regretted that Charles was living and reigning. But now that his strength was but vanity, and life fast ebbing away, his love for his dominion, his affection for his subjects, and his regard for their interests, required his departure. Instead of a decrepit man with one foot in the grave, he presented them with a sovereign in the prime of life and the vigour of health Turning toward Philip, he observed, that for a dying father to bequeath so magnificent an empire to his son was a deed worthy of gratitude, but that when the father thus descended to the grave before his time and by an anticipated and living burial sought to provide for the welfare of his realms and the grandeur of his son, the benefit thus conferred was surely far greater

II. Translate:—

Prima Vari castra, lato ambitu et dimensis principiis, trium legionum manus ostentabant; dein semiruto vallo, humili fossa accisæ jam reliquiæ consedisse intellegebantur · medio campi albentia ossa, ut fugerant, ut restiterant, disjecta vel aggerata. Adjacebant fragmina telorum equorumque artus, simul truncis arborum antefixa ora Lucis propinquis barbaræ aræ, apud quas tribunos ac primorum ordinum centuriones mactaverant. Et cladis ejus superstites, pugnam aut vincula elapsi, referebant hic cecidisse legatos, illic raptas aquilas; primum ubi vulnus Varo adactum, ubi infelici dextera et suo ictu mortem invenerit; quo tribunali concionatus Arminius, quot patibula captivis, quæ scrobes; utque signis et aquilis per superbiam illuserit.

THURSDAY, 17TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

OPTIONAL LANGUAGE—PROSE.

K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.

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1. Translate:—

Pecuniæ publicæ, domine, providentia tua et ministerio nostro et iam exactæ sunt et exiguntur; quæ vereor ne otiosæ iaceant. Nam et prædiorum comparandorum aut nulla aut rarissima occasio est, nec inveniuntur qui velint debere rei publicæ, præsertim duodenis assibus, quanti a privatis mutuantur. Dispice ergo, domine, numquid minuendam usuram ac per hoc idoneos debitores invitandos putes, et si nec sic reperiuntur, distribuendam inter decuriones pecuniam, ita ut recte rei publicæ caveant; quod quamquam invitis et recusantibus minus acerbum erit leviore usura constituta.

2. Translate, with notes on the words in italics:—

(1) *Latum clavum* in domo mea induerat.

(2) Ipse cum maxime vindemias, *graciles* quidem, uberiores tamen quam expectaveram, colligo; si colligere est non nunquam decerpere uvam, torculum invisere, degustare de lacu mustum, obrepere urbanis, qui nunc rusticis præsunt meque notariis et lectoribus reliquerunt.

(3) Me dignum putasti *jure trium liberorum.*

(4) Ipse enim dubito ob hoc maxime, quod, ut jam *duxerant sacramento militari*, nondum distributi in numeros erant.

3. Over what space of time do the letters of Cicero extend? Give reasons for the importance universally attached to these letters.

4. Translate two of the following passages:—

(1) Appius in sermonibus antea dictitabat, postea dixit etiam in senatu palam: sese, si licitum esset legem curiatam ferre, sortiturum esse cum collega provinciam: si curiata lex non esset, se paraturum cum collega tibique successurum: legem curiatam consuli ferri opus esse, necesse non esse: se, quoniam ex senatusconsulto provinciam haberet, lege Cornelia imperium habiturum, quoad in Urbem introisset. Ego, quid ad te tuorum quisque necessariorum scribat, nescio: varias esse opiniones intelligo. Sunt, qui putent, posse te non decedere, quod sine lege curiata tibi succedatur: sunt etiam, qui, si decedas, a te relinqui posse, qui provinciæ præsit. Mihi non tam de iure certum est, (quamquam ne id quidem valde dubium est:) quam, illud ad tuam summam amplitudinem, dignitatem, liberalitatem, qua te scio libentissime frui solere, pertinere, te sine ulla mora provinciam successori concedere, præsertim quum sine suspicione tuæ cupiditatis non possis illius cupiditatem refutare. Ego utrumque meum puto esse, et, quid sentiam, ostendere, et quod feceris, defendere.

What is meant by a *lex curiata.*

(2) Neque enim mihi sane placet, præsertim quum hi mores tantum iam ad nimiam lenitatem et ad ambitionem incubuerint, scrutari te omnes sordes, excutere unum quemque eorum, sed, quanta sit in quoque fides, tantum cuique committere. Atque inter hos, eos, quos tibi comites et adiutores negotiorum publicorum dedit ipsa respublica, dumtaxat finibus his præstabis, quos ante præscripsi. Quos vero aut ex domesticis convictionibus aut ex necessariis apparitionibus tecum esse voluisti, qui quasi ex cohorte prætoria appellari solent, horum non modo facta, sed etiam dicta omnia præstanda nobis sunt. Sed habes eos tecum, quos possis recte facientes facile diligere: minus consulentes existimationi tuæ, facillime coercere: a quibus, rudis quum esses, videtur potuisse tu-

liberalitas decipi nam ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur nunc vero tertius hic annus habeat integritatem eamdam, quam superiores, cautiorem etiam ac diligentiorem

State briefly what you know of the life of Quintus Tullius Cicero

(3) Tertia est epistola prid Id. Novemb data in qua exponis prudenter et diligenter, quæ sint, quæ iem distinere videantur, de Crasso, de Pompeio, de ceteris Quare oro te, ut, si qua spes erit, posse studis bonorum, auctoritate, multitudine comparata rem confici, des operam, ut uno impetu perfringatur, in eam rem incumbas ceterosque excites Sin, ut ego perspicio quum tua coniectura, tum etiam mea, spei nihil est, oro obtestorque te, ut Quintum fratrem ames, quem ego miserum misere perdidi, neve quid eum patiare gravius consulere de se, quam expediat sororis tuæ filio Meum Ciceronem, cui nihil misello relinquo, præter invidiam et ignominiam nominis mei, tuere, quoad poteris, Terentiam, unam omnium ærumnosissimam, sustentes tuis officiis Ego in Epirum proficiscar, quum primorum dierum nuntios excepero Tu ad me, velim, proximis litteris, ut se initia dederint, perscribas Dat prid Kal Decemb

What was the cause of Cicero's exile?

THURSDAY, 17TH FEB, 2 TO 5 PM

OPTIONAL LANGUAGE—POETRY

K M. CHATFIELD, B A

I Translate —

"O fortunatam natam me consule Romam!"
Antoni gladios potuit contemnere, si sic
Omnia dixisset Ridenda poemata malo,
Quam te conspicuæ, divina Philippica, famæ,
Volveris a prima quæ proxima Sævus et illum
Exitus eripuit, quem mirabantur Athenæ
Torrentem et pleni moderantem frena theatri

Explain the historical allusions in this piece

II. Translate:—

(1) Illa quidem, dum te fugeret per flumina præceps,
Immanem ante pedes hydrum moritura puella
Servantem ripas alta non vidit in herba.

Give the different meanings of *dum*, with instances of the mood which follows in each case.

(2) Solæ communis natos, consortia tecta
Urbis habent, magnisque agitant sub legibus ævum
Et patriam solæ et certos novere Penates,
Venturæque hiemis memores æstate laborem
Experiuntur, et in medium quæsita reponunt.
Namque aliæ victu invigilant, et fœdere pacto
Exercentur agris, pars intra septa domorum
Narcissi lacrimam et lentum de cortice gluten
Prima favis ponunt fundamina, deinde tenaces
Suspendunt ceras, aliæ spem gentis, adultos
Educunt fetus; aliæ purissima mella
Stipant, et liquido distendunt nectare cellas.

III. Translate:—

(1) Cærite cera digni.

Explain the allusion.

(2) Sic ego majoris fugiens opprobria culpæ
Frontis ad urbanæ *descendi* præmia.

Explain the words in italics.

(3) Miramur, si Democriti pecus edit agellos
Cultaque, dum peregre est animus sine corpore velox
Cum tu inter scabiem tantam et contagia lucri
Nil parvum sapias et adhuc sublimia cures
Quæ mare compescant causæ, quid temperet annum,
Stellæ sponte sua, iussæne vagentur et errent,
Quid premat obscurum lunæ, quid proferat orbem,
Quid velit et possit rerum concordia discors,
Empedocles, an Stertinium deliret acumen
Verum, seu pisces seu porrum et cæpe trucidas,
Utere Pompeio Grospho et, si quid petet, ultro
Defer; nil Grosphus nisi verum orabit et æquum.
Vilis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest.

(4) Si, quia Græcorum sunt antiquissima quæque
Scripta vel optima, Romani pensantur eadem
Scriptores trutina, non est quod multa loquamur:
Nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce duri;
Venimus ad summum fortunæ, pingimus atque
Psallimus et luctamur Achivis doctius unctis.
Si meliora dies, ut vina, poemata reddit,
Scire velim, chartis pretium quotus arroget annus.

FRIDAY, 18TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P. M.

OPTIONAL LANGUAGE—PROSE.

K. M. CHATFIELD, B. A.

I. Translate —

(1) Tandem nequiquam iumentis atque hominibus fatigatis castra in iugo posita, ægerrime ad id ipsum loco purgato tantum nivis fodiendum atque egerendum fuit. Inde ad rupem muniendam, per quam unam via esse poterat, milites ducti, cum cædendum esset saxum, arboribus circa inmanibus deiectis detruncatisque struem ingentem lignorum faciunt, eamque, cum et vis venti apta faciendo igni coorta esset, succendunt, ardentiaque saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt. Ita torridam incendio rupem ferro pandunt, molliuntque anfractibus modicis clivos, ut non iumenta solum, sed elephanti etiam deduci possent.

Quote Juvenal on the passage of the Alps.

(2) Deinde, ubi in omnis partis nequiquam impetus capti, et ab lateribus montes ac lacus, a fronte et ab tergo hostium acies claudebat, apparuitque nullam nisi in dextera ferroque salutis spem esse, tum sibi quisque dux adhortatorque factus ad rem gerendam et nova de integro exorta pugna est, non illa ordinata per principes hastatosque ac triarios, nec ut pro signis antesignani, post signa alia pugnaret acies, nec ut in sua legione miles aut cohorte aut manipulo esset fors conglobat, et animus suus cuique ante aut post pugnandi ordinem dabat; tantusque fuit ardor animorum, adeo intentus pugnæ animus, ut eum motum terræ, qui multarum urbium Italiæ magnas partes prostravit avertitque cursu rapidos amnis, mare fluminibus invexit, monte lapsu ingenti proruit, nemo pugnantium senserit.

Give the divisions of the Roman legion at this time.

(3) Consules duabus urbanis legionibus scriptis supplementoque in alias lecto, priusquam ab urbe *moverent*, prodigia procurarunt quæ nuntiata erant. Murus ac portæ Atellæ et Ariciæ etiam Iovis ædis de cælo tacta fuerant. Et alia ludibria oculorum auriumque credita pro veris: navium longarum species in flumine Tarracinæ, quæ nullæ erant, visæ; et in Iovis Vicilini templo, quod in Compsano agro est, arma concrepuisse, et flumen Amiterni cruentum fluxisse. His procuratis ex decreto pontificum profecti consules, Sempronius in Lucanos, in Apuliam Fabius. Pater filio legatus ad Suessulam in castra venit. Cum obviam filius *progrederetur*, lictoresque verecundia maiestatis eius tacuti anteirent, præter undecim fasces equo prævectus senex, ut consul animadvertere proximum lictorem iussit, et ut is, *descenderet* ex equo, inclamavit, tum demum desiliens "experiri" inquit "volui, fili, satin' scires consulem te esse"

Explain the tense and mood of the three verbs in italics.

(4) Hæ litteræ per forum ad tribunal prætoris latæ senatum curia exciverunt, tantoque certamine ac tumultu populi ad fores curiæ concursum est, ut adire nuntius non posset, traheretur a percunctantibus vociferantibusque, ut in rostris prius quam in senatu litteræ recitarentur. Tandem summoti et coerciti a magistratibus; dispensarique lætitia inter impotentes eius animos potuit. It senatu primum, deinde in contione litteræ recitatæ sunt; et pro cuiusque ingenio aliis iam certum gaudium, aliis nulla ante futura fides erat, quam legatos consulumve litteras audissent.

FRIDAY, 18TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

OPTIONAL LANGUAGE—POETRY

K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.

I. Translate—

(1) *Pe.* Nam bona uxor (si ea quidem deducta est usquam gentium)

Ubi ea possit inveniri? Verum egon' eam ducam domum,
Quæ mihi nunquam hoc dicat: Eme, mi vir, lanam, unde tibi pallium

Malacum et calidum conficiatur, tunicæque hibernæ bonæ,
Ne algeas hac hieme; hoc nunquam verbum ex uxore audias;
Verum, priusquam galli cantent, quæ me somno suscitet;
Dicat: Da, mi vir, Calendis meam quod matrem iuverit;
Da, qui farcit; da, qui condit; da, quod dem Quinquatribus
Præcantrici, coniectrici, hariolæ atque haruspicæ.
Flagitium est, si nihil mittetur, quo supercilio spicit.
Tum piatricem clementer non potest quin munerem
Iampridem, quia nihil abstulerit, succenset ceraria.
Tum obstetrix expostulavit mecum, sibi missum parum.
Quid? nutrici non missurus quidquam, quæ vernas alit?
Hæc atque huius similia alia damna multa mulierum
Me uxore prohibent, mihi quæ huius similis sermones serit

(2) *C.* Censen' vero, adeo esse parcum et misere vivere?
Str. Pulmentum pridem eii eripuit miluos;
Homo ad prætorem plorabundus devenit.
Infit ibi postulare, plorans, eiulans,
Ut sibi liceret miluom vadarier.
Sexcenta sunt, quæ memorem, si sit otium.
Sed uter vostrorum est celerior, memora mihi.
C. Ego, ut multo melior. *Str.* Cocum ego, non furem, rogo.
C. Cocum ego dico. *Str.* Quid tu ais? *A.* Sic sum, ut vides.
C. Cocus ille nundinalist: in nonum diem
Solet ire coctum. *A.* Tun', trium litterarum homo,
Me vituperas? fur! etiam fur! trifurcifer!

2. What do you know of the following words—*oppido, actutum, ilico, vapulo, contaminari, scrupulus, arcesso, patrisso.*

3. Translate:—

(1) *Pa.* Charine et me et te imprudens, nisi quid Di respiciunt, perdidi.
Ch. Itane imprudens? tandem inventa est causa solvisti fidem.
Pa. Quid tandem? *Ch.* Etiam nunc me ducere istis dictis postulas?
Pa. Quid istuc est? *Ch.* Postquam me amare dixi complacita est tibi.
Heu me miserum qui tuum animum ex animo spectavi meo.
Pa. Falsus es. *Ch.* Nonne tibi satis esse hoc visum solidum est gaudium,

Nisi me lactasses amantem et falsa spe produceres.
Habeas *Pa* Habeam? ah nescis quantis in malis verser miser
Quantasque hic suis consiliis mihi confecit sollicitudines
Meus carnifex. *Ch.* Quid istuc tam mirum est de te si exemplum capit?
Pa Haud istuc dicas si cognoris vel me vel amorem meum.
Scan the first two lines
(2) *Sy* Nostin porticum apud macellum hanc deorsum? *De.* Quidni noverim?
Sy. Præterito hac recta platea sursum · ubi eo veneris,
Clivus deorsum versus est hac te præcipitato postea
Est ad hanc manum sacellum; ibi angiportum propter est.
De. Quonam? *Sy* Illic ubi etiam caprificus magna est nostin.
De. Novi *Sy* Hac pergito
De Id quidem angiportum non est pervium. *Sy* Verum hercle? Vah,
Censen hominem me esse? erravi. In porticum rursum redi·
Sane hac multo propius ibis, et minor est erratio.
Scin Cratini hujus ditis ædes? *De.* Scio. *Sy.* Ubi eas præterieris
Ad sinistram hac recta platea ubi ad Dianæ veneris
Ito ad dextram priusquam ad portam venias apud ipsum lacum
Est pistrilla et exadversum fabrica ibi est.

SATURDAY, 19TH FEB., 10 A.M TO 1 P.M.

ORIGINAL COMPOSITION IN OPTIONAL LANGUAGE, &c.

K M. CHATFIELD, B A.

Write an essay or letter in Latin on the life of Cicero,—*or* answer the following paper :—

I Translate —

Scipio et venisse ea spe in Africam se ait, et spem suam prospero belli eventu auctam, victoriam se non pacem domum reportaturum esse tamen, cum victoriam prope in manibus habeat, pacem non abnuere, ut omnes gentes sciant populum Romanum et suscipere iuste bella et finire. Leges pacis se has dicere: captivos et perfugas et fugitivos restituant; exercitus ex Italia et Gallia deducant Hispania abstineant, insulis omnibus, quæ inter Italiam atque Africam

sint, decedant; naves longas præter viginti omnes tradant, tritici quingenta, hordei trecenta milia modium. Pecuniæ summam quantam imperaverit; parum convenit: alibi quinque milia talentum, alibi quinque milia pondo argenti, alibi duplex stipendium militibus imperatum invenio. "His condicionibus" inquit "placeatne pax, triduum ad consultandum dabitur Si placuerit, mecum indutias facite, Romam ad senatum mittite legatos."

Write out this passage, turning the *oratio obliqua* into *oratio directa* and the *oratio directa* into *oratio obliqua*.

II. Translate, with notes on the words in italics —

(1) Postquam Bruto et Cassio cæsis nulla jam publica arma, Pompeius apud Siciliam oppressus, exutoque Lepido, interfecto Antonio ne Julianis quidem partibus nisi Cæsar dux reliquus, posito *Triumviri* nomine consulem se ferens et ad tuendam plebem tribunicio jure contentum, ubi militem donis, populum *annona*, cunctos dulcedine otii pellexit, insurgere paulatim, munia senatus, magistratuum, legum, in se trahere, nullo adversante, cum *ferocissimi* per acies aut proscriptione cecidissent, ceteri nobilium, quanto quis servitio promptior, opibus et honoribus extollerentur, ut novis ex rebus aucti tuta et præsentia quam vetera et periculosa mallent.

(2) Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis
Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas,
Adsciscet nova, quæ genitor produxerit usus.
Vehemens et liquidus puroque simillimus amni
Fundet opes Latiumque beabit divite lingua;
Luxuriantia compescet, nimis aspera sano
Levabit cultu, virtute carentia tollet,
Ludentis speciem dabit et torquebitur, ut qui
Nunc *Satyrum*, nunc agrestem Cyclopa movetur.

(3) De Publilio autem, quod perscribi oportet, moram non puto esse faciendam. Sed quum videas, quantum de iure nostro decesserimus, qui de residuis CCCC H—S CC præsentia solverimus, reliqua *rescribamus:* loqui cum eo, si tibi videbitur, poteris, eum commodum nostrum exspectare debere, quum tanta sit a nobis iactura facta iuris. Sed amabo te, mi Attice, (videsne, quam blande?) omnia nostra,

quoad eris Romæ, ita gerito, regito, gubernato, ut nihil a me exspectes. Quamquam enim reliqua satis apta sunt ad solvendum; tamen fit sæpe, ut ii, qui debent, non respondeant ad tempus. Si quid eiusmodi acciderit, ne quid tibi sit fama mea potius. Non modo *versura*, verum etiam venditione, si ita res coget, nos vindicabis.

SATURDAY, 19TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P. M.

RECIPROCAL TRANSLATION.

K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.

I. Translate into verse.—

The way was long, the wind was cold,
The minstrel was infirm and old;
His wither'd cheek, and tresses gray,
Seem'd to have known a better day;
The harp, his sole remaining joy,
Was carried by an orphan boy.
The last of all the Bards was he,
Who sung of Border chivalry,
For, welladay! their date was fled,
His tuneful brethren all were dead;
And he, neglected and oppressed,
Wished to be with them, and at rest.

II. Translate:—

(1) Nil erit ulterius, quod nostris moribus addat
Posteritas. eadem cupient facientque minores.
Omne in præcipiti vitium stetit. Utere velis;
Totos pande sinus. Dicas hic forsitan "Unde
Ingenium par materiæ? unde illa priorum
Scribendi, quodcumque animo flagrante liberet,
Simplicitas, cujus non audeo dicere nomen?
Quid refert dictis ignoscat Mucius, an non?
Pone Tigellinum: tæda lucebis in illa,
Qua stantes ardent, qui fixo gutture fumant,
Et latum media sulcum diducis arena"

(2) Rusticus ille tuus sumit trechedipna, Quirine,
Et ceromatico fert niceteria collo.
Hic alta Sicyone ast hic Amydone relicta,
Hic Andro, ille Samo, hic Trallibus aut Alabandis,
Esquilias dictumque petunt a vimine collem,
Viscera magnarum domuum dominique futuri.
Ingenium velox, audacia perdita, sermo
Promptus et Isæo torrentior. Ede, quid illum
Esse putes? quem vis hominem, secum adtulit ad nos:
Grammaticus, rhetor, geometres, pictor, aliptes,
Augur, schœnobates, medicus, magus; omnia novit.
Græculus esuriens in cœlum, jusseris, ibit.

MONDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

MILL'S LOGIC.—I.

D. DUNCAN, M.A

I. Criticize in detail Sir W. Hamilton's definition of Logic, and bring out the full import of the definition given by Mr. Mill.

II. Give an outline of the cosmological system which Mr. Mill lays down as the basis of his Logic. Is this the metaphysical theory which he himself most approves of?

III. What is your opinion as to the nature and authority of the so-called Fundamental Laws of Thought?

IV. Arrange the Predicables according as they are connected with Real or Verbal predication. Discriminate carefully between Species, Property, and Inseparable Accident.

V. What changes does the Quantification of the Predicate make in the ordinary logical doctrines of the Opposition, Obversion, and Conversion of Propositions, as well as in the Reduction of Syllogistic Moods to the First Figure. Give a critical summary of the principal arguments for and against the Quantification of the Predicate, with a view to show whether you regard it as an important contribution to logical doctrine.

VI. On what ground has the *dictum de omni* been rejected by modern logicians as the foundation of the Syllogism? Do you think that Mr. Mill succeeds in justifying his rejection of it?

VII. Is Induction a kind of inference (*a*) antagonistic to Deduction, or (*b*) included in it, or (*c*) complementary of it? Give a brief sketch of the history of opinion on this point from Aristotle's time to the present day.

Examine the following forms of what has been called the Inductive Syllogism:—

(1) Men, horses, mules, &c., are long-lived; men, horses, mules, &c., are bile-less; therefore all bile-less animals are long-lived.

(2) The sheep that I have observed, together with those that I have not observed, ruminate; but these are all sheep; therefore, all sheep ruminate.

VIII. Trace the growth of the several meanings of the word "Law," pointing out its precise import in the Physical Sciences. What misconception has specially to be guarded against in this last employment of it?

IX. Examine the doctrine that Will is the sole cause of phenomena; and compare it, on the one hand, with Mr. Mill's theory of Causation, and on the other, with the doctrine of the Conservation of Energy.

X. Examine critically the following statement:—

It would seem that there is no class of phenomena in which the composition of causes does not obtain: that as a general rule, causes in combination produce exactly the same effects as when acting singly: but that this rule, though general, is not universal: that in some instances, at some particular points in the transition from separate to united action, the laws change, and an entirely new set of effects are either added to, or take the place of, those which arise from the separate agency of the same causes: the laws of these new effects being again susceptible of composition, to an indefinite extent, like the laws which they superseded.

MONDAY, 14TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MILL'S LOGIC.—II.

D. DUNCAN, M.A.

I. (*a*) Show that the process by which we discover the sequences of Nature is analytical. Why must the physical analysis be preceded by a mental? On what depends the extent to which the mental analysis can be carried?

(*b*) Are Observation and Experiment fundamentally distinct operations? Does Experiment proceed from a given cause to its effect, or from a given effect to its cause, or either way?

II. Can all the sequences in Nature be resolved into one Law?

III. What functions do Hypotheses perform in Scientific investigation? How would you account for the disrepute into which they fell after Bacon's time, and for their more recent restoration to favour?

Is Prevision the test of true Theory

IV. Point out, giving reasons, which of the following are cases of Induction, and which of Analogy:—

(*a*) The theory that the Nerve-force is Electricity.

(*b*) The theory that animal heat is due to chemical changes going on in the body

(*c*) The undulatory theory of light

(*d*) The patriarchal theory of Government.

V In what sense is the Uniformity of Nature the ground of all Induction? Mr. Mill warns against a wide extension of Empirical Laws to adjacent cases, *because* they rest only on Induction by Simple Enumeration; and yet he extends the Law of Causation universally, *though* resting on no other evidence. Is his explanation of this satisfactory? On what other grounds has the Law of Causation been made to rest?

VI. State and exemplify what is meant by Uniformities of Co-existence. Do Natural Kinds furnish them? By what method are they established, and by what kind of evidence are they proved?

VII. Compare the following statements with a view to bringing out the logical grounds of Credibility and Incredibility:—

(*a*) Nothing is credible which is contradictory to experience.

(*b*) Nothing supported by credible testimony ought ever to be disbelieved.

VIII. Mention some of the chief difficulties the scientific man has to deal with in seeking to give a precise definition to names, and show how they may be overcome. Bring out all that is implied in having a name for every important meaning.

IX. "Natural Groups," "have nuclei but no outlines; they blend on every side with other systems whose nuclei have alien characters." Give exemplifications of this fact, and show how the Naturalist must cope with it

X. On what psychological fact or facts does the *possibility* of a Science of Society depend?

XI. The abstract deductive and the experimental inductive methods are alike inapplicable to the Science of Society. Why?

XII. Show how you would apply in the Social Science the physiological principle of a *consensus* of organs and functions.

TUESDAY, 15TH FEB, 10 A.M TO 1 P.M.

ARISTOTLE'S ETHICS.

W. STEVENSON, M.A.

I. The Chief Good—how far are men agreed as to what it is, and what are the main opinions as to what it consists in? State the grounds of Aristotle's own answer, and of his rejection of the others.

II. State Plato's doctrine of the 'Idea of Good'; and state and examine the grounds on which Aristotle rejects it as untenable.

III. Give and carefully explain Aristotle's definition of Moral Virtue.

IV. (*a*) What is the ground of Aristotle's distinction between the intellectual and moral virtues? (*b*) What is the means by which each class is to be acquired? (*c*) What is the paradox which thence arises in regard to the latter class? and how does he meet it?

V. Give Aristotle's exposition of Purpose (*προαιρεσις.*)

VI. (*a*) Expound the nature of that virtue which Aristotle calls 'the crown of the virtues,' and its extremes. (*b*) How is 'the Mean' determined? and what is the ultimate standard of it?

VII. Test the doctrine of the Mean by applying it to humility or self-sacrifice.

VIII. Explain Aristotle's relation to the Socratic position that Ignorance is Vice, and Knowledge Virtue.

IX. What are the three bases of friendship? the only right one and why? 'Ought a man to love himself most or another'?

X. By what method does Aristotle reach the ruling principle of his Ethics? Would you classify him among Utilitarians or Intuitionists?

TUESDAY, 15TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ROMAN HISTORY.

W. STEVENSON, M.A.

I. What were the first elements of the Roman people? Explain the original constitution of their society.

II. Trace the probable development of the State during the period of the kings.

III. "Personal kingship was swept away, but the kingly power was not swept away: it was simply put into commission." Explain this. Was the name of king retained in any office?

IV. Compare and contrast the *Tribunate* and the *Consulship*. Show how the two worked together. What was the Canuleian law, and when was it passed? When did a plebeian first become Military Tribune? And when were they first admitted to the Consulship?

V. "Rome became mistress of the world by doing what Athens, and Sparta, and Carthage had never done, by gathering those whom she had conquered into her own bosom." Show how she did this step by step, and compare especially the policy of Rome in this respect with that of Athens.

VI. (*a*) Give a short account of Tarentum as illustrating the character of the Greek cities in Italy. (*b*) Give an account of the first and last battles of the Romans with Pyrrhus, contrasting in connection with the first the Greek and Roman modes of warfare.

VII. (*a*) Describe the state of the Roman and Carthaginian powers when war first broke out between them. (*b*) Sketch the character of Hannibal, (—was he a representative Carthaginian?—) and the two Scipios. (*c*) Mention three battles in the First and Second Punic wars which you consider the most important, and briefly state the reasons for your choice.

VIII. Give an account of the brothers, Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, describing the evils which prevailed at their time, and the means by which they strove to remedy them.

IX. (*a*) Sketch the character and political aims of (1) Marius, and (2) Sulla. (*b*) Describe the battles of (1) Aquæ Sextiæ and (2) The Colline Gate, and point out the significance of each.

X. Liddell says that the assassination of Cæsar was not only a crime, but a blunder. Explain why.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HISTORY OF GREECE.

D. DUNCAN, M.A.

I. A recent writer speaks of the "intellectual re-action which history proves to be excited in the minds of men by the revolutionizing magic of the sea."

In exemplification of this, compare—(*a*) Greece with any other country of the ancient world differently circumstanced as regards the sea; (*b*) the different Cities and States of Greece itself.

II. Describe accurately the Pre-Solonian, the Solonian, and the Kleisthenean classifications of the people of Athens. What causes led to the changes introduced by Solon and Kleisthenes respectively?

III. Give an account of the state of matters at Athens which Solon's measure called *Seisachtheia* was devised to remedy. What was the character of the measure he proposed, and how far did it answer the purpose intended? Was it one that modern Political Economy would entirely justify?

IV. Describe and account for the policy of Bœotia in connection with the Persian invasion, and compare it with that of Athens and of Sparta. What led to the earlier hostility of Thebes and Athens, and their subsequent friendship?

V. Sketch the character and career of Epaminondas, and explain how he was led to play the part he did in the affairs both of his native city and of Greece generally.

VI (*a.*) On what did the supremacy of Athens and of Sparta rest? Compare their respective policies towards their allies during the period of their supremacy, and the general effect for good or evil which each exerted on Grecian history.

(*b.*) Mention the principal internal struggles that took place in Greece during the period of Spartan supremacy, and the chief issues that were decided by the most important battles that were fought

VII. When and under what circumstances did the Achæan League arise? Give a brief outline of its constitution. Trace the history of the League until its final break-up, and show how far it answered the end for which it existed

VIII. Trace the growth of Trial by Jury in Athens. Compare it with the similar institution under English Law, and point out what you regard as the prominent defects of the Athenian system.

IX. Describe and exemplify the social position of women at different periods of Grecian history.

X What do you regard as the most striking difference between Pre-Socratic and Post-Socratic Greek Philosophy?

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MODERN HISTORY · PERIOD OF THE CRUSADES.

W. STEVENSON, M.A.

I. Sketch briefly the progress of the Saracens up to the time of the Crusades, and the history of Jerusalem in connection with it.

II. Describe the main features of the intellectual, social and political state of Europe at this time.

III. Describe (*a*) the nature of the custom that gave occasion to the Crusades; (*b*) the character and history of Peter the Hermit; (*c*) the Council of Clermont.

IV. Analyse the motives which animated the early Crusaders, and express your judgment regarding them.

V. What part did the Popes play in the Crusades, and with what aims? What is your opinion as to their influence on Europe during this period?

VI. From what countries were the first Crusaders chiefly drawn What do you find indicated thereby as to national character? Describe the leaders.

VII. Describe the state of the Greek Empire at that time; the character of the Emperor, and his conduct towards the first Crusaders.

VIII. Bring out the personal characteristics of the Crusaders in connection with the history of the Siege of Antioch.

IX How long did the Christian principality of Edessa last? And how long the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem? By whom was Jerusalem again taken from the Mussulmans? And illustrate in connection with it the change which had come over the character of the Crusades.

X. Describe the character and aims of (1) Frederick Barbarossa, (2) Saladin, (3) Richard Coeur de Lion, and (4) Louis IX, referring to facts of history only by way of illustration.

XI. Sketch the rise of chivalry, and point out the influence which the Crusades exercised on it.

THURSDAY, 17TH FEB., 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

ADAM SMITH'S WEALTH OF NATIONS.

W. STEVENSON, M.A.

I. Does the title of Adam Smith's work indicate the true definition of the science of Political Economy? Justify your answer.

II. Show what is the essential quality which constitutes wealth; and that the *value* of an object does not depend on its utility.

III. What is the real measure of the value of objects? Show how the *real* or *normal value* may differ from the *market value*.

IV. Define the *price* of a thing. Analyse *price* into the component parts of which it usually consists.

V. What is *rent* according to Adam Smith? Indicate the progress which has been made in the theory of rent since he wrote.

VI. What is it which mainly occasions a rise in the wages of labour? And in what countries accordingly are wages highest?

VII. Point out briefly the effects of an *improving*, *declining* and *stationary* state of society respectively on (1) the rates of profit; (2) the value of the rude produce of the earth; and (3) the value of the produce of manufacture.

VIII. "The whole of the advantages and disadvantages of the different employments of labour and stock must in the same neighbourhood be either perfectly equal, or continually tending to equality?" Show how this must be, and with what limitations.

IX. Into what parts does the general stock of a country naturally divide itself? Give also subdivisions.

X. Explain the main benefit of a paper currency. What is the proper limit of the issue of *notes*? And what evils arise when that limit is exceeded?

Under what two conditions may banking, according to Smith, be left perfectly free?

XI. (*a*) "Parsimony and not industry is the immediate cause of the increase of Capital." Show this. (*b*) Discuss the question as to whether an idle rich class is of any benefit to the community.

THURSDAY, 17TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MACKINTOSH'S DISSERTATION.

W. STEVENSON, M.A

I. (*a*) What are the two grand questions in Moral Science?

(*b*) Point out briefly their bearing on each other according to the chief opposing systems.

II. (*a*) Give an account of the leading ethical principles of Plato.

(*b*) Indicate the relation of Aristotle to Plato in regard to these.

III. "The laws of nature are immutable and eternal; for injustice, ingratitude, arrogance, pride, iniquity, acception of persons, and the rest, can never be made lawful. For it can never be that war shall preserve life, and peace destroy it" Can you reconcile this statement with the general principles of Hobbes' system? Give reasons.

IV Give an account of the system of Samuel Clarke, and of Mackintosh's objections to it.

V. In establishing what point does Butler's chief merit consist? Sketch the course of his reasoning in doing so. In how far can Utilitarians agree with him, and how do they differ?

VI. How does Hartley explain the origin of our moral judgments? Discuss the question as to whether his system is to be regarded as a modification of the Selfish Theory.

VII. Trace the main modifications of the Utilitarian system from Hobbes downwards.

VIII. What is the relation of religion to morality according to Butler, Paley, Stewart, and Mackintosh?

IX. What is the relation of the State or Society to morality according to Aristotle, Hobbes, Bentham, Paley, and Bain?

FRIDAY, 18TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

MILL'S POLITICAL ECONOMY—I.

D. DUNCAN, M.A.

I. State and exemplify the distinction between Productive and Unproductive Labour; and point out in what circumstances the former may be useless and the latter useful.

II. Much surprise has been expressed at the rapidity with which France recovered from the effects of the late war, which it was supposed had almost ruined the country. What explanation has Political Economy to offer of such a phenomenon, and what fundamental proposition of the science does it exemplify?

III. Describe Wakefield's theory of Colonization, pointing out the economic principle on which it rests, and contrasting it with the views which had previously prevailed.

Proposals have frequently been made of late to establish Hill Colonies in this country for Europeans and Eurasians Apply Wakefield's principles to such Colonies.

IV. What is the law that, in Mr. Mill's opinion, regulates the productiveness of agricultural industry? Are there times and places in which the law is qualified, and if so, how? Is India at the present day one of those places? What counteracting law does Mr. Mill recognize as always present? Which of the two antagonistic forces that determine the result is the more powerful in England and India respectively at the present time? Is agriculture the only industry in which these forces operate?

V. It has often been said that if Mr. Mill's views regarding property in land were adopted, the sacred rights of all private property might with equal justice be invaded. Examine the statement critically, for the purpose of showing whether this consequence would follow or not.

VI. Compare from an economic point of view the Ryotwari and Zemindari systems as found in this Presidency.

VII. By what general causes is the division of the produce determined; and point out how the influence of each cause has varied in ancient and modern societies and in different employments. Name and define the share of the produce that falls to the labourer and the capitalist respectively. What is the law regulating the fluctuations in the labourer's share? Name and define the three parts into which the share of the capitalist may be divided.

VIII. "So long as any of the land of a country which is fit for cultivation, and not withheld from it by legal or other factitious obstacles, is not cultivated, the worst land in actual cultivation (in point of fertility and situation together) pays no rent."

Examine this statement with the view to bring out the theory of Rent adopted by Mr. Mill.

FRIDAY. 18TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MILL'S POLITICAL ECONOMY—II.

D. DUNCAN, M.A.

I. Distinguish and describe the most important functions performed by Money; and explain how the precious metals have come to be appropriated to this purpose.

II Compare the advantages and disadvantages of the Double and the Single Standard; and in the case of the latter, of a Gold and of a Silver currency.

III. How does credit influence production?

IV. Explain:—A general over-supply, or excess of all commodities above the demand, is an impossibility.

V. (*a*) What is the nature of Bills of Exchange, and how did they originate?

(*b*) What is it that in ordinary circumstances regulates the rate of exchange between two countries? How do you account for the exchange between India and England being at present so unfavourable to India (1*s.* $8\frac{9}{16}$*d.* per rupee).

VI. Should surplus Revenue be employed in reducing Taxation or in diminishing the National Debt?

VII. Trace the incidence and economic effect of octroi duties on the entrance of provisions into a town. Before imposing such a tax what are the leading circumstances that should be taken into account How think you would such a tax operate in Madras?

VIII. What considerations should regulate the imposition of an Income Tax? Is there any truth in the current opinion that such a tax is peculiarly unsuitable to India; and, if so, what explanation have you to offer?

IX. Should the expenses connected with the carrying out of extensive schemes of drainage, water-supply, &c., in large towns be borne by the Municipalities themselves, or be a charge on imperial revenues? In case you lay down a general rule on the matter, state whether and in what circumstances it admits of exceptions.

SATURDAY, 19TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SUBJECT OF ESSAY IN POLITICAL ECONOMY

D. DUNCAN, M.A

The Economic Aspects of Over-population.

SATURDAY, 19TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

SUBJECT OF ESSAY IN MORAL PHILOSOPHY

W. STEVENSON, M.A

The ultimate ground of Rightness, and the ultimate ground of Moral Obligation.

B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1876.

MONDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

T. MUTTUSAMI AIYAR, B.L.

I. In what circumstances are collateral facts admissible in evidence in civil and criminal cases? Give examples.

II. A becomes a surety on a bond conditioned for the faithful conduct as clerk of B, explain whether in an action against the surety confessions of embezzlement made by the clerk, before and after his dismissal, and entries made by him in the discharge of his duty, are evidence.

III. Mention the presumptions respecting the execution, alteration, revocation, and construction of wills and the reasons on which they are founded.

IV. Explain the rule that parol evidence may be admitted in connexion with a written instrument to charge the principal but not to discharge the agent. Cite cases.

V. What did Wigglesworth *v.* Dallison, Ivat *v.* Finch, Crease *v.* Barrett, and Richards *v.* Bassett, decide?

VI. A is tried for the murder of B and the following evidence is adduced against him. State if it is relevant under the Evidence Act with reasons for your answer.

(1) That some one at the scene of murder cried out "B is being murdered by A."

(2) That A has no ostensible means of livelihood.

(3) That his name is entered in the list of suspicious characters kept at the Police office.

(4) That A mentioned to his wife that C murdered B.

(5) That B had seduced A's sister.

VII. Explain the rule that a confession made under an inducement held out by a person in authority is inadmissible.

VIII. A sues B on a promissory note payable 3 months after date. B produces oral evidence to show that the note was given, not for money lent as it purports to be, but to secure a sum of money which B agreed to pay in case B refused to marry A and that A married C within the period. Is the foregoing evidence admissible? Supposing A endorses the note before or after the period, and the suit is brought by the endorsee, would it make any difference? Give reasons.

IX. What are the limits within which parol evidence is admissible in connexion with the presumption of advancement and the specific performance of contracts in writing?

X. Mention the cases in which a notice to produce is not necessary to entitle a party to adduce secondary evidence. Give reasons.

XI. Distinguish between private and public documents, evidence in causa and extra causam, pre-appointed and casual evidence, and presumption and fiction. Give illustrations.

XII. Explain and illustrate the doctrine of privity of estate as a rule of evidence.

XIII. Write short notes on

(i) Communications between husband and wife which are privileged.

(ii) Communications between Attorney and Client which are not privileged.

(iii) The circumstances in which former depositions are admissible in a subsequent proceeding

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MONDAY, 14TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CONTRACTS.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. At what moment does a contract concluded by correspondence between the parties become complete?

II. Analyze the contract effected between seller and buyer at an auction sale.

III. Defendant is sued for the price of goods which he has purchased from an agent of Plaintiff, that agent being his debtor in respect of other transactions. What defence do these facts suggest? State the averments necessary to make it complete.

IV. The owner of a quantity of salt stored in the godowns of a Railway Company sells 5000 maunds to the Plaintiff, who obtains a delivery order for that quantity. Afterwards he sells the whole quantity, which turns out to be 6000 maunds, to the Defendant—who obtains possession accordingly from the Company. What are the rights of Plaintiff and Defendant?

V. An employer obtains from the friend of a servant whom he engages, a guarantee for his fidelity and honesty during one year. In the early part of the year he detects the servant in acts of dishonesty, but does not inform the friend. Before the year closes the servant is guilty of further acts of dishonesty, which result in loss to the employer—who thereupon brings an action against the friend on the guarantee. Has the latter any defence?

VI. In the month of January A contracts with B to deliver 1000 bales of cotton in June or July—but in March he announces his inability to carry out his contract. B takes no notice of this announcement, but when the bales are notwithstanding the notice actually forwarded to him in June, he refuses to accept them. Is he bound to accept them?

VII. A boat builder undertakes the building of a boat for a customer on the terms that the purchase money is to be paid by four instalments as four specified stages of the building are completed. One of the instalments is paid and half the building is completed, when the unfinished boat, as well as the materials about to be used in the building, are destroyed by fire. Upon which party should the loss fall?

VIII. Goods are sold by A to B for an illegal purpose of which both are conscious, and the purchase money is paid by B to X, A's agent. Before X has paid it over, he dies. Can A recover it against the representatives of X?

IX. A being sued by B for an alleged debt of Rupees 10,000—which he entirely denies, gives a promissory note of Rupees 5,000,

and the suit is abandoned. Has A any defence to an action brought upon such promissory note?

X. State exceptions to the general rule that contracts must be mutual, that is, binding on each party at the same time.

XI. Defendant agrees to deliver a given quantity of coal to Plaintiff in the month of June, but before the time for delivery has arrived he requests and obtains of Plaintiff an extended time for delivery. When the time so extended has elapsed, Defendant is still in default, and is accordingly sued for breach of contract. The price of coal having risen between this last mentioned date and the date of the contract—what point of time should be chosen for fixing the damages payable by Defendant.

XII. What considerations determine the question whether an action lies to recover money paid for a vicious consideration?

TUESDAY, 15TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TORTS.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. State the necessary constituents of a tort, and classify the torts recognized in English law according to the moral character of the act.

II. Defendant falsely makes a statement with regard to the Plaintiff's character, which though not defamatory in itself nor connected with the Plaintiff's trade, results in his being dismissed from his employment. Does an action for slander lie?

III. Is intention to injure or deceive a necessary ingredient in a case, where an action is brought for damage incurred by reason of a false representation of authority made by Defendant?

IV. A company is incorporated for the purpose of supplying and maintaining waterworks in a town and the Act directs that the pipes are to be kept constantly charged with water for the benefit of such inhabitants as shall agree to take it, and also directs that such persons are to be allowed to use the water for the purpose of extinguishing fire. The premises of an inhabitant using the water

are burnt down in consequence of the company neglecting to keep sufficient water in the pipes Does any action lie against the company?

V A contractor engages for a fixed sum to build a bridge During the building certain water belonging to a neighbouring landowner is in consequence of his negligence allowed to escape and impede the building to such an extent that the contractor eventually makes nothing by his contract Is he entitled to recover from the landowner the anticipated profit which he has lost?

VI What kind of damages should be awarded in the following cases?

In an action for slander of title
In an action for assault
In an action for negligence against a carrier of goods
In an action for trespass to land.

VII A tradesman induces another person to take over his business and purchase the good-will by false representations as to the magnitude of the profits, at the same time offering to allow him to see the books Without availing himself of this offer, the purchaser takes over the business, and subsequently discovers that the profits are much smaller than were represented to him What remedy (if any) has he against the seller?

VIII Set out the allegations necessary to form a plaint in an action (*a*) for malicious prosecution, (*b*) for mischief done by an animal, and (*c*) for personal injuries to plaintiff in consequence of improper condition of premises into which he had come

IX Within what limits does the right of self-defence excuse an act which would otherwise amount to a trespass?

X On what principle do actions in respect of some torts die with the person injured, while those in respect of others survive to his representatives?

XI Explain and illustrate the principles whereby you should determine

(*a.*) Whether or not it is necessary to prove malice in fact

(*b*) Whether a given act of negligence is excused by contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff.

TUESDAY, 15TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CRIMINAL LAW.

T. MUTTUSAMI AIYAR, B L.

I. Distinguish between preparation and attempt to commit an offence, Criminal negligence and negligence as an actionable wrong, and drunkenness as a defence in civil and criminal Cases.

II. A enters B's house by night with intent to steal, and mistaking a log of wood in the entrance for a servant, stabs it, and on going into the house finds that it is unoccupied, and that there is no property to steal. What offences, if any, has A committed? Give reasons.

III. Compare the English Law and the Indian Penal Code as to the distinction between murder and manslaughter, and as to offences which may and may not be compounded.

IV. Mention the rules of English Law as to the proportion between the provocation and the resentment necessary to prevent an offence against life from amounting to murder. Cite cases, specially noting those overruled by the Penal Code.

V. What do you understand by *Dishonest* taking. Explain how it differs from taking *animo furandi* or *Lucri Causa?* Give examples.

VI. A clergyman at Cuddalore converts a Hindoo of 14 years of age and permits him to stay with him. After endeavouring without success to induce the convert to return to Hinduism his father enters the clergyman's house by night, conceals himself in it for several hours, seizes the son by force, and after knocking down a servant who attempts to stop him, escapes with the boy through a window, and flies to Pondicherry, where he locks up his son in a room until the latter renounces Christianity. Explain whether and why each of the father's acts is or is not an offence punishable by the British Courts under the Penal Code.

VII. What classes of acts, *primâ facie* criminal, are not such by virtue of the relation of master and servant, husband and wife, and the captain and crew of a ship?

VIII. What did R. *v.* Frost decide as to the offence of levying war against the Queen?

A Burmese merchant temporarily residing at Delhi, joins an insurrection and wages war against the Queen Is he punishable under the Penal Code? Give reasons.

IX. Point out the differences, if any, between the English Law and the Penal Code respecting the offences of dacoity, cheating and abetment

X Mention the several aggravated forms of forgery and the ground of enhanced punishment for each

XI An Inspector of Police, illegally though in good faith, writes a letter to a person directing him to appear before a Magistrate, and sends two Constables to accompany him and to prevent him from speaking with any one His orders are carried out On a Criminal charge being preferred against him he pleads that he acted *bonâ fide*, and that his acts do not amount to wrongful restraint or confinement. How would you deal with the case? Give reasons.

XII Mention the ingredients of the following offences.—

(i) Criminal insult
(ii) Criminal misappropriation of property
(iii.) Counterfeiting the Queen's Coin.
(iv) Fraudulent use of property mark
(v) Fabrication of false evidence

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB, 10 A.M TO 1 P.M.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

T MUTTUSAMI AIYAR, B L

I What is the difference between a Special and a Regular Appeal? Give the form of each

II. What cross demands may be set off against each other. Cite cases

III In what cases is a service of summons other than personal a valid service?

IV What are the circumstances in which a person may be arrested before judgment? Assuming that he is imprisoned, does such imprisonment count so as to entitle him to the benefit of Section 278.

V. Describe the procedure to be followed when a person in confinement under a decree seeks to obtain his discharge by placing at the disposal of the Court all his property.

VI. Compare the Common Law with the Code of Civil Procedure as to the effect of death upon a suit pending in a Court, and upon a decree under execution.

VII. Mention the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure as to the production of documents and the effect of non-production at the proper time.

VIII. Compare the essentials of a valid plea of *res Judicata* and those of *Autrefois acquit.*

IX. In what cases and to whom is every person who may be aware of the commission of an offence bound to give information of the same?

X. Mention briefly the different stages in a Criminal prosecution from the first complaint to the Police to the sentence of the Court of Session.

XI. In what cases may a judgment be reviewed, and by whom? Describe the procedure.

XII. In what circumstances may a plaint and a charge be amended?

XIII. Within what limits will a declaratory suit lie? Cite cases.

XIV. Give a short account of the *Preventive* Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

THURSDAY, 17TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EQUITY.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. From what source was the doctrine of Specific performance derived? And how is the decree ultimately enforced?

II. Does a suit for Specific performance lie (*a*) in respect of a contract to construct a railway, (*b*) in respect of a contract to lend money on mortgage.

III. A tenant effects permanent improvements on the faith that his landlord will renew his lease. What facts must the tenant prove in order to entitle him to compel the landlord to renew ?

IV A gift is made to A until he shall become insolvent. What name does such a disposition bear in English law, and is such disposition valid ?

V. Distinguish a declaration of trust from a gift, in respect of the requisites for the validity of each respectively, and in respect of the donor's or declarant's power of revocation.

VI. State circumstances in which resulting trusts are created.

VII. Under what circumstances are a gift and a sale of property respectively void as against creditors according to the law administered in this country ?

VIII. An assignee of an equitable right takes it subject to its equities. Illustrate this maxim by the case of bills of exchange.

IX. The owner of a house lets it to another at a specified rent with a stipulation that it is not to be used as a shop, or if it is so used, that the rent is to be enhanced. The lessee does use the house as a shop. Would the Court under such circumstances restrain him by injunction ?

X. Upon what principle does the doctrine of contribution rest ? Give instances.

XI. What is the nature of an equitable as distinguished from a legal lien ?

XII. By what process can a reversioner, according to the law administered here or that of the Court of Chancery, protect his interest against acts done to his prejudice by a tenant for life ?

THURSDAY, 17TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN LAW.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. Under what circumstances and on what principle does the widow and the daughter respectively acquire a right to family property ?

II. What are the rules laid down by the latest authorities as to the consent required for adoption by a widow not having express authority from her deceased husband?

What limitations are there to the proposition that an adopted stands in the place of a natural son?

III. Compare the law of the Mitakshara and the Dayabhaga as to the power of sons to enforce partition.

IV. What are the presumptions prevailing with regard to property acquired by the Karnavan of a Malabar tarwad, and what are his powers of disposition over self-acquired property?

V. State in their order of precedence the proper guardians of minors under Muhammadan and Hindu Law.

VI. What is the position of illegitimate sons under (*a*) the Muhammadan (*b*) the Hindu system.

VII. In what cases may a guardian under Muhammadan Law sell his ward's immovable property?

VIII. A member of an undivided Hindu family, who has acquired property for himself by his separate exertions, dies leaving brothers and a widow and sons heirs surviving. Previously to his death he made a will, whereby he bequeathed half of the said property and his share of the ancestral property to a stranger.

What under these circumstances would be the rights of the several surviving members of the family?

IX. What are the requisites of a valid gift under the Muhammadan law? Under what circumstances are they revocable?

X. A Muhammadan dies leaving a widow, a son's daughter, a mother, a half sister and three paternal uncles heirs surviving. How is the property of the deceased to be distributed?

XI. Explain the distinction between Sondayca Stridhanam and other Stridhanam.

State the rules governing the succession to Stridhanam.

FRIDAY, 18TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE.

T. MUTTUSAMI AIYAR, B.L.

I. Distinguish between private and public law, moral and statute law, substantive and processual law. State the rules of jurisprudence if any based on the distinction.

II. Explain the positive and negative requisites of a valid customary law.

III. In what circumstances and to what extent may an earlier statute be considered to have been virtually repealed by a later statute? Cite cases.

IV. To what extent are the following maxims applicable under the English Law as rules of interpretation?

(*a.*) Like reason maketh like law.

(*b.*) Reason is the soul of the law and when the reason of any particular law ceases so does the law itself.

V. What are the rules to be observed when there is a conflict of laws of equal authority? Give an illustration for each rule.

VI. Mention the several ingredients of a right and comment on each. State also the difference if any between the Roman and English conception of a right.

VII. Define a juristic person. In what cases and for what purposes was this fiction employed under the Roman Law? Compare the English Law?

VIII. Define a real right, an obligation right, a potentiality, an action, an interdict and an exception.

IX. Compare the Roman with the English theory of real, personal, and mixed actions.

X. Distinguish between renunciation and alienation? What rights are inalienable or incapable of being renounced under the English Law.

XI. Point out the difference between collision and confusion of rights? What are the principles applicable to a case of collision of rights under the English and the Roman Law?

XII. Explain how affirmative and negative conditions affect a right (*a*) when they are physically or morally impossible at the date of contract, and (*b*) when they become impossible between the date of Contract and that of fulfilment.

XIII. Write short notes on

(*a.*) *Lis pendens.*

(*b.*) The distinction between void and voidable transactions.

(*c.*) Curing the consequences of delay.

M. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

MONDAY, 14TH FEB, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I What place do rules of evidence occupy, and what function do they perform in a scheme of law?

II. "Affirmanti non neganti incumbit onus probandi" Upon him that affirms, and not upon him that denies, lies the burden of proof How far is the proposition true?

III. With regard to what facts is circumstantial evidence the only possible evidence?

IV. State the presumptions of law as to a lost and an interlined will

V In what respect do rules of construction differ from presumptions?

VI Under what circumstances is evidence of a testator's intention admissible to explain a will?

VII Notes of a conversation alleged to have resulted in a contract are tendered on behalf of a party to a suit on the contract

For what purposes and under what circumstances are they admissible?

VIII In the recent English case of *Regina* v *Wainwright* evidence of a conversation between the deceased whom the prisoner was charged with having murdered and the person in whose house the deceased had lodged was excluded, although the conversation was important to show to what place the deceased was about to go at the time when the conversation happened, which was the last occasion on which she was seen alive On what ground is the exclusion justifiable, and would the evidence have been excluded under the Act?

IX. In an action on a bill of exchange oral evidence is tendered to the effect that

(*a.*) A subsequent agreement suspending the liability of the bill had been made, or that

(*b*) higher interest than that mentioned was agreed to be paid.

(*c.*) or to prove that the bill has been paid, although a written receipt has been given for the payment.

(*d.*) or that one only of the two joint makers was intended to be bound.

X. Under what circumstances or for what purposes can a letter addressed by one party to a suit to the other be admissible in evidence when tendered on behalf of the former?

XI. Presumptions are generally designed to facilitate proof—what other effect do they under certain circumstances have?

XII. State the rules laid down in the two leading cases of Slatterie *v.* Pooley and Pickard *v.* Sears, and the corresponding rules in the Evidence Act.

MONDAY, 14TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CONTRACTS.

T. MUTTUSAMI AIYAR, B.L.

I. Distinguish between error as to what is and what is not of the essence of a contract Give illustrations.

II. Explain the nature and peculiar properties of conditional, alternative, and accessorial obligations.

III. A debtor is appointed executor by his creditor. What is the effect of such appointment upon the debt? Would it make any difference if the creditor were appointed executor by the debtor? Cite cases.

IV. What were the questions decided in Marriot *v.* Hampton and Atkinson *v.* Denby? Distinguish them from the Duke de Cadavel *v.* Collins and Kelly *v.* Solari.

V. Give a summary of the doctrine of remoteness of damages with reference to actions for breaches of Contract and of tort Cite cases.

VI. Compare the Contract Act with the English Law (*a*) as to the circumstances in which an apparent owner of goods confers a valid title on the purchaser as against the real owner and (*b*) as to the duress sufficient to invalidate a Contract. State the English Cases intended to be over-ruled by the Contract Act.

VII. A agrees to sell B one of his five horses in C's possession for a price to be named by D. What is the effect of each of the following contingencies?

(i) D declines to fix a price.

(ii) D fixes the price at 500 or 1,000 Rupees.

(iii) All or two only out of the five horses die—(*a*) from accident, (*b*) from A's or B's or C's negligence before or after D fixes a definite price.

Give reasons.

VIII. How is the maxim that the form of agreement and the convention of parties over-rule the law limited in its operation? Cite leading cases.

IX. Write short notes on (i) estoppel by judgment: (ii) the constructive delivery of goods sufficient to defeat the vendor's lien for unpaid price: and (iii) the law of culpa as applied to bailees.

X. A, B, and C are a firm of bankers whose business it is to sell stock and recover the sale proceeds for their customers. B forges powers of attorney for the sale of stock belonging to several customers, remits a moiety of the sale proceeds to his wife, and the other moiety to D with whom the firm have an account to be placed to the firm's credit. Afterwards B draws this moiety by cheques signed in the name of the firm and applies it to the payment of his private debts. To what extent if any are A, C, and D responsible for the acts of B? Give reasons.

XI. In what circumstances may a promise which is an ordinary ingredient in a simple contract be implied?

XII State the facts and points decided in Lickbarrow *v.* Mason and Chandelor *v.* Lopus.

XIII. What are the peculiar defences available where an agent sues in his own name upon a contract made for an undisclosed principal and where the principal sues upon the contract?

TUESDAY, 15TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TORTS AND CRIMINAL LAW.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A

I. According to Roman Law a delict presupposes either dolus or culpa. Do all torts in English Law imply corresponding moral qualities?

II. The officer of a corporation commits a fraud amounting to an offence for the benefit and on behalf of the corporation. Who is liable, whether civilly or criminally, and on what considerations does the liability depend?

III. On what principle do actions in respect of some torts die with the person injured, while those in respect of others survive?

IV. A horse-dealer, knowing that a horse is vicious, sells it with a warranty of freedom from vice to a person, who innocently re-sells it to another with the same warranty. Has the last mentioned buyer any remedy against the dealer for injuries sustained in consequence of the viciousness of the horse?

V. Distinguish negligence from rashness—public from private nuisance—criminal negligence from negligence as an actionable wrong.

VI. A merchant deals with an agent on the faith of his representation that he has authority to act for another merchant. It turns out that the agent had in fact no such authority, though he supposed he had. Is he liable on account of the misrepresentation for damages incurred by the merchant in consequence of the absence of alleged authority?

VII. What is the rule laid down in the leading case of Merryweather *v.* Nixan? State the limitations which have been put upon it.

VIII. Can under any circumstances an act done solely with a view to annoy another become on that account a tort, which would not otherwise be one ?

IX. Six persons asserting a claim of right which is in fact absurd and impossible, insist on entering on the close of another ? Can they be charged for any offence, or be made responsible in damages as for a tort ?

X. Distinguish preparation to commit an offence from an attempt.

XI. State the rule laid down in the case of Fletcher *v.* Rylands, with the limitations since put upon it.

XII. A person charged with the offence of publishing and selling obscene books pleads in defence that his motive was a good one, viz., to expose the vices of some religious sect. Does such plea constitute any defence ?

XIII. It is commonly said that a libel is only aggravated by the matter alleged being true. How far does the law recognize this proposition ?

TUESDAY, 15TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN LAW.

T. MUTTUSAMI AIYAR, B.L.

I. Explain the Hindu theory of *Sapindas* and *Samanódakas*, and mention the ceremonials to which it refers.

II Name those who are heirs under the Indian Succession Act, but not under the Hindu Law, and state the ground of exclusion in each instance.

III. Compare the Bengal and Madras Law as to the position which sisters and their sons hold in the line of heirs according to the *Mitakshara*. Give your own opinion.

IV Is a bachelor or a eunuch competent to adopt ? Cite texts and precedents from the practice of Hindu sages

V Give a summary of the arguments for and against the position that the consent of *any Sapinda*, including even that of the person

who gives his own son in adoption, is sufficient authority for a widow to adopt.

VI. Explain how commentators on the *Smrithi* law have adapted it to the requirements of social progress. Give examples.

VII. To what extent and for what reasons have British Courts of Justice departed from the *Mitakschara* with regard to the following doctrines?

(*a.*) No co-sharer has a several interest in any part of the common property.

(*b.*) No Hindu father is ordinarily competent to alienate, as against his sons, any immovable property.

(*c.*) Property inherited by a woman is *Sthreedhana.*

VIII. Compare the status of a married woman under the English and Hindu Law.

(*a.*) As to the unity of person.

(*b.*) The extent to which the property acquired by the wife becomes that of her husband.

(*c.*) The limits within which she can bind her husband by her contracts.

IX Distinguish between *Sapprathi bandha and Apprathi bandha* inheritance, *Asura* and *Bramha* marriages, *Adhiagnee* and *Adhevedhanika Shreedhana.* Mention also the rules of law founded on the distinction.

X. Name the heirs known as the distant kindred under the Muhamadan Law, and state the position, if any, they hold in the line of heirs under the Hindu Law.

XI. Compare the Hindu and Muhammadan Law as to the rights of posthumous sons and absent heirs.

XII. Write short notes on

(i.) The doctrine of increase.

(ii.) The ordinary and extraordinary gains of science.

(iii.) The principles on which the Hindu Law awards maintenance to the different members of a family governed by it.

XIII. State the facts and the points decided in :—

Hanooman Prasad Ponday *v.* Mussumuth Babove Munraj Kunveree.

Lakschman Rao Sadashev *v.* Malhari Rao Bhagi.

Appoo Aiyar *v.* Ramasubbaiyer.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

THE LAW OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

T MUTTUSAMI AIYAR, B.L.

I Distinguish between a freehold and a copyhold, a reversion and a remainder, and a contingent remainder and an executory interest.

Give illustrations.

II. What chattels descend to heirs, and what interests in real property descend to personal representatives ?

III Describe the several modes of conveying real property known to the English law.

IV. A freehold, a copyhold, and a personal annuity are severally given by A either to B and his heirs, or to B and the heirs of his body. What estate or interest does the grantee take in each description of property, and what are his powers of alienation ?

V. An English subject of full age dies intestate, leaving a widow, two sons, and two daughters. He dies in England, possessed of land in Kent (not disgavelled), of freehold and leasehold houses not in Kent, and of money in the funds. Among whom, in what proportions, and for what interests, would his property be divided, there having been no settlement on his marriage ?

VI What is an attendant term ? When is a term said to be attendant by construction of Law ? State shortly the provisions of the "Satisfied Terms Act" 8 and 9, Vic C. 112.

VII. Sketch briefly the origin and history of the right of alienation with respect to an estate tail.

VIII. What did Shelly's case, Taltauram's case, Thelluson's case, and Calvin's case decide ?

IX. State the several modes by which quasi tenants in tail in possession and remainder may bar their quasi estates tail.

X. Mention the incidents of tenure that have survived the statute of Charles II.

XI. Within what limits may contingent remainders and executory interests be created ? Give examples.

XII. Give the outline of a mortgage in fee of free-holds, and state the remedies which the mortgagee under such security possesses for the payment of his debt

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PROCEDURE.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. Compare the English law with that in force here with regard to the force and effect of agreements to refer, and of awards made by arbitrators.

II. Compare the English law and that in force here with regard to set-off.

III. State the common principle upon which the doctrine of lis pendens and the awarding of interest or mesne profits accruing after the date of the institution of the suit rests.

IV. Under what circumstances does a declaratory suit lie? Mention the most recent leading case on the point.

V. When may a person arrested in execution of a decree for money claim to be discharged, and what effect has the order of discharge upon his liability, as well personal as in respect of after-acquired property under that decree?

VI. What is the nature of the proceeding known in English Law as interpleader? How can the same end be attained under the Code?

VII. What powers of compelling attendance of persons accused and of persons convicted does a Court possess under the Code of Criminal Procedure?

VIII. Under what circumstances can a Magistrate make an order with regard to the possession of property?

IX. A witness who has been duly served with a notice to produce a document fails to produce it at the proper time. To what class of offences does his omission belong, and what are the special rules of procedure prescribed in the prosecution of such offences?

X. Orders of one class which Magistrates are empowered to make in respect of nuisances are called judicial proceedings, while orders of another class are stated not to be judicial proceedings. What is the nature, of the two classes of orders respectively, and what is the importance of the distinction?

XI. A, having been convicted of an assault on B, is fined by the Magistrate, and the fine is awarded as compensation to B. What effect does this award have on A's right to bring a civil action? If B afterwards died from the effect of the assault, could A be tried again on a charge of culpable homicide?

XII. Explain the difference between withdrawing a charge and compounding.

XIII. A prisoner is convicted under Section 411 of the Penal Code of the offence of receiving stolen property, and under Section 414 of the offence of concealing such property. Can he be punished separately for each offence.

XIV. Explain the difference between judgments in rem and judgments in real actions.

THURSDAY, 17TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE

T. MUTTUSAMI AIYAR, B.L.

I. Compare and contrast the Roman and English modes of supplying the deficiencies of the common law.

II. Give a short account of any three leading cases in Equity which justify the remark of Hallam that the system of common law is somewhat tainted with preference of technical to rational principles.

III. What jurisdiction was exercised over uses by the Court of Chancery before the statute of uses? How did the statute affect it?

IV. A enters into a binding contract for the sale of a freehold estate for £5,000, and afterwards makes a will whereby he gives all his real and personal estate to trustees upon trust to sell and convert into money the same, and to hold the proceeds upon certain trusts.

Does any interest in the estate agreed to be sold pass to the trustees? Give reasons for your answer

V. Within what limits does Equity follow the law in dealing with equitable estates?

VI. What did Ellison *v.* Ellison decide? Distinguish it from Garrard *v.* Lauderdale, Coleman *v.* Sarrel, and Antrobus *v.* Smith.

VII. A settler conveys the equity of redemption of real estate to trustees for sale for the benefit of his creditors and on trust, if there should be any surplus, to pay the same to him and his executors, &c., to and for his and their own absolute use and benefit. The settler dies.

To whom does the surplus belong as between the heir and personal representatives? What is the leading case on the subject?

VIII. State the difference, if any, between the Succession Act and English Equity respecting the doctrines of election and conditional bequests.

IX. In what respects does Equity differ from the common Law in exercising its jurisdiction as regards fraud? Cite cases.

X. Compare the Roman and equitable systems of preventive justice.

XI. Write short notes on the doctrines of tacking, foreclosure and specific performance with compensation.

THURSDAY, 17TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MERCANTILE LAW.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. In what class of obligations should that recognized in the Lex Rhodia de jactu be placed?

II. On what principle is preference given in cases where there are several conflicting maritime liens?

III. Smith and Co. chartered a vessel to Jones for a voyage from London to Calcutta, with option to send her on an intermediate voyage at certain freights to be paid as follows: £1,000 to be advanced in London, and the remainder on right delivery of cargo at port of delivery. The charter party also provided that the master should "sign bills of lading at any current rate of freight, but not under chartered rates, except the difference be paid in cash" Jones elected to send the vessel on an intermediate voyage, and paid the £1,000, but not the difference. The vessel was lost during

the voyage. What should be the result of an action by Jones against Smith and Co. for £1 000, and by Smith and Co against Jones for the difference?

IV. A jettison having taken place, how should the several interests, which have to contribute, be valued? And if the freight for the goods jettisoned has been prepaid, how is it to be treated as between owner of ship and owner of goods?

V. A cargo of rice is insured at and from the port of Calcutta, and the loading is half completed when the ship without any assignable cause founders at her moorings. The assured has bought the rice from a dealer under a contract, the effect of which is that the price is not to be paid until the whole cargo is loaded on board the ship. What defences can you suggest to an action brought upon the policy?

VI. What is the liability of an underwriter on a valued policy in which the subject matter of insurance is freight, and a partial cargo only was on board at the time of the loss? Under what circumstances is it valid?

VII. For what purpose is notice of dishonour required, and under what circumstances is failure to give it excused?

VIII. The holder of a bill of lading stating that the ship is "bound for Tuticorin, Galle, or Colombo for orders," assigns it as security to a creditor. Upon the arrival of the ship at Tuticorin, he is found to be insolvent, and accordingly the shipper's agent upon the instruction of his principal seizes the goods. Has he or the creditor a preferable right to the goods?

IX. Explain the nature of bottomry bonds, and state the circumstances under which they are valid when made by the master on ship or cargo.

X. Under what circumstances is a mercantile usage of a foreign country binding on parties to a contract?

XI. State the points decided in Johnson *v.* Sheddon and Dixon *v.* Sadler.

FRIDAY, 18TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

T. MUTTUSAMI AIYAR, B.L.

I. What do you understand by *escuages*, *tallages*, and *aids* When and how were they severed from prerogative ?

II. Mention the several irregular modes of raising money resorted to by Charles I ; cite a precedent in each case from the Plantagenet period, and shew why it does not justify the conduct of Charles.

III Sketch briefly the origin and history of the Standing Army and Militia in England.

IV Trace the transitions by which the great Council of the early Norman kings developed itself into the House of Peers and the House of Commons.

V. Mention the causes of the difference in the conduct of (*a*) the Parliaments that deposed Richard II and put up with the tyranny of Henry VIII and (*b*) of the Long Parliament and of the Parliament of 1685 under James II.

VI. What influence did (*a*) the abolition of Monasteries, (*b*) the abolition of Star Chamber, (*c*) the Act of Security, (*d*) the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and (*e*) the Reform Bill of 1832 exercise on the Parliament of England ?

VII. Mention the *new* privileges secured under the Act of Settlement, the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Petition of Right.

VIII. Criticise the impeachment of the Earl of Strafford and the Earl of Oxford (Harley).

IX. Name the several religious and political parties in England at the Restoration. To what extent have their conflicting claims upon the constitution been subsequently recognized ?

X. How did the Tudors and Stuarts deal with the maxim that no law can be passed or repealed without the consent of Parliament ?

XI. Criticise Walsingham's defence of the religious policy of Elizabeth.

XII. Comment on the decisions in (*a*) Bates' case, (*b.*) Eliots' case, and (*c.*) Algernon Sidney's case.

XIII. Write short notes on the following.

(*a.*) The correspondence between supply and redress was for several centuries the balance spring of the English constitution

(*b.*) Hasty and premature dissolutions of parliament only add to the embarrassments of the crown.

XIV. Mention the abuses which prevailed in the conduct of state trials under the Tudors and Stuarts. Cite cases.

FRIDAY, 18TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.

T. MUTTUSAMI AIYAR, B L.

I. Distinguish between Public Law and Public International Law respecting their sources and remedies.

II. Explain the practical importance of the distinction between (*a*) rights *stricti juris* and usages of Comity, (*b*) positive and negative reprisals, and (*c*) civil and belligerent embargo.

III. What are the international limitations of the right of territorial inviolability and of the right to a free choice of Government? Mention the reason on which each limitation is based, and cite an instance in each case from European History.

IV. Write short notes on the international doctrines of (i) Contiguity, (ii) Constructive capture, and (iii) the extent to which the extradition of criminals ought to be permitted on principle.

V. Give a summary of the arguments for and against the propositions (*a*) that free ships make free goods, (*b*) that the English Government was not to blame in the case of the Alabama, and (*c*) that the right of visit and search is a belligerent right only.

VI. Criticise the conduct of Washington in the case of Major André, and of the British cabinet in the affair of the Terceira and in the case of Don Pacifico.

VII. What are the privileges of Consuls and Ambassadors during their residence in the States to which they are sent?

IV. Enumerate the principal substances which form the secreted contents of vegetable cells.

V. What materials are taken up by roots of plants from the soil and in what proportions?

VI. What chemical changes take place in the sap during the course of its circulation and in what parts of a plant do these changes usually occur?

VII. What relations structural and physiological does the leaf bear to the stem?

VIII. Give the carpological term for, and the essential structure of, each of the following fruits:—mango, orange, melon, apple, pineapple, fig, strawberry, tomata.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JULY, 1875, 11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B., C.M.

I. What are the acids and bases in the three solutions numbered (1), (2) and (3)?

II. Find out by means of the blow-pipe on charcoal the metals present in the two powders numbered (1) and (2).

III. Look for mineral poison in the food placed before you

Note.—Describe in writing your mode of working

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B.C.E. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1876.

MONDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

FRANCIS B. HANNA, M.A., M. E.

I. The scale of a plan is 4 inches to a mile; draw a comparative scale of kilomètres.
What is the representative fraction of this scale?
A kilomètre = 3281 feet.

II. Describe the way in which a vernier should be divided so as to read single minutes on a five-inch theodolite the limb of which is graduated to half degrees.

III. How should the direction and chainage of a centre line be continued when the following obstacles are met with

i. A river which can be seen over but which cannot be chained across.

ii. A building which cannot be seen over but which can be chained round.

IV. An observer whose eye is 100 feet above the surface of a small lake, finds that the top of a tower and its image as reflected in the lake subtend at his eye an angle of 45°, also that the angle to the top of the tower is 15° above the horizontal line of sight. How high is the top of the tower above the water?

V. Divide a triangular field A B C equally amongst three persons so that the land of each may adjoin a well dug in the centre of the side A B.

A B = 600 feet. B C = 500 feet. A C = 400 feet.

VI. How would you test the adjustment of a theodolite?

VII. A level is set up and adjusted at the side of a lake 4·82 feet above the water. The top of a slide vane on a pole 2¼ miles from the level is made to coincide with the line of sight. The top of the vane is then found to be 11·71 feet above the bottom of the lake. What is the depth of the water?

VIII. A curve of 600 feet radius is 800 feet long. Find the length of the tangents and the angle at which they intersect

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MONDAY, 14TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

FRANCIS B. HANNA, M.A., M.E.

I. Two forms of level book are shewn in diagram A.
Reduce the levels, and state the advantages which belong to each form of book.

II. The main section represents the bed of a tank at right angles to the bund. When the water stands at the level of the calingulah what will be the area of the water surface, if it be assumed that the

edge of the water forms straight lines between the fixed points on the contour?

III. Plot the Survey of which the field book is given in diagram B to a scale of 200 feet to an inch.

[The remainder of the afternoon will be devoted to a practical examination in the use of Surveying and Levelling Instruments].

DIAGRAM A.

Rise.	Back Sight.	Fore Sight.	Fall.	Reduced Level.	Distance in feet.	Remarks.
				100·00	0	On 1st peg in centre line.
	3·87	5·45			200	On peg "
	5·45	7·70			400	" "
	4·92	3·48			500	" "
	3·48	7·30			800	" "
	4·46	6·55			1010	" at foot of bund.
	6·55	1·45			—	
	14·18	4·50			1030	" on top of bund
	4 50	11·96			—	Level of calingulah.

CROSS SECTIONS TAKEN FROM LEFT TO RIGHT AT RIGHT ANGLES TO MAIN SECTION.

Back Sight.	Intermediate.	Fore Sight.	Reduced Level.	Distance in feet.	
Cross Section at 400				0	
0·62				—	
	5·90			255	On peg in centre line Main Section
	0·95			500	
Cross Section at 500					
	0·22			0	
	4·26			190	On peg in centre line
		0·32		350	
Cross Section at 1010					
				0	
5·27				—	
	13·61			300	On peg in centre line
	11·15			350	
		4·23		500	

DIAGRAM B

			⊙ C	1,473	
		River 150	105	1,370	
Road 160	140	River 80	20	1,100	
		Centre line of road		990	crosses
		River 210	160	750	190 210 Road
		River 105	45	410	
		River 95	40	128	
Line No 6.	From	⊙ G to ⊙ C		⊙ G	
			⊙ A	830	
		Centre line of road		765	crosses
				550	105 165 River
				255	75 125 River
Line No. 5	From	⊙ G to ⊙ A		⊙ G	5 50 River
			⊙ G	1,449	
		Centre line of road		990	crosses ⊙ Road 16 ft wide
			⊙ F	942	
				780	32 Corner of village
		Corner of garden 35		220	63 Corner of village
Line No. 4.	From	⊙ E to ⊙ G		⊙ E	passing through ⊙ F
			⊙ E	1,520	
		Tank	150	1,165	54 Corner of village
		Tank	65	645	15 Corner of village
				508	150 Corner of village
			⊙ D	320	
Line No. 3.	From	⊙ C to ⊙ E		⊙ C	passing through ⊙ D
			⊙ C	360	110 165 River
				40	50 105 River
Line No. 2	From	⊙ B to ⊙ C		⊙ B	turns to left
			⊙ B	2,397	135 Tank, at bank of river
				2,030	55 Tank
			⊙ D	1,915	180 Tank
				1,670	45 Corner of village,
		Road 82	65	1,120	70 Corner of village
			Road	988	crosses 118 centre of
Side of road	30		Road	950	crosses [gateway
			⊙ F	830	
		Road 60	45	600	65 Corner of garden
		Road 55	40	320	20 Corner of garden
				50	130 Fence of garden
Line No 1.	From	⊙ A to ⊙ B		⊙ A	passing through ⊙ s F & D

Measurements in feet Bearing of Line No 1, 24° East of North.

TUESDAY, 15TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

FRANCIS B. HANNA, M.A., M.E.

I. A cast iron girder 29 feet long and 28 inches deep has a bottom flange 17 inches wide and 2¾ inches thick. If the girder be supported at the ends and loaded at the centre with a weight of 90·28 tons find the unit stress in the bottom flange.

II. A roof truss of 30 feet span and 10 feet rise is made up of two rafters AB, BC; two struts DF, EG, each 4 feet long, projecting at right angles from the middle points D and E of the rafters; and five wrought iron tie rods BF, BG, FG, AF, CG. What will be the stress on each part of the truss under an uniformly distributed load of 50 lbs. per square foot of roofing if the trusses are placed 8 feet apart?

III. State the rules for calculating the strength of hollow cast iron columns with flat ends when the ratio the diameter bears to the length is

i. One to three.

ii. One to twenty.

iii. One to thirty.

IV. Find the moment of rupture for a solid rectangle and by equating this to the moment of the weight obtain the common formula for the transverse strength of beams $W = \frac{b\,d^2}{L} \times p$

Modulus of rupture $= 18p$.

V. Investigate the stability of a brickwork retaining wall 14 feet high, 6 feet thick at the bottom, 3 feet thick at the top, outside vertical, when water rises against the inside to a height of 12 feet. A cubic foot of brickwork weighs 112 lbs.

VI. If the wall described in the last question have its sloping face outwards how high may the water be allowed to rise against its vertical face?

VII. Draw a diagram representing at any suitable scale the maximum shearing stresses produced in a girder 80 feet long, supported at the ends, by the combined action of a fixed load of 20

tons and a moving load of 40 tons, both loads being uniformly distributed.

VIII. A girder 25 feet long and 3 feet deep is supported at the ends and loaded with a weight of 23 tons at a distance of 10 feet from one of the points of support. Find the flange stress at sections 5 feet on each side of the centre of the girder.

TUESDAY, 15TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

FRANCIS B. HANNA, M.A., M.E.

I. Enumerate the chief materials from which lime for building purposes is prepared in the Madras Presidency; state the characteristics of the various kinds of limes, and the class of work for which each kind is best suited.

II. In what way would you determine the horizontal thrust of an arch? Illustrate by an example, the necessary data being assumed.

III. How soon after an arch has been keyed should the centres be struck? Describe the usual methods of striking centres.

IV. Write a specification for the terracing of a first-class Government building.

V. Describe the Head Works required at the junction of a canal with the river from which it takes its supply, and the conditions which would determine the choice of a site.

VI. Draw the cross section of a first class road showing the berms, side drains, &c. What is commonly taken as the ruling gradient on such a road?

VII. What proportions usually exist between the following parts of a bridge?

i. Thickness of abutment and radius of curvature of arch.

ii. Thickness of piers and span of arch.

iii. Rise and span of arch.

[The remainder of the afternoon will be devoted to *viva voce* Examination].

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HYDRAULICS.

FRANCIS B. HANNA, M.A., M.E.

I. Deduce the formula for the discharge of sluices

$$D = 5\, a \sqrt{h}$$

Where D = discharge expressed in cubic feet per second.
a = area of sluice „ square feet.
h = head or charge „ lineal feet.

and state how this formula must be varied if the contraction be suppressed along part of the perimeter of the orifice.

II. Compare, in the following case, the results obtained from the approximate formula given in question I. and from the general formula for the flow of water through orifices, the co-efficient in the latter being taken as 0·63.

Depth from surface of still water to top of sluice 6 feet.
Height of sluice 1·84 feet.
Width „ 4·25 „

III. The discharge from two pipes, each having a fall of 2 feet per mile, is 28·777 cubic feet per second. Find their diameters, the diameter of the one being double that of the other.

IV. What would be the discharges per minute, under a constant head of 6 feet, from

i. A square orifice of 1·039 square inches area in a thin plate?
ii. A cylindrical adjutage 1 inch in diameter and 3 inches long?

V. If the hydraulic mean depth of a river is 0·62 feet and the fall per mile 6·36 feet, what will be the mean velocity of the stream in miles per hour?

VI. A canal lock 200 feet long and 30 feet wide is being emptied by means of two sluices, each 3 feet wide and 2 feet high, the lower sides of which are 2 feet above the bottom of the lock. In what time will the depth of the water be reduced from 9 feet to 8 feet?

VII. If in the last question H be the head at the beginning of the time, and h the head at the end, shew that the depth would be equally reduced in the same time if the discharge took place under a constant head K, where $K = \left(\frac{\sqrt{H} + \sqrt{h}}{2}\right)^2$

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ESTIMATING.

FRANCIS B. HANNA, M.A., M.E.

I. What rates would you allow for

(i.) House-walls, country brickwork set in mud, per cubic yard.

(ii.) House-walls, arches, &c., brick-work set in chunam, per cubic yard.

(iii) Terracing, 1st class, per square yard.

(iv.) Terracing, sloping, for verandahs, per square yard.

(v.) Smooth plastering, per square yard.

(vi.) Rough plastering and whitewashing, per square yard

(vii.) Teak timber in beams and joists, per cubic foot.

II. Make an estimate of the cost of the bridge a drawing of which is placed before you.

THURSDAY, 17TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EUCLID AND ALGEBRA.

CAPT. W. H. COAKER, R.E.

I. The opposite sides and angles of parallelograms are equal to one another, and the diameter bisects them, that is, divides them into two equal parts.

II. Show that the perimeter of an isosceles triangle is less than that of any other equal triangle upon the same base.

III. To divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts shall be equal to the square of the other part.

IV. (*a*) If from any point without a circle two straight lines be drawn one of which cuts the circle and the other touches it, the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle, and the part of it without the circle, shall be equal to the square of the line which touches it.

(*b*) ABC is a triangle whose acute vertex is A; show that

the square of BC is less than the squares of AB, AC, by twice the square of the line which is drawn from A to touch the circle on BC as diameter.

V. To describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.

VI. In any right angled triangle, any rectilineal figure described upon the side subtending the right angle is equal to the similar and similarly situated figures upon the sides containing the right angle.

VII. Solve the equations

$$\text{(i)}\quad \frac{x+3}{x+2} + \frac{x-3}{x-2} = \frac{2x-2}{x-1}$$

$$\text{(ii)}\quad \left.\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= 7 + xy \\ x^3 + y^3 &= 6xy - 1 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

VIII. A person has £1,800 which he divides into two portions and lends at different rates of interest, so that the two portions produce equal returns. If the first portion had been lent at the second rate of interest it would have produced £50, and if the second portion had been lent at the first rate of interest, it would have produced £32. Find the rates of interest.

IX. Explain generally the theory of Logarithms. Distinguish between Napierian and Natural Logarithms, and show how one can be converted into the other.

X. Find the square root of

$$7 - \sqrt{10} + \sqrt{14} - \sqrt{35}$$

and expand by the Binominal theorem to five terms

$$(\sqrt[4]{a} + \sqrt[4]{x})^5$$

XI. How many different sums can be made up of a rupee, an eight anna piece, a four anna piece, a half anna, and a pie.

THURSDAY, 17TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

CAPTAIN W. H. COAKER, R.E.

1. Investigate fully each step in proving

$$\tan(A + B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$$

II. Shew that in any plane triangle ABC,

$$\sin A + \sin B + \sin C = 4 \cos \tfrac{1}{2} A \cos \tfrac{1}{2} B \cos \tfrac{1}{2} C$$

and $$\cot A \cot B + \cot B \cot C + \cot C \cot A = 1.$$

III. Find sin 18° and sin 54°
and prove that

$$\tan^{-1} \tfrac{1}{3} + \tan^{-1} \tfrac{1}{5} + \tan^{-1} \tfrac{1}{7} + \tan^{-1} \tfrac{1}{8} = 45°$$

IV. Prove that if sec. 2 B + tan 2 A = tan $(\frac{\pi}{4} + A)$

$$\text{and } 1 - \cos 2C = \frac{\cos 2C - \cos 2A}{(2 \cos C + 1)(2 \cos C - 1)}$$

the triangle is an isosceles one, having each of the angles at the base double of that at the vertex.

V. (*a*) Shew that in any plane triangle ABC

$$\sin A = \frac{2}{bc} \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

where $s = \frac{1}{2}(a + b + c)$.

(*b*) Given AB = 17862, BC = 19876, AC = 18304, find the angles.

VI. Prove Demoivre's Theorem, that for all values of n

$$(\cos \theta \pm \sqrt{-1} \sin \theta)^n = \cos n\theta \pm \sqrt{-1} \sin n\theta$$

VII. The area of a regular hexagon is 400; find the length of its side and the radii of its inscribed and circumscribed circles.

VIII. If the centre of a circle, whose diameter is 20 be in the circumference of another circle whose diameter is 40; find the areas of the three included spaces.

IX. If a cubic foot of iron weigh 4 cwt., what will be the weight of a water pipe of that material, the length of which is 10 feet 4 inches, the interior diameter 8 inches, and thickness of metal half an inch: also what will be the cost of two miles of such pipe at Rs. 150 per ton?

X. The elliptic links of a chain consist of iron $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches round: the major and minor axes (extreme) of each link are $10\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Find the length of a chain with 800 such links, and the quantity of iron contained in it.

FRIDAY, 18TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.

FRANCIS B. HANNA, M.A., M.E.

Make a drawing shewing plan, elevation, and sections,

Of (i.) A public road bridge over a canal 20 feet wide; water 8 feet deep; foundations on hard gravel 6 feet below bottom of canal.

Or of (ii.) A bungalow containing two sitting-rooms each 20 feet by 16 feet, two bedrooms, bathrooms, and verandahs. The thickness of the walls and the scantling of the roof timbers to be given in figures.

FRIDAY, 18TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING.

FRANCIS B. HANNA, M.A., M.E.

Copy the plan placed before you on a scale of 100 feet to an inch. Shade the part on the north side of the line A B with pen and ink, the rest with brush and colour.

SATURDAY, 19TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

CAPTAIN W. H. COAKER, R.E.

I. (*a.*) Prove the parallelogram of forces so far as the direction of the resultant is concerned.

(*b.*) Three forces which are to each other as 6, 8, and 10 act upon a point and keep it at rest; find the angles at which these forces are inclined to each other.

II. A heavy equilateral triangle hung upon a smooth peg by a string (the ends of which are attached to two of its angular points) rests with one of its sides vertical. Show that the length of the string is double of the altitude of the triangle.

III. (*a.*) If there be six turns of a screw in 1 inch, and if the power arm be 1 foot in length; find what resistance will be balanced by a power of 20 lbs., neglecting friction.

(*b.*) A crane is worked by means of a winch 15 inches long, which turns a pinion of 6 teeth. These work in a wheel of 80 teeth and on the axle of the latter is the cylinder 10 inches in diameter for receiving the rope. What weight can a man raise with such a crane, supposing he can exert a force of 100 lbs at the handle?

IV. A weight of 400 lbs. rests on a plane inclined to the horizon at an angle of 15°, the limiting angle of resistance being 34° 40′ Determine the pressure which will just not pull the body down; first, when its direction is inclined upwards from the horizon at 10°; next, when its line of action is parallel to the plane, and lastly, its magnitude and direction when the least possible.

V. A body is projected upwards from the top of a tower 200 feet in height with a velocity of 40 feet per second, at the same time that another body is projected upwards from the bottom of the tower with a velocity of 90 feet per second. Where will they meet?

VI. A body weighs W lbs., and is pulled up an inclined plane by a pressure P that acts parallel to the plane; show that the accelerating force equals $\left(\frac{P}{W} - \frac{\sin(a+\omega)}{\cos\omega}\right) g$. where a is the inclination of the plane and ω the limiting angle of resistance

VII. A=2, B=3, are two perfectly elastic bodies—A, moving with a velocity of 20 feet per second, impinges directly on B. moving in the opposite direction with a velocity of 12 feet per second; find their directions and velocities after impact.

VIII Explain the action of centrifugal force.

On a railway of 5′ 6″ gauge, a curve of half a mile radius is to be laid for a speed of 40 miles per hour. Find the amount of superelevation that should be given to the outer rail in order to counteract centrifugal force.

IX. A train proceeding at 30 miles an hour on a level line—average resistances being 10 lbs. per ton—is supplied with brake power equivalent to 20 lbs. per ton. Steam being shut off at half

a mile from a station find at what point the brakes must be applied in order that the train may be brought to a stand opposite the station. Find also the time occupied in running the half mile.

SATURDAY, 19TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HYDROSTATICS AND PNEUMATICS.

CAPTAIN W. H. COAKER, R.E.

I. Prove that in a heavy homogeneous liquid at rest, the pressure at any depth varies as the depth below the surface—Also that the common surface of two liquids that do not mix is a horizontal plane.

II. An isosceles triangle has its vertex in the surface of a fluid, and its base horizontal: find the total pressure and the centre of pressure.

III. The lighter of two fluids, whose specific gravities are as 2: 3, rests on the heavier to a depth of 4 inches. A square is immersed in a vertical position with its side in the upper surface; determine the sides of the square in order that the pressures on the portions in the two fluids may be equal.

IV. When a vessel is filled by means of equal volumes of two fluids the specific gravity of the compound is double what it would be if the vessel were filled by means of equal weights of the fluids. Compare the specific gravities of the fluids.

V. (*a*) Describe the hydrostatic balance, and show how to compare the specific gravities of a solid and a liquid when the liquid is the heavier of the two.

(*b*) A ring consists of gold, a diamond, and two rubies, and weighs 44½ grains in air, and 38¾ grains in water. When one ruby is taken out it weighs 2 grains less in water. Find the weight of the diamond, the specific gravity of gold being 16½, of diamond 3½, and of ruby 3.

VI. Describe fully the hydrostatic press and show how the relation of P to W can be obtained.

Describe also the action of the common fire engine.

VII. Shew how to graduate a thermometer and a barometer.

If the sum of the two readings of Fahrenheit's and the centi-

grade thermometers for the same temperature be zero; find the reading of each thermometer

VIII. If a glass tube, 36 inches long, closed at the top be sunk perpendicularly into water till its lower or open end be 30 inches below the surface of the water, how high will the water rise within the tube, the height of the barometer being 29¼ inches, and the specific gravity of mercury 13·568

IX. Two volumes V and V' of different gases at pressures p, p', and temperature t, are mixed together. The volume of the mixture being X and its temperature t' determine the pressure

X. Explain the principles involved in levelling by the barometer, and by the boiling point of water.

APPENDIX.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TUESDAY, 21ST DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

URIYA: GRAMMAR, &c.

REV. K. M. BANERJEA, LL.D.

I ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟୀୟ ୩୨୨ ସାଲ୍‌ରେ ଆଣିଯା ମହାଦ୍ୱୀପର ମଧ୍ୟସ୍ଥଲଠାରୁ ଆଗତ ହୁନ୍ ନାମକ ଅତ ଅସଭ୍ୟ ଏକ ଜାତି ଉତ୍ପତ୍ତି ହୋଇ, ଦେଶସ୍ଥ ବଲ୍‌ଗା ନଦୀ ପାର ହୋଇ, ଦାନୁବ ନଦୀର ତୀର ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ବ୍ୟାପ୍ତ ହୋଇଲେ। ଉହିଁରେ ବର୍ବରଗୋଥୀୟ ଲୋକମାନେ ସେମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ରକ୍ଷା ପାଇବା ନିମନ୍ତେ, ରୋମୀୟ ରାଜ୍ୟର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ଦାନୁବ ନଦୀର ଦକ୍ଷିଣ ତୀରରେ ବସତ କରିବାର ଅନୁମତି ମାଗନ୍ତେ, ଉକ୍ତାଳିକ ରୋମୀୟ ରାଜାଧିରାଜ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ କହିଥିଲେ, "ତୁମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କର ବଳବାନ ପୁରୁଷମାନେ ଯେବେ ରୋମୀୟମାନଙ୍କର ପକ୍ଷରେ ସୈନ୍ୟରୂପେ ସ୍ୱୀକାର କରନ୍ତୁ, ତେବେ ଆମ୍ଭେ ଅନୁମତି ଦେବ।" ଏହି ନିୟମାନୁସାରେ ସେମାନେ ରୋମୀୟ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରବେଶ କରିଲେ ପ୍ରମାଣ, ତଥାପି ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ ରହିଲେ। ପଶ୍ଚାତ୍ ରୋମୀୟମାନଙ୍କର ଅଧିମାନ ଓ ବଣ୍ଡାସଦ୍ଘାତକତା ପ୍ରଯୁକ୍ତ, ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଓ ଗୋଥୀୟମାନଙ୍କର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପରସ୍ପର ଦୁର୍ବୁଦ୍ଧି ଜନ୍ମବାରୁ ଆର୍କାଦିୟସ୍ ନାମକ ରାଜମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଆପଣା କର୍ତ୍ତାର ରାଜ୍ୟରକ୍ଷା କରିବାର ଅଭିପ୍ରାୟରେ, ଗୋଥୀୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ଇତାଲି ଦେଶରେ ଯାଇ। କରିବାରେ ପ୍ରବୃତ୍ତ ହେଲେ।

(*a*) How would the first three words giving the *date* in the above extract be written in an Uriya manuscript letter or document?

(*b*) What is the exact meaning of the word ଦ୍ୱୀପ ? In what sense was it used in ancient Hindu geography ?

(*c*) What sort of a verb is ମାଗନ୍ତେ ? Is it a finite verb or a participle ?

(*d*) In what case is ଲୋକମାନେ and with what verb is it connected ?

(*e*) Did the people called ହୂନ୍ in the above extract give the name to any country in Europe—what is it ?

(*f*) What is the difference between ସୈନ୍ୟ and ସେନା ?

(*g*) What is the exact meaning of ଅନୁମତ ସୈନ୍ୟବୃନ୍ଦ ପ୍ରମାଣ ଅଉମାନ and ଦୁର୍ବୁଦ୍ଧି in the above extract ?

(*h*) What is the meaning of ପ୍ରବୃତ୍ତ ହେଲେ ?

(*i*) Is there any difference between ହେଲେ and ହେଲା ?

(*k*) Change the second word in the phrase କରିବାକୁ ଅଉସା-ସୂରେ without altering the meaning. Can you express the sense of the phrase in one word ?

(*l*) How is the infinitive mood formed in Uriya ?

(*m*) What is the difference between ହୋଇ and ହେବାରେ ?

(*n*) How were the Danube and Volga respectively situated with respect to the Roman empire and Europe ?

(*o*) Who was Arcadius ?

II. ଏକ ଥର ମିସର ଦେଶରେ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ କରଣ ସମୟରେ ସେ ମୁସଲ୍‌ମାନମାନଙ୍କ ହସ୍ତଗତ ହୋଇ ଥିଲେ,

(*a*) What is the meaning of ଥର in the above sentence ?

(*b*) Has it any other meaning ? What is ଥର ଥର ?

(*c*) What country is called ମିସର and why is it so called ?

III. ଏହା ଶୁଣି ବଦ୍ଦୁର ନୃପଙ୍କ ପାଶେ ଗଲେ ।
ମୁ ବଦ୍ଦୁର ହୋଇ ନମସ୍କାର କଲେ ॥ ୫୦୫ ॥

କାହିଁପାଇଁ ମୋତେ ଡାକିଛ ନରମଣି ।
କହିଲେ ଏହା ମୁହିଁ କରିବି ଏହି କ୍ଷଣି ॥ ୩୪୦ ॥
ଧୃତରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ବୋଇଲେ ସଞ୍ଜୟ ପାଣ୍ଡବଙ୍କ ।
ବାରତା କହି ବଢ଼ାଇଲେ ମୋ ଆତଙ୍କ ॥ ୩୪୧ ।

(*a*) Parse କହିଲେ and ବଢ଼ାଇଲେ.

(*b*) What class of verbs does ବଢ଼ାଇଲେ belong to? What is its simple form?

(*c*) What is the precise meaning of ଆତଙ୍କ? Is it the same as ଭୟ?

(*d*) What is the subject and what the object of କରିବି?

(*e*) What is the meaning of ନରମଣି? In what case is it?

(*f*) Mention all the proper names referred to in the above lines and write briefly what you know of them.

IV. ଚୋରାଇବା ବୃତ୍ତି ଯାହୁଦେ କରେ ବସା ।
ବୁଲିବାରେ ନୟନ ନୁହଇ ତାର କଷା ॥ ୩୫୧ ॥
ତୁମ୍ଭେଟି ହୋଇଅଛ ଜଗତ ବିଜୟୀ ।
ପାଣ୍ଡବଙ୍କୁ ଜିଣି ମାଇଛ ନରସାଇ ॥ ୩୫୨ ॥
ଧର୍ମରୁତ ବୁଦ୍ଧି କରି ଦେଲବଣା ।
ଏଣୁତୁମ୍ଭ ବଳ ହୋଇ ଗଲା ଭଣା ॥ ୩୫୩ ॥

(*a*) Paraphrase in simple Uriya prose the above lines.

(*b*) Parse fully all the words in the last line of this extract.

(*c*) What is the meaning and what the reference implied in the word ଧର୍ମରୁ?

(*d*) Give the exact sense of କଷା and ବଣା in the above extract.

(*e*) What is the meaning of ମାଇଛ and ନରସାଇ?

(*f*) What case or cases of nouns are respectively indicated by the following terminations କୁ ର ରେ ରୁ ?

(*g*) For what parts of the verb may କରୁ and କରି respectively stand?

V ଦୀର୍ଘମୁଖ କହୁଅଛି, ନର୍ମଦା ତୀରରେ ଗୋଟାଏ ବୃହତ୍ ଶାଳୁଳୀ ବୃକ୍ଷ ଥାଏ, ସେଥିରେ ଆପଣା ଚଞ୍ଚୁରେ ବସା ନିର୍ମାଣ କରି ପକ୍ଷିମାନେ ତନ୍ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବର୍ଷା ସମୟରେ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ସୁଖରେ ବାସ କରନ୍ତି । ତଦନନ୍ତର ଏକ ଦିନ ବର୍ଷାକାଳରେ ନୀଳପଟ୍ଟ ପ୍ରାୟ ମେଘସମୂହରେ ଗଗନମଣ୍ଡଳ ଆଚ୍ଛାଦିତ ହୋଇ ଘୋର ବୃଷ୍ଟି ହେଲା ; ସେଇ ସମୟରେ ସେଇ ବୃକ୍ଷ ତଳେ ବାନରମାନଙ୍କୁ ଶୀତାର୍ତ୍ତ ଓ କମ୍ପମାନ ଦେଖି ପକ୍ଷିମାନେ ବୃଥା କରି କହିଲେ, ଆହେ ବାନରମାନେ ଶୁଣ ଆମ୍ଭମାନେ ସ୍ୱ ୨ ଅଣ୍ଟାମାଏକେ ତୃଣ ଆଣି ବସା ନିର୍ମାଣ କରୁଁ, ତୁମ୍ଭମାନେ ଯେ ହସ୍ତପାଦବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇଅଛ, କିପାଁ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାରେ କ୍ଳେଶ ଭୋଗ କରୁଅଛ ?

(*a*) Give the geography of the river Nerbuda?

(*b*) Distinguish between the particles ସୁଦ୍ଧା and ମାଏ

(*c*) Show the Sandhi in ଶୀତାର୍ତ୍ତ

(*d*) Give three synonyms of ମେଘ and also of ଗଗନ

(*e*) What is the meaning of ସ୍ୱ ୨ ?

(*f*) Distinguish between କରିଅଛ and କରୁଅଛ

(*g*) Give the different meanings of the word ଓଗ୍ରହ

(*h*) What is the meaning of ଅଣ୍ଟା ? How does it differ from ଅଣ୍ଟି ?

(*i*) What is the difference between ବସା as in the above extract and ବାସ ?

TUESDAY, 21st DEC, 2 TO 5 P.M.

URIYA: TRANSLATION

REV K. M. BANERJEA, LL D

I Translate into English the three following extracts

ତହିଁରେ ଯଷ୍ଟିମାନେ କହିଲେ କୌଣସି ସମୟରେ ବର୍ଷାକାଳରେ ବୃଷ୍ଟି ନୋହିବା ହେତୁରୁ ଗଜଯୂଥ ତୃଷାତୁର ହୋଇ ଯୂଥପତିକ କହିଲେ, 'ହେ ପ୍ରଭୋ, ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କ ଜୀବନ ରକ୍ଷାର୍ଥେ କ ଉପାୟ ଅଛୁ? କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର ଜନ୍ତୁମାନଙ୍କର ସ୍ନାନ କରିବାର ସ୍ଥାନ ନାହିଁ, ଏବ ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କର ସ୍ନାନ ସ୍ଥାନ ନ ଥିବାରୁ ମୃତ ପ୍ରାୟ ହୋଇଅଛୁଁ, କ କରିବା, କେଉଁଠାକୁ ଯିବା? ତହିଁରେ ଗଜରାଜ କିଛୁ ଦୂର ଯାଇ ଏକ ନର୍ମଲ ହ୍ରଦ ଦେଖିଲା। ତହିଁଉତ୍ତାରୁ କିଛୁ ଦିନ ବାଦ ସେଇ ହ୍ରଦ ତୀରସ୍ଥ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର ଶଶକମାନେ ହସ୍ତିଙ୍କ ପାଦାଘାତରେ ଚୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହେଲେ; ତହିଁରେ ଶିଲୀମୁଖନାମରେ ଗୋଟାଏ ଶଶକ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଚିନ୍ତା କଲା, ଏହି ହସ୍ତିପଲ ତୃଷାରେ କ୍ଲେଶ ପାଇ ଦଳକୁଦଳ ଏହି ସ୍ଥାନକୁ ଆସିବେ, ତହିଁରେ ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କ କୁଳ ନଷ୍ଟ ହେବ। ଉପରେ ବଜ୍ରଦନ୍ତନାମା ଏକ ବୃଦ୍ଧ ଶଶକ କହିଲା, ଦୁଃଖ ନ କର, ଆମ୍ଭେ ଏହାର ପ୍ରତୀକାର କରିବୁଁ। ତହିଁଉତ୍ତାରୁ ପ୍ରତିଜ୍ଞା କରି ଚାଲି ଗଲା। ଯାଉଁ ଯାଉଁ ସେ ବବେଚନା କଲା, ହସ୍ତିପଲ ନକ୍ଷତ୍ରରେ ରହି କ ପ୍ରକାରେ କଥା କହିବୁଁ? କାରଣ କ ହସ୍ତୀ ସ୍ମର୍ଶ କରିବାମାତ୍ରେକେ ନଷ୍ଟ କରେ, ସର୍ପ ଆଘ୍ରାଣ କରିବାମାତ୍ରେକେ ନଷ୍ଟ କରେ, ପଳାଇ ଯିବାରୁ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ନଷ୍ଟ କରେ, ଆଉ ଦୁର୍ଜ୍ଜନ ହାସ୍ୟ ଦ୍ୱାରା ନଷ୍ଟ କରେ; ଅତଏବ ପବତ ଶିଖରରେ ଚଢି ଯୂଥପତିଙ୍କ ସଙ୍ଗେ କଥାବାର୍ତ୍ତା କରିବା।

ଏହି ଭୂମଣ୍ଡଳସ୍ଥ ଚାବତୀୟ ପଶୁମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସିଂହ, ଅତି-ଶୟ ବଳଶାଳୀ ଓ ଉଗ୍ର ଅଟେ। ଆଫ୍ରିକା ଓ ଅସିୟାର ମଧ୍ୟଦେଶ

ଏହାର ଜନ୍ମସ୍ଥାନ । ଏହି ପଶୁ ଉଷ୍ଣ ଦେଶୋଦ୍ଭବ ହେବାର ସ୍ୱଭାବତଃ ଉଗ୍ର ଓ ବଳଶାଳୀ ଅଟେ । ସିଂହ ପ୍ରାୟ ଦୀର୍ଘରେ ୭ ରୁ ହାତ ଓ ଉଚ୍ଚରେ ୩ ରୁ ହାତ ହୁଅଇ । ସିଂହର ସ୍ୱଳ୍ପ-ଦେଶରେ ସବଳ ଓ ଘନ ଘନ ଯେ ସମସ୍ତ ଲୋମ ଅଛି ତାହାକୁ ଏତଦ୍ଦେଶରେ କେଶର କହା ଯାଏ । କେଶର ଥିବାଯୋଗୁଁ ସିଂହର "କେଶରୀ" କହି ଅଭିଧାନ ହୋଇଅଛି ।

ସିଂହ, ଦେଖିବାକୁ ପିଙ୍ଗଳବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ମାତ୍ର ଉଦରର ଲୋମ ଶୁକ୍ଳବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଅଟେ । ସିଂହ କୋପ ସମୟରେ କେଶର ସ୍ଫୀତ କରି ମେଘ ଗର୍ଜ୍ଜନବତ୍ ଗର୍ଜ୍ଜନ କରଇ । ତହୁଁ ବନସ୍ଥିତ ପଶୁସମୂହ ଭୟରେ କମ୍ପବାନ୍ ହୁଅନ୍ତି ।

ଯେଉଁ କର୍ମ୍ମ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରର ବଳରେ ସାଧିତ ନ ହୁଏ, ତାହା ବୁଦ୍ଧି ବଳରେ ସାଧିତ ହେବ । ଯେରୂପ ଅଟ୍ଟାଳିକା କାଷ୍ଠମାନେ କ୍ରମେ ଊର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୱଗାମୀ ଓ କୂପକାଷ୍ଠମାନେ କ୍ରମେ ଅଧୋଗାମୀ ହୁଅନ୍ତି; ତଦ୍ରୂପ ସମସ୍ତ ଲୋକେ ସ୍ୱସ୍ୱ କର୍ମ୍ମଦ୍ୱାରା ଉଚ୍ଚ ବା ନୀଚ ପଦବୀକୁ ଗମନ କରନ୍ତି ।

ଯାହାର ଚିର ସନ୍ତୋଷ ସେ ସୁଖୀ ।

ସୁବୁଦ୍ଧିମାନ୍ ଲୋକେ ଅନ୍ୟର ଗୁଣଦୋଷକୁ ଆଦର୍ଶ କରି, ଆପଣାର ମନ ସୁଧରନ୍ତି ।

ଦୁର୍ଜ୍ଜନର ଜହ୍ୱା ସର୍ପ ଜହ୍ୱାଠାରୁ ଭୟଙ୍କର କାଁକ ସର୍ପ ଦଂଶିଲେ ଏକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିମାତ୍ର ନଷ୍ଟ ହୁଏ; ମାତ୍ର ଖଳ ଜହ୍ୱାଦ୍ୱାରା ଶତ ସହସ୍ର ଲୋକେ ବିନାଶ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ହୁଅନ୍ତି । ଅପଦକାଲରେ କଚ୍ଛପ ଓ ଅଗ୍ନିଦଗ୍ଧ କାଞ୍ଚନ ଏଦୁହେଁ ସୁମନୋହର ଅଟନ୍ତି ।

ଯେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଶତ୍ରୁକୁ ସ୍ନେହ କରେ, ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରେ ଓ ଆତ୍ମ-ସମର୍ପଣ କରେ ସେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି, ଆତ୍ମଘାତୀଠାରୁ ଅଳ୍ପକ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ନୁହେ ।

ସବଦା ମାଉମାର୍ଗାନୁସାରେ ଗମନ କରେ ଶ୍ରୀ, କେତେବେଳେ ଶୁଦ୍ଧା ପରିହାସ ନ କରେ ।

ସଦସଦ୍ବିବେଚନା ନ କର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରଦାନ କଲେ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ହାସ୍ୟାସ୍ପଦ ହେବାକୁ ହୁଏ ।

ଗିରମାନେ ବକ୍ରକୁ ଓ ସାଧୁମାନେ ଖଳ ଜନ୍ତାକୁ ରକ୍ଷା କରନ୍ତୁ ।

II Translate into Uriya

(*a*) I do not recommend you to try to learn every thing. Far from it. But while you have one great object in view, you can attend to other things which have a bearing on your object. If you were now sent on a special errand to Bombay, while the great object before you would be to do your errand well and expeditiously, ought you not as you pass along, to use your eyes, and gaze upon the landscapes, the rivers, the hills, the water-falls which lie in your path? Ought you not to have your ears open to pick up what information you can—story, fact, every thing of the kind—and thus return wiser? Would you not be fitting yourself, by every such acquisition, to be a more intelligent and useful man?

(*b*) It appeared now and then,

(*c*) Hundreds of Rupees.

(*d*) It is notorious as not being the sweetest smelling of districts

(*e*) He would not have them believe that their recommendation to mercy would be entertained

(*f*) Every man, however lowly he may appear to himself, may at least endeavour to produce something for the benefit or use of society

III Write a short essay in Uriya on "The uses of a large navigable river like the Ganges"